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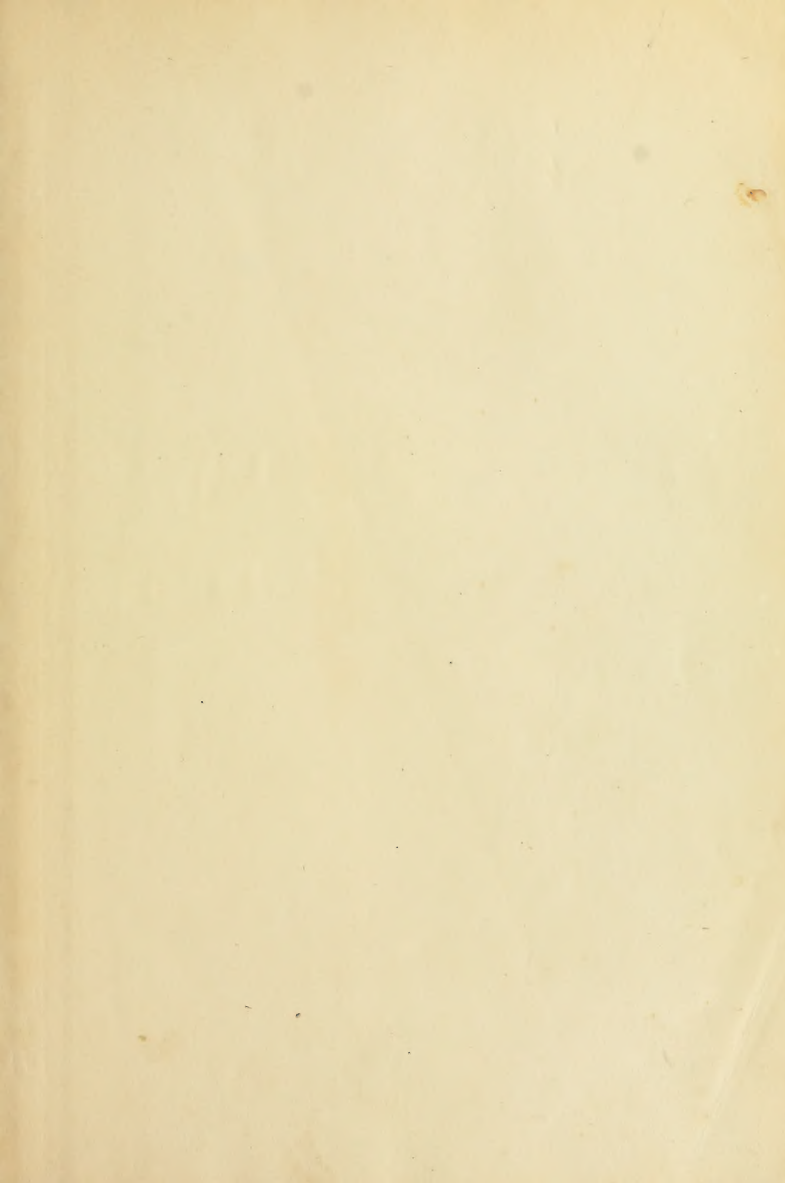
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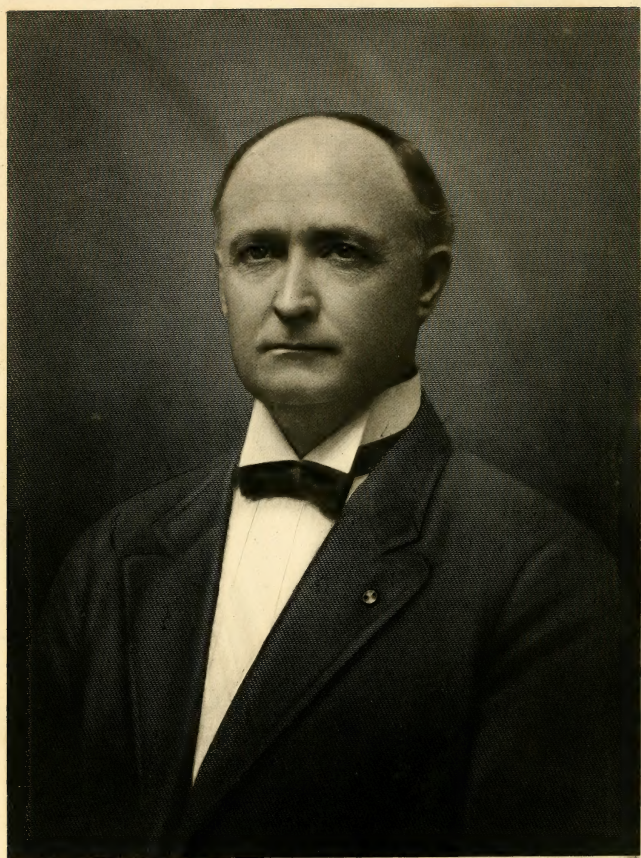


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Thomas M. Owen

HISTORY
OF
ALABAMA
AND
DICTIONARY
OF
ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY

BY

THOMAS McADORY OWEN, LL.D.

Lawyer, Founder and Director Alabama State Department of Archives
and History, and author of numerous historical and
bibliographical publications

IN FOUR VOLUMES



VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1921

ALABAMA
HISTORY
AND
DICTIONARY
ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY

Copyrighted, 1921,
BY
MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN



FOR AWAKE AND AFTER COME AHEAD
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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Dedicated

TO MY FATHER

William Marmaduke Owen,
Physician

and

TO MY FATHER-IN-LAW

John Hollis Bankhead,
Statesman

Unfailing and sympathetic friends in all my efforts

*Little, little, can I give thee,
Alabama, mother mine;
But that little—hand, brain, spirit,
All I have and am are thine,
Take, O take the gift and giver,
Take and serve thyself with me,
Alabama, Alabama,
I will aye be true to thee!*

From "Alabama," by Julia S. Tutwiler.

PREFACE

Within these pages is to be found, under specific topics and biographical sketches, the history of a people mainly British by descent, conservatively progressive by tradition and habit, deeply rooted in love of country, and with a genius for politics and government. With as fine a record of achievement as characterizes any of our sister States, we have shown with them an equal indifference to preserving our annals for the enlightenment and inspiration of posterity. Dr. Owen hoped to repair this omission for Alabama.

The work is especially rich in aboriginal, pioneer, local, political, and military history and in biographies of men who have been leaders in their several professions and walks of life in the State. Every important event and period of our history has been treated, from the advent of DeSoto and his Spanish adventurers in 1540, to the welcome home accorded the returned soldiers of the World War, in 1919. A few persons worthy to appear in a book of this character are not included here owing to their failure to furnish data which they were asked by the author to supply.

We are, as a people, proud of our history. As individuals and families we boast of our good blood. But we have been careless about putting our claims into such form as will substantiate them to the satisfaction of future historians and critics. This work is an effort to overcome that failure, and to implant in the minds and hearts of Alabamians a consciousness of merit and of greatness, not that we may be boastful, but that we may realize our responsibility to those men and women who bore the brunt of pioneering, to those who staked all their hard earned gains upon the hazard of battle for honor's sake, who overthrew invasion, and who with dauntless courage preserved a civilization and brought a commonwealth to the forefront of a nation in science, material development, and civic aspirations.

Col. Albert J. Pickett collected much interesting pioneer history and left it in published form, but his work stopped at the period marking the very beginning of our Statehood. Lives of some of our public men have been preserved in brief form by chroniclers such as Smith, Garrett, and Brewer. A few local histories have been written, and school histories by DuBose, Brown, and others, but not until Dr. Owen conceived this "History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography," had any ambitious attempt been made to write the whole story and present it in one set of books available to all. To the preparation of his history as here given, he devoted his mature life. He had for his field of research the great library of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History into which he had gathered all available and extant records, both in manuscript and printed form, including old newspaper files and rare prints, pamphlets, bulletins, official reports, and the like.

When Dr. Owen died, so prematurely, his friends who had looked forward to the publication of his "History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography," wondered if the book would now be finished and given to the world.

He had often expressed confidence in my ability to help on the work, so how could I fail him, now that his matchless brain and energetic hands were powerless! How could I fail to complete the task he had so set his heart upon, fail to give to the people he so loved, and who so loved him, the heritage he had left them? It was out of this sense of pity for him in his failure to reach the goal he had set himself, with the added sense, too, of duty to the people of Alabama who looked to him to write their

history, that I dared, with my humble talents and the limited equipment of one who had caught the enthusiasm but was without the technique, to attempt the task.

In the interest of truth I must say frankly that I could not have completed the work with any measure of satisfaction to myself or to the public, without the sympathetic and tireless aid of the staff in the Department of Archives and History whose members had been trained by Dr. Owen. Grateful acknowledgment is due to Peter A. Brannon, Curator, and to Miss Mary R. Mullen, Librarian, both of whom have rendered invaluable assistance, not only in research, but also in the work of composition. Acknowledgment is also made to Miss Toccoa Cozart, for a number of years a collector for the Department, and to Mr. H. F. Thompson, Prof. Henry S. Halbert, ethnologist and antiquarian, now deceased, Rev. Peyton Saffold, Miss Gertrude Ryan, Miss Dolly Owen, now Mrs. Harvey G. Geer, and to Thomas M. Owen, Jr. I also wish to make acknowledgment to the three young women assistants who have aided me with their faithful and efficient services, Misses Vencie Baxter, Mary Loughran and Isabel Saportas.

And lastly, I desire especially to express my gratitude to Governor Thomas E. Kilby, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN

Thomas McAdory Owen, LL.D.

An Appreciation

BY HIS WIFE

WITH EXTRACTS FROM TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS RECEIVED BY HER
AFTER HIS DEATH.

It is but fitting that the first pages of this book should be devoted to an expression of appreciation of its author. Dr. Owen, who had proposed writing the history of his State from his early youth and who through the years that followed devoted much of his time and talents to gathering material for historical purposes, was not privileged to live to see the fulfillment of his aspirations. With the manuscript of the "History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography" well towards completion, he died suddenly, from the effects of overwork, on the night of March 25, 1920.

A sketch of Dr. Owen setting forth his ancestral line, his scholastic preparation, his literary and other achievements, with a list of the organizations to which he belonged and whose aims his fine constructive powers assisted in furthering, with other details of a personal and public character, may be found in the biographical section of this work. It will, however, be of interest to the people of Alabama whose traditions were so dear to his heart and whose annals he gathered, preserved, and placed in this form for dissemination amongst the people, to have a few further facts concerning his life in relation to this particular work.

It seems that no man, not even Thomas Carlyle, whose first manuscript of the "History of The French Revolution" was destroyed by fire, had greater obstacles to overcome than did Thomas M. Owen in his task of writing this book. He was privileged to be born of parents who had a full appreciation of the value of education and who quickly realized the extraordinary talents of their first born. Although his years in school and college came within that period of poverty and privation which was the common experience of the people of his State following the War of Secession, every necessary sacrifice was made by his parents in order that he might have training necessary to fit him for the life of a professional man. He was glad to contribute diligent work on his own part to the efforts being made by those who loved him to give him his chance. Soon after his death his uncle, Prof. I. W. McAdory, in writing to his aged mother in reference to that period of his life, said: "Dear Sister: Your letter with the clippings came today. I have read all I have seen published about Tom. I knew him as very few men living knew him, from his boyhood until his death. His life written out in full would be an inspiration to the young people of our country. You and I know how anxious he was to go to school, how he worked his way through the preparatory school and through college. The leading teachers of the State a few days ago paid high tribute to his memory. He was, no doubt, the best known man in Alabama. I am glad I had some part in helping to educate him."

Dr. Owen went through the University of Alabama, leaving a record for scholarship and for number of subjects covered in the shortest space of time unsurpassed by any other student. During his senior year he also covered the law course, graduating with distinction in both departments. This combined course included so many subjects that it was impossible for him to appear in the class room for all recitations and

lectures, but when examination days came he made his usual high averages, and this in addition to the fact that he commanded one of the military companies, and took an active part in debating clubs and other college activities. Through his long career, his power to grasp and retain knowledge was amazing to his associates, but despite this gift he was peculiarly social minded, and made his contribution of service to all the forward going activities of his times. By the time Thomas Owen had completed his course at the University, his school-boy determination to write the history of his State had become a fixed purpose in his mind and heart. But the necessary materials for such an undertaking were not at hand. The books extant at that time which could have been of use to him, were not available as there was no public library in Bessemer or Birmingham. Being without funds with which to buy those books, he borrowed a small sum of money from a member of his family for the purpose. But before he could invest in his coveted helps, the money had to be paid to a bank at which he had gone security for a friend. In no way discouraged, for he never was discouraged, he opened a law office and bided his time for fees with which to finish paying for his college education and to buy books for his historical work.

His first desire was to write a history of Jefferson County, and to do this he began interviewing old citizens and accumulating old newspapers, pamphlets, letters, and every other possible source of first-hand information. Through this writing from original source material, he came to realize that a monumental history of the State should be written after the same method. Therefore he widened his sphere of inquiry and addressed himself to interviewing men and women in all walks of life.

Soon after his marriage, Dr. Owen removed to Washington City, where he resided for three years. There he came in touch with the scholars resident in the national capital, including such figures as Thomas Nelson Page, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, the great old scholar and head of the Library of Congress at that time, Dr. John Franklin Jameson, now head of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, Dr. Stephen Beauregard Weeks, the North Carolina historian, General John T. Morgan, and scores of other men ripe in scholarship, all of whom were sympathetic with his ambitions, and helpful and inspiring. When he returned to Alabama he had already published his two books, "A Bibliography of Alabama" and "A Bibliography of Mississippi," and had helped to organize, in Washington, the Southern Historical Association.

For a while he resumed the practice of law, locating in Carrollton, Alabama. His new place of residence was at that time forty miles from a railroad, and his library, which had grown to large proportions, was carried in wagons that distance over the country roads. While living in Carrollton the death of Dr. Benjamin F. Meek, Professor of History at the University, occurred, and he applied for the position, but the Trustees selected another candidate. It was Dr. Owen's intention, if made Professor of History, to develop a great historical department and library at his Alma Mater, but being disappointed in his hopes there, he removed to Birmingham, where he opened a law office. But all the while his love for history and his desire to promote an interest in history in his State possessed him. He had by now evolved the idea of creating a Department of Archives and History that would be officially connected with the administrative Department of the State. "Owen's Edition of Pickett's History of Alabama" had just been issued, in which he had brought the annals of the State up from the time where Colonel Pickett had left off his work, 1819, to 1890. The Alabama History Commission, of which he was Secretary and whose publications he edited, had just issued two interesting volumes of its proceedings, and these volumes, added to his own works already published, were a fine introduction for him as an historical scholar. With a genius for making friends and keeping them, he came to the Legislature of Alabama during its session of 1901 and laid before his friends in that body his plan for an Alabama State Department of Archives and History. These friends were thoroughly convinced of the practicability of such a Department of State, but refused to support the bill unless he would consent to take the directorship of the new department. His pledge given, the bill was introduced by Hon. Richard H. Clarke, of Mobile, and was passed by both houses with large majorities. This adventure into

new fields of political science—for Dr. Owen's plan was the first of its kind in the United States, though since copied by a number of States—was a tribute to the far-sightedness and patriotism of the legislators who supported it. Governor W. J. Samford was in the executive office and was, from the time when Dr. Owen called upon him in his sick chamber and laid his plans before him, a friend to the movement. He approved the bill on February 27, 1901, when it became a law.

Now having a small appropriation from the State for maintenance of the department, Dr. Owen removed to Montgomery and began the administration of the new department in the cloakroom of the Senate, where for ten years he carried on his work, having for his devoted secretary his sister, Miss Dolly Owen, now Mrs. Harvey G. Geer, of Palm Beach, Fla. For fifteen years this sister aided him in his work, and this tribute to him would not be complete without here giving acknowledgment to her encouragement and loyalty to him personally, and to his dreams not only for a great department but for the completion of the History of Alabama, which was to be the crowning effort of his life's work. While all the collections that Dr. Owen made for the Department of Archives and History were gradually filling up the small quarters and overflowing into adjoining rooms in the Capitol, his private library in his home was also growing, having now expanded into thousands of volumes. His working hours were devoted to his office duties, but his evenings at home were given to writing, often keeping him at his desk until three o'clock in the morning. He had now finished his History of Jefferson County and histories of many other counties in the State, as well as many papers of a genealogical and historical character, and had them in manuscript form. He spent the evening of March 6, 1906, reorganizing certain of his reference books, going through some early Alabama correspondence which had been given to him personally, and getting his library in order to complete his History of Alabama, then well under way. When he finished his task, he remarked that he was now ready for doing the final work upon his history of the State. The next morning he left his Cloverdale home for his duties. Before noon of that day his house with its entire contents, including all of his twenty years' labor as an author was in ashes!

This loss was a blow that would have discouraged most men. It was one of the two great sorrows that came into his life from which he never recovered, the other being the loss of a young son a few years previous. But despite the destruction of all of his books of reference, of the irreparable loss of the source materials he had gathered from every quarter of the State, and of the manuscript which was the result of his years of labor, Dr. Owen began anew the collecting of such books as could be bought, and started again to write the History of Alabama. He had at one time intended to make of the work a consecutive narrative, but later he realized that the material afforded such a wealth of information that the purposes of history would be better served by an encyclopedia. In keeping with the other tragedies that had thwarted his efforts to complete his book, the last and overwhelming tragedy, Death, overtook him.

Though Dr. Owen was pre-eminently the scholar and student, he had no "scholastic pose," and he was as much at home in the company of the humblest man, woman or child as among the learned with whom he associated. He was never guilty of that aloofness from mankind that has characterized many students and scholars, but on the other hand was conspicuously active in the various associations and organizations of his city and State. While money making was never an object with him, he had a fine practical sense which was recognized by the business men of his city. On several occasions he was offered salaries, far above that paid him by his official position, to take charge of large business enterprises, but this he never considered for a moment, saying that he had an objective in life which he considered of more importance than money making. Dr. Owen was a born organizer and executive, and this without any of that vanity or arrogance that so often accompany powers of leadership. In council, his characteristic was to speak last, listening to the opinions of his associates and carefully analyzing the facts brought forward. Then when he rose to speak his ideas were constructive, and usually his suggestions prevailed.

He was a man of deep faith and piety. He never retired after the day's work without kneeling in prayer. From the time when he was a university student and the blue temperance ribbon was pinned upon his grey cadet uniform by Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce, until the night of his death, he was a "blue ribbon" man. His last public utterance was made a few hours before his death at a meeting of "The Thirteen," a club of professional and business men, of which he was a charter member, when he spoke most earnestly in behalf of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Dr. Owen was a good speaker, and was constantly called upon to make addresses or informal talks on patriotic and historical subjects. He was a deep student of the Confederate period, and of the lives of the civil and military leaders of that heroic time. He developed that period with greatest emphasis in the reference books of the Department of Archives and History and in his museum collection, where are to be found rosters of Alabama troops, old battle torn flags and records of every available sort.

He had a strong military strain in his blood and grieved because he was beyond the age and strength for participation in the World War. He believed that training and discipline were good schooling for every man, and attributed his own orderliness, respect for temporal authority, and unquestioning religious faith to the discipline that he received in home and school.

When Governor Kilby was advised of Dr. Owen's death he ordered the State flag on the Capitol and the United States flag that floats from its pole on the Capitol green to be lowered at half mast, and gave officially the following tribute: "Alabama has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. Owen. As Director and Founder of the Department of Archives and History he rendered service of immeasurable benefit to the State. His department, through its phenomenal efficiency, contributed materially to every branch of our government. His patriotic services in all causes for the up-building and advancement of his State endeared him to all our people. The death of Dr. Owen has deeply grieved me. (Signed) 'Thomas E. Kilby, Governor.'"

But lest posterity may think that the brief appreciation of Dr. Owen's work and character which I have set forth here is the statement of a biased witness, I take the liberty of quoting extracts from a few of the hundreds of telegrams and letters which came to me after his death:

EXTRACTS FROM TELEGRAMS

From Thomas C. McCorvey, Dean of the Department of History at the University of Alabama, under whom Dr. Owen received his instructions in that branch of learning while a student. "The loss to the State is irreparable. There is none other who can bend the bow of Ulysses!"

From Ex-Governor William D. Jelks. "Am profoundly shocked and grieved at the loss of your husband, the incomparable man. My heartfelt sympathy."

From L. W. Joselyn, Director Birmingham Public Library. "Staff of Birmingham public library has been working with Dr. Owen for many years in the development of library service. We had grown to both love and respect him as our great leader. The loss to the State and the country is irreparable."

From Ex-Governor Charles Henderson, to Thomas M. Owen, Jr. "It was with profound sorrow that I learned of your father's death. He did his work well and has left his impress upon the affairs of Alabama."

From Dr. T. W. Palmer, president Alabama Girls' Technical Institute. "Dr. Owen was truly one of the greatest men of our country."

From Dr. George Petrie, Prof. of History at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. "In Dr. Owen's death an irreparable loss is sustained by the State and all history workers. No one can fill his place."

From Robert C. Alston, of Tuscaloosa, sent from Atlanta, Ga. "The death of your distinguished husband pains me deeply. No man of his generation has better served his State, which deeply mourns him."

From Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State geologist, University. "I am grieved beyond expression to hear of the death of your distinguished husband, my friend of many years. Your loss in his death will be also a loss to the whole State of Alabama because there is no one living who can even partially fill his place."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

From U. S. Senator Oscar W. Underwood, for whose campaign for the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States Dr. Owen was secretary in 1912. "We had been friends since boyhood and fought our battles together. His high character and sterling ability will survive him as a shining light. His death leaves a vacant place in the lives of all his friends."

From Dr. George H. Denny, President of the University of Alabama. "I want you to know that we always thought of Dr. Owen as standing in the forefront of our alumni, not merely in the distinguished service he rendered his state and his time, but also in the distinguished affection and loyalty he so freely gave to his alma mater. I know of no man who has lived and wrought in this generation who has meant more to the higher life of the commonwealth than did Dr. Owen. I was particularly touched by the tribute paid by Hon. John H. Wallace. He spoke the truth when he advanced the idea that no one could correctly estimate the value of the 'refining' influence of Dr. Owen's life. That was a splendid tribute and it represents the truth."

From Robert C. Alston, Tuscaloosa. "I have had such admiration for Dr. Owen's work! I suppose it will be very unpopular to say that he was teaching a people to know and appreciate their traditions; yet, that was just what he was doing. I believe he did his work better than any other man in the whole country. No one else seems to have so completely perceived what the people needed, and no one could have gone about it more tactfully."

From T. W. Palmer, president Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women. "His departure is the greatest loss imaginable to our State. He stood in a class to himself in his chosen field of labor. The Department of Archives and History ranks foremost in the United States and probably in the world."

From Dr. George Lang, head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Alabama. "Not many men are held in such universal esteem for such philosophical reasons, as Dr. Owen was esteemed. It was my fortunate privilege to know him in several relations, and it was always with increased satisfaction and admiration."

From Ralph Barrow, State Superintendent of the Alabama Children's Aid Society. "To many of the younger men of the State he was more than an official and more than a personal friend. He was to us a kind of god-father, and as you know, many of us were called, 'my boy.' His memory to us will always be warm and immortal."

From Ethel Jackson Williamson, Pine Apple, Ala., a former student at Woman's College. "May I add my tribute to the thousands already placed at the feet of your splendid husband. During my early college years in your city, it was my great pleasure and privilege to know him and to enjoy the rich storehouse his energy and genius had created. His advice was often invaluable to me and his knowledge was a perfect mine of wisdom. You can never know, Mrs. Owen, and I fancy he never knew, how many, many lives he touched for but a little while, as mine, and left an imprint thereon jealously to be guarded and treasured."

From Dr. J. H. Phillips, Birmingham. He refers to my father, Senator J. H. Bankhead, who preceded my husband to the grave by only three weeks. "The loss of father and husband within so short a space of time is a heavy trial. But your exceptional consolation lies in the fact that in point of service, no two men in Alabama have ever contributed so much to the welfare of the State as Senator Bankhead and Dr. Owen, in their respective lines of work, and no two men in the history of Alabama have been more beloved."

From R. M. Archibald, State Supervisor Interchurch World Movement. "I loved and admired Dr. Owen. He was a great man. As you will see from my stationery, he was a member of our State Survey Council in the Rural Survey which I am conducting and I found his counsel of much value on different occasions."

From Mrs. Janie McTyre Baskerville, formerly lady principal of Woman's College of Alabama, written from Sullins College, Bristol, Va. "I am sure you understand in what high esteem we held Dr. Owen, both as a friend and a scholar. Indeed, as I look back upon our stay in Montgomery, he seems to loom up above all the rest in the particular place of prominence and importance which he occupied in the community."

From Ross C. Speir, Birmingham. "My acquaintance with Dr. Owen during my legislative days strengthened my admiration and respect, and deepened it into an abiding regard and affection. He was always ready to serve. That is why we loved him."

From Rev. W. B. Crompton, Baptist minister. "The city has lost a chief citizen, the State one of its most faithful servants, and the Nation a patriotic defender."

From Dr. Robert H. McCaslin, Presbyterian minister and fellow Rotarian who pronounced Dr. Owen's funeral eulogy in the Court Street Methodist Church, written to acknowledge a photograph. "I shall keep his likeness on my desk, and think reverently and often of that precious past as I look upon it, and thank God that He gave us that matchless and knightly man, Thomas M. Owen."

From a friend who failed to sign his letter, written from the Capital City Club, Atlanta, Ga. "His sense of civic responsibility was developed to an extent I have never seen in any one, and his unselfishness was remarkable. He had the desire to serve, and the wish to be recognized as one who did serve, but no sordid wish for his own gain."

From Dr. W. A. Blake, for twenty years member of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History. "Let me say to you what I have many times said to others. The worth to Alabama of the work done by Thomas M. Owen during the past twenty years is of greater value than that of any other citizen during this period."

From Manly R. Joiner, Talladega, to Thomas M. Owen, Jr. "I feel that I have lost a wise counselor and friend, and our fraternity (Sigma Nu) one of its greatest members."

From Mrs. Charles Henderson, Troy, Ala., wife of the former governor of the State. "I know of no one who was more gifted with high intellectual ability, integrity, sweetness of character and above all, Christian in life than was your beloved husband. Simple in his ideals of life, a loyal

churchman and statesman, thoughtful, modest and generous in giving of self to public and patriotic calls. He has a place in the memory of all Alabama that will be indelible. It is hard indeed to think that we shall never see him again and I know of no figure that will be so missed as he."

From W. J. Milner, Confederate veteran, and man of affairs, since deceased. "Dr. Owen's death is a great loss to the State, to the present and to future generations."

From Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor "Public Libraries." "I am very sorry that in this life I shall not meet Dr. Owen again, but I am inclined to think that the sweet, joyous spirit that was so happy in dealing with the things of the mind and soul on this earth, will have a greater opportunity in the grand beyond, and there will be much to show us of which we have not known, when we see him again."

From Senator A. H. Carmichael, college friend and fraternity brother. "He was the most enthusiastic, the strongest, the most useful public servant in Alabama."

From Dr. Hastings H. Hart, White Plains, N. Y. "I owed him a great debt of gratitude for his assistance and sympathy in my own Alabama work. He has left behind him an imperishable monument in the Department of Archives and History."

From Miss Alice Wyman, University. "His great courage, his unswerving loyalty to our State, his superior ability hidden under his plain, unassuming demeanor, his gentleness of character and sweetness of disposition were sources of inspiration to all of us. Our State has lost one of her greatest sons."

From F. W. Gist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "I attribute his high character to two things—first, his individual conception of integrity, which was inherent; second, the fact that his character was formed at a period of his State's development when by virtue of her necessities the unselfish side of her citizenship had become predominant. I am positive that no man ever lived in our day who had reached a higher point in the development of unselfish devotion to his people, his community, his State, and his church."

From A. F. Owens, colored, dean of Selma University. "Dr. Owen helped me much in my efforts of 1911 to induce the Legislature to make the Boys Reformatory at Mt. Meigs a State institution. Ever since that good day Dr. Owen has been my kind and sympathetic friend. I have always felt that I had in him a safe counselor. In his death I sustain a personal loss."

From Ed. C. Betts, lawyer, Huntsville. "As a public servant he was gifted with initiative and a breadth of vision not possessed by many men. He had imagination, foresight, indefatigable energy, and a determination to work good to the commonwealth he served."

From Rev. Henry M. Edmonds, Presbyterian minister, Birmingham. "Dr. Owen was one of the finest, most lovable men I ever knew and though I grieve at what we call his loss, yet I refuse to say that I have lost him. His honesty, his courage, his enthusiasm, his unselfishness cannot be lost."

Concluding paragraph in a column-long Editorial in "The Montgomery Advertiser," entitled, "The Builder," and written by its editor, Capt. W. T. Sheehan, following Dr. Owen's death. After reviewing the dead historian's successful efforts to realize his dreams, and deploring his premature passing, he said: "He died Thursday night, died as the old chroniclers said of their warriors, 'with his harness on his back.' But he had seen his vision realized. A good man and true, a distinguished scholar, a civic leader who inspired, a man devoted to the highest ideals of moral conduct and religious faith, the State of Alabama is poorer in true manhood because of his death. The city of Montgomery is poorer in the death of an adopted son, who loved her well and served her faithfully."

From A. B. Moore, professor of History, the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, but a native of Alabama. "I cannot imagine that my State, my profession, and I have lost so much. I have lost a collaborator and patron in my efforts at historical research. I have received from him, while doing research work in the Department of Archives and History, not only the thoughtful and delicate courtesies, of which he was a master, but also kind fatherly advice concerning the problems in my field of endeavor. Dr. Owen's distinguished service is so well known throughout the nation that it needs no advertisement, but the unique methods and results of his work, and the intense human side of him so beautifully manifested in his social relations, in his home, and in his civic activities in Montgomery, are best known to Alabamians. The Alabama State Department of Archives and History, which he nurtured into existence and made famous, represents the most unique accomplishment in the field of history in recent times and one of the most distinguished accomplishments of all times. It represents a passionate, heroic and conscientious service; and it reveals the tools, methods, and organization of a real genius. As a repository of the sources of Alabama history it unquestionably is one of the State's greatest assets; it not only contains the sources upon which all students of Alabama and Southern history must draw, but the magnitude and splendor of it will infuse into the investigator the spirit of its builder, which is the spirit that is producing and will produce the annals of scientific and authentic history. How great will his hospitality, his enthusiasm, his spontaneous courtesies, and his prodigious knowledge be missed by his fellow Alabamians and by the many persons from all parts of the nation who have called upon him and worked in his department."

From Hon. H. S. Doster, of Prattville, editor and State Senator. "Alabama and the South have lost one of their most remarkable and useful citizens. He had no equal in the State. If the loving thoughts of his bereaved people could be transmitted into floral wreaths he would sleep tonight beneath a mountain of flowers."

The following poem was written by Gustave Frederick Mertins, lawyer and author of Montgomery, after calling at our home and seeing him in his last sleep upon his bier:

THOMAS McADORY OWEN

He called: "Good Morning!" and a cheery note
Rang in his voice as on his way he went.
I cried: "Good Morning!" and I found a cheer
His smile, his hand-wave and his tone had lent.

Friendship and service, sympathy and hope,
A courtly kindness, an engaging smile—
With these he builded, came it rain or shine,
To make the lives of others seem worth while.

I used to like to think: "There goes a friend
Who knows no troubles," and I wished it so;
But I have seen him breast them with a smile,
His voice all cheer, his sparkling eyes aglow.

I went to see him where he smiling lay,
Seeing the Dawning while we saw the End.
My sorrow left me and I smiled with him
In old exchange: "Good-bye, good friend!"



History of Alabama

A

ABBEVILLE. Post office and county seat of Henry County, in the central part of the county, 28 miles south of Eufaula, 14 miles west of the Chattahoochee River, and the terminus of the Abbeville Southern Railway, a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line. It is situated on the high red hills of the pine region of the county, at the junction of two historic stagecoach roads—the Eufaula and Columbia road and the road to Ft. Gaines, Ga.

The name of the town is taken from Abbey Creek (Indian name, Yatta Abba), which is not far distant. It is one of the oldest settlements in southeastern Alabama. It became the county seat in 1833, but was a fairly populous community long before that date. Part of the town is located on land formerly belonging to Henry A. Young, who donated several streets through his property on the north side of the public square. Population: 1888—600; 1890—465; 1900—889; 1910—1,141. Altitude: 499 feet. The town has an electric lighting plant; and artesian water supply. There are Methodist and Baptist churches. The Third District Agricultural School, with its equipment of substantial, modern brick buildings, is located near the town, on 40 acres of good, arable land. The Bank of Henry (State), and the First National Bank are located there. The Abbeville News, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1900, is published at Abbeville, and there are also several sawmills, gristmills, cotton ginneries, and cottonseed mills.

Among the early settlers or residents were Alexander C. Gordon, merchant and planter, who served his State and county in the militia, in the Creek Indian disturbances of 1836, and as a captain in the Sixth Alabama Infantry Regiment; James Ward, State senator and representative; George W. Williams, lawyer and legislator; James N. Lightfoot; and Gov. William C. Oates.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 279; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 236; *Polit's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 65; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ABBEVILLE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. See Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

ABESHAI. A creek mentioned by Bernard Romans. A careful reading of his narrative identifies this stream with the modern Kintabish, a tributary of the Tombigbee River in Sumter County. In Choctaw, in place of

"oka," water, "bok," creek, and "bokushi," branch, a general term "oka abvchaya," meaning watercourse, can be used. The word "oka" can be dropped, and "abvchaya" alone used. The word "Abvchaya" is undoubtedly "Abeshai" of Romans.

REFERENCES.—Bernard Romans, *Florida* (1776), p. 327; Prof. Henry S. Halbert, "Manuscripts," in Ala. State Dept. of Archives and History.

ABIHKA. One of the oldest of the Upper Creek towns. While there is some uncertainty, it is believed that the site of the town was in Talladega County, near the Coosa River, and just South of Tallasseehatchee Creek on the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 17, T. 20, R. 5 E. of the Huntsville meridian. At this point a village site, not otherwise identified, but corresponding with the indications of map locations of Abihka, extends along the creek same distance down the river. Lewis thus describes this site: "The remains—village debris—are of about the same general character over one-half mile, and for nearly the acter and quantity as those found on the site of Old Coosa." The first record of the town is found on Delisle's map of 1704, where they are "les Abeikas," and are noted on the east side of the Coosa River, apparently just above the influx of the Pakantalahassi.—Winsor. Belen's map of 1733, also places the "Abecacas" on the east side of the Coosa, but at some distance from it.—Shea. Coxé says that "the Becaes or Abecars have thirteen towns, and the Ewemalos, between the Becaes and the Chattas, can raise five hundred fighting men." The people of the town were closely related to the Kusas and other towns of the Upper Creeks, and indeed, Bartram identifies them as the Coussas. The people of the town are called Apixkanagi. Gatschet says: "The Creek term abih'ka signifies 'pile at the base, heap at the root' (abi, stem, pole), and was imparted to this tribe, 'because in the contest for supremacy its warriors heaped up a pile of scalps, covering the base of the war-pole only. Before this achievement the tribe was called sak'hutga door, shutter, or Simat'hutga itaia, shutter, door of towns or tribes.'" Situated on the northern limits of the Creek country this town was a buffer or defense against hostile inroads, which fact gave the appellation just noted. As indicating its antiquity, it is recorded that the oldest chiefs were in the habit of naming the Creek Nation after the town. A French census of 1760 divided the Upper Creeks into Alybamous, Talapouches and

Abikas. To this town some of the most ancient Creek customs are traced, as, the laws punishing adultery, and for the regulation of marriages.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, *Migration Legend* (1884), vol. 1, p. 125, and also "Towns and Villages of the Creek Confederacy," in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (Miscellaneous Collections of the Alabama Historical Society, 1901), vol. 1, p. 390; Lewis, in *American Antiquarian*, vol. 17, p. 173; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 2, pp. 294, 295; Shea, *Charlevoix New France*, vol. 6, p. 11; Coxe, *Carolina* (1741), p. 25; Bartram, *Travels* (French ed. 1799); Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (2d ed., 1910); and *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 1, where will be found a full review of references to the various aboriginal narratives and chronicles.

ABIKUDSHI. An Upper Creek town, situated on a plain, about a mile wide, mainly on the right bank of Natche (now Tallahatchi) Creek, 5 miles east of Coosa River in Talladega County. Portions of the town lay also on the left bank of the creek. The name signifies "Little Abihka." The town was settled from Abihka, and by some Natchez Indians. The first reference to it is on De Crenay's map of 1733, where the name is Abicouchys. A French census of 1760 gives Abekouches 130 warriors, and locates them 25 French leagues from Fort Toulouse. At a council held at Savannah, Ga., July 3, 1761, to regulate Indian trade, this town with its 50 hunters, was assigned to the Indian trader, J. McGilivray. Bartram states of them in 1775 that the inhabitants spoke a dialect of Chicasaw, but Gatschet observes that this "can be true of a part of the inhabitants only." Of the town in 1799, Hawkins says: "They have no fences, and but few hogs, horses and cattle; they are attentive to white people, who live among them, and particularly so to white women."

See Abihka.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 391; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 42; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; *Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; Georgia, *Colonial Records*, vol. 13, p. 523; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 85; and *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 2, for detailed references.

ABINGDON MILLS. Huntsville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ABORIGINAL ROADS. See Roads and Highways.

ACADEMIES. A popular type of school organization and instruction, holding a very important place in ante bellum days, and during the twenty-five years immediately following the close of the War. They were also known as private academies or seminaries. Organization for instruction in the early years of statehood took four forms, the State university for higher education, denominational col-

leges of high grade, academies, and common schools, sometimes called sixteenth section schools. The university and the common schools were the only two receiving State support. The various denominations early recognized their duty in the matter of educational effort, and Howard College, Judson College, at Summerfield, Southern University, and other institutions were organized by them, many of which are still active and vigorous, after many years of honorable existence.

Perhaps the most general form of school institution, however, was the academy. Among the first acts of the legislature are many charters granted to such institutions and during the history of the State, more than 100 of such acts are to be found. The State, while giving no support in a financial way, through these charters recognized the practical service of such schools, and, in a way, the regulations prescribing their powers and duties gave general tone and direction to the type. One of these schools was the Green Academy, founded at Huntsville, the site of which is still pointed out. One was St. Stephen's Academy.

In 1847 Dr. Henry Tutwiler, who had been one of the first teachers in the University of Alabama, opened Greene Springs School, near the village of Havana, in Greene (now Hale) County. The school had a wonderful record, and it was known far and wide as the "Rugby of the South."

REFERENCES.—Clark, *History of Education in Alabama* (1889); Owens, *Secondary Agricultural Education in Alabama* (1909); Weeks, *History of Public School Education in Alabama* (1915); Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen ed., 1900); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); Blandin, *History of Higher Education of Women in the South* (1909).

ADAMSVILLE. A town in Jefferson County, on the "Frisco" Railroad, about 10 miles northwest of Birmingham, and in the mineral district. Population: 1910—649. It was incorporated by the legislature on February 5, 1901. By act of August 31, 1915, the charter was annulled and the corporation dissolved.

REFERENCES.—*Local Acts*, 1900-01, pp. 735-753, 1245-1247; *Ibid.*, 1915, p. 198; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ADELAIDE MILLS. Anniston. See Cotton Factories.

ADJUTANT GENERAL. A State executive officer, and, under the governor as commander-in-chief, the head of the military department. He is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and must have served at least two years in the Alabama National Guard, or in the Spanish-American War, or in the United States Army. He has the rank of brigadier general, is chief of the governor's staff, and ex officio chief of all staff departments. All current military records and accounts are kept in his office, and he is required to supervise "the receipt, preservation, repair, distribution, issue and collection" of all military

property, and the organization, armament, discipline, training, recruiting, inspecting, instructing, pay, and subsistence of all branches of the service. He keeps a roster of all the officers and men of the Alabama National Guard; distributes the State military laws and rules, and blank books, forms, and stationery to the troops; prepares such reports as may be required for the State or for the United States Government; makes a report to the governor 10 days before each session of the legislature; and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the commander-in-chief.

His salary is \$2,000 a year. He has a chief clerk and assistant with the rank of major, at a salary of \$1,800, who, in the absence of his superior, performs the duties of the office; two other assistants, at salaries of \$1,080 and \$900, who are members of the National Guard, and who perform the duties of property clerk and military store keeper; and a stenographer at \$900 a year. The adjutant general furnishes a surety bond of \$5,000; the chief clerk, \$3,000; the other assistants, \$2,000 each.

Early History.—The first constitution of the State, 1819, required that the legislature should provide by law for organizing the militia, but should not make any elections or appointments of officers therein except adjutants general and quartermasters general. Accordingly, the laws organizing the State's military establishment specified that the adjutant general should be elected by joint vote of both houses, and hold his office for the term of four years, but authorized the governor to fill vacancies during a recess. The adjutant general was also inspector general and had the rank of colonel. His rank was raised in 1831 to that of brigadier general, and his compensation put upon the basis of \$4 for every day he was engaged in the actual discharge of his official duties, and 7 cents for every mile travelled while so engaged, but not to exceed \$200 in any one year.

Under the military code, prepared by Generals George W. Crabb and J. T. Bradford, and adopted in 1837, the office of adjutant general was continued with slightly amplified powers and a few additional duties, the same as before. The code of 1852 first imposed the duty of reporting to the governor 10 days before each regular session of the legislature the number and condition of the arms and accoutrements of the State. An act of February 24, 1860, "to provide for an efficient Military organization of the State of Alabama," constituted the governor, the adjutant and inspector general, and the quartermaster general a "Military Commission," with power to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the act; also to adopt a State flag and prescribe a uniform for the volunteer corps.

Confederate Period.—When Alabama withdrew from the Union, the military establishment was reorganized to meet the new conditions. The secession convention held in

January, 1861, passed an ordinance on the 9th, "to provide for the military defense of the State," which made the adjutant and inspector general appointive by the governor. His rank, pay, and allowances were the same as those of a brigadier general. An assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay and allowance of a colonel of Dragoons, was authorized.

The ordinance assigned no specific duties, but the convention adopted the United States Army regulations of January 1, 1857, "so far as they consist with the provisions of this ordinance, and of other ordinances which have been or may be adopted" by the convention. On January 23 another ordinance was adopted annulling the old organization of the State militia in order to clear the ground for a new establishment which should be wholly separate from, and subordinate to, the regular and volunteer service provided by the ordinance of the 9th. The result of the two ordinances was the creation of two adjutants and inspectors general—one appointed by the governor for service with the volunteer forces in the event of war with the United States; the other elected by the legislature, and a continuation of that office in the old militia, whose services were limited to the defense of the State alone. The former almost immediately became a part of the military organization of the Confederacy.

Reorganization.—During the decade following the close of the War, national influences so dominated the State military situation that little or nothing in the way of improvement or reorganization was attempted until 1877, after the close of the Reconstruction period. In that year a law "for the more efficient organization of the volunteer militia of Alabama" was passed, which reorganized the East Alabama Male College, Central Institute military arm of the State government in many respects, but made no change in the status or duties of the adjutant and inspector general. In 1881 a law was enacted for "the organization and discipline of the volunteer forces of Alabama," which repealed the act of 1877, and separated the duties of adjutant general from those of inspector general, establishing two distinct offices, each with the rank of colonel of Cavalry and both a part of the governor's staff. The office continued separate and with specific duties for each until 1915, when the duties of inspector general were consolidated into the general duties of the adjutant general and his assistants.

There were no assistants authorized by law for the adjutant general of the militia until the adoption of the code of 1886. The code committee of the legislature added a clause authorizing the appointment of an assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. A clerk in the office was authorized at the same time. The adjutant general was first allowed a salary of \$100 a year, which was changed in 1831 to a per diem as above noted. In 1899 a salary of \$125 a month was allowed. It was increased to \$2,000 a year in 1911.

Adjutants General.—John Collins, 1865;

Hugh P. Watson, 1865-1866; George E. Brewer, 1866- (no records discovered); William W. Allen, 1870-1872; Marshall G. Candee, 1872-1874; Thomas N. Macartney, 1874-1878; John F. White, 1878-1881; Henry C. Tompkins, 1881-1883; James N. Gilmer, 1883-1886; John D. Roquemore, 1886-1887; Alexander B. Garland, 1887-1888; Charles P. Jones, 1888-1894; Harvey E. Jones, 1894-1896; Robert F. Ligon, jr, 1896-1899; William W. Brandon, 1899-1907; Bibb Graves, 1907-1911; Joseph B. Sculley, 1911-1915; Graph J. Hubbard, 1915-

PUBLICATIONS.—*Reports*, 1871-1910, published at irregular intervals. They contain statistics of militia and details of riots, or disturbances in which the military was called to interfere. The report for 1892-94 has a full account of the military records then to be found in that office. These records are now for the most part in the custody of the State department archives and history, where a full set of the reports is also preserved.

See Inspector General; Quartermaster General; State Military Forces.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 591-622; Aikin, *Digest*, 2d ed., 1836, p. 314, and *Digest Supplement*, 1841, pp. 123-174; *Code*, 1907, secs. 930-931; *Acts*, 1859-60, p. 41; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 745-766; *Ordinances and Constitution of Alabama* (1861), pp. 13-15; Adjutant General, *Reports*, 1871-1910; Owen, "Bibliography of Alabama," in American Historical Association, *Report*, 1907, p. 782.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH. A religious body, formed in Boston, Mass., June 5, 1855, by the followers of Jonathan Cummings, one of the associates of William Miller in the earlier years of the Advent movement. The followers of Mr. Cummings differed with the main body in holding to the doctrine that man is by nature wholly mortal and is unconscious in death, and that immortality is not inherent in mankind, but is the gift of God to be bestowed in the resurrection on those only who have been true followers of Christ. On November 6, 1861, a general association was formed in Worcester, Mass.

It is congregational in church government; the congregations are under the care of pastors; and the local management is in charge of elders and deacons, elected annually. The churches are formed into local conferences; and a general conference is held biennially, made up of delegates from the local conferences.

In 1906 there were in Alabama 10 organizations, with 413 members; 9 church edifices; no parsonages reported; and 2 Sunday schools, with 14 officers and teachers, and 65 pupils. The North Alabama Conference (boundaries not indicated) reported 13 organizations, with 476 members; 11 church edifices; value of church property of 10 organizations, \$3,575; no parsonages reported; and 2 Sunday schools, with 14 officers and teachers, and 65 pupils.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 16-21.

AEQUITE. A Lower Creek town, noted on an old French map of about 1738.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

AGRICULTURAL (THE) AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES. A State institution for the education of negroes. Its chief aim "is (1) to train industrial workers, and (2) to prepare teachers who are qualified to give practical instruction in some form of handwork."—Catalogue, 1915. It was established by the State board of education, December 9, 1873, as "a normal school for the education of colored teachers," largely through the efforts of Wm. H. Council, a former slave, but it was not until May, 1875, that it was actually opened for students. It had an humble beginning, with a poorly equipped building, two teachers and 61 pupils. The original act carried an appropriation of \$1,000; and this the legislature, February 17, 1885, increased to \$4,000. By the same act the name was changed to "The Huntsville State Colored Normal and Industrial School". It was changed to its present designation by act of December 9, 1896.

In 1882, through the self-denial of the principal and other teachers, by the aid of the Peabody and the Slater Funds, and by private contributions, a lot in Huntsville was purchased and suitable school buildings erected. This was deeded to the State. About the same time industrial training was introduced. The legislature, February 13, 1891, designated the school as one of the beneficiaries of the fund granted by act of Congress of August 30, 1890, "to the more complete endowment and support of the Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." The growth demanded "more and better opportunities to develop the industries of the school," and in order to meet these conditions the legislature, February 18, 1891, authorized the sale of its property. This was done and the proceeds reinvested in a new location, 4 miles north of Huntsville on the Elora branch of the N. C. & St. L. R. R. It was called Normal. Here the school has prospered. It has about 200 acres of land, and 16 principal buildings. Among these is a separate library building, erected at a cost of \$12,000, through a gift from Andrew Carnegie. The school of industries provides courses in agriculture, mechanic arts, household economics, nurse training and business. A course of instrumental and vocal music is offered. The academic courses include kindergarten, primary, grammar, high school, normal school and teachers' college. The act of December 9, 1896, conferred the "power and authority to grant diplomas and certificates of proficiency." A Sunday School, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and four literary societies are organized among the students. On September 30, 1916, its report to the State education department showed building and site, valued at \$172,300; equipment, \$31,800; 30 teachers; and 407 pupils. The total expenditure from the State treas-

ury for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1916, was \$26,100, of which \$22,100 was from the Morrill fund, and \$4,000 by direct State appropriation.

Principals.—Wm. Hooper Councilll, 1875-1909; and Walter S. Buchanan, 1909.

REFERENCES.—"Acts of the Board of Education," in *Acts*, 1873, pp. 179-180; *Acts of the Board*, 1874, pp. 51-52; *Acts*, 1884-85, p. 162; 1890-91, pp. 433-434, 771; 1896-97, pp. 154-155; *Catalogues*, 1876-1915; *Normal Index*, 1910-15, vols. 1-7; *Bulletins*, folders, circular letters, and announcements of various dates; and many speeches and addresses of Wm. H. Councilll (q. v.).

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. See Polytechnic Institute, Alabama; and names of the several agricultural schools.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. Agricultural education or instruction in agriculture and kindred subjects, in organized form throughout the United States, dates from the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, known as the Morrill Act. The legislature of Alabama, February 26, 1872, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College (now the Alabama Polytechnic Institute), located at Auburn; and, February 13, 1891, reorganized the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Huntsville, and to these two institutions the Morrill fund is given in the proportion of 56.6 per cent. to the former, and 43.4 per cent. to the latter.

The character of the work done at Auburn, and a desire to create local centers of agricultural, industrial and vocational training, led to the establishment of a system of congressional district agricultural schools. Alabama was a pioneer in this particular type of educational organization, and its efforts antedate similar efforts elsewhere by more than a decade and a half. The act establishing the two first schools of the kind (soon thereafter located at Abbeville, Henry County, and at Athens, Limestone County), bears date February 28, 1889. The institutions provided by the act in question were specifically designated as branch agricultural experiment stations, to be closely articulated with the office of the commissioner of agriculture and industries, and with the agricultural experiment station at Auburn. Later, similar schools were established in other districts.

These schools are supported from the tag-tax fund. This brought out opposition from time to time, but the schools have succeeded in demonstrating their value, and are now believed to be firmly entrenched as a part of the general educational system of the State. Of these schools Gov. Comer, in his inaugural address, 1907, said: "The tag-tax fund was established years ago. While many may question the wisdom of the tax, no one can question the wisdom of the application of the tax. With it you have built up nine great agricultural schools in the nine congressional districts, and the polytechnic institute, and they stand a living monument to the wisdom of the fund."

See Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes; Polytechnic Institute, Alabama; Schools; and names of the several district agricultural schools, entered under the names of the district, as First District Agricultural School, etc.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 59 *et seq.*; Clark, *History of Education in Alabama* (1889); Dr. Clarence J. Owens, *Secondary Agricultural Education in Alabama* (1909); Weeks, *History of Public School Education in Alabama* (1915).

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA STATE. (New) A voluntary agricultural organization having for its objects, "the collection and diffusion of information pertaining to the productive industries of the State, the promotion of progressive, profitable agriculture, and organization for the advancement of these objects." It was the third association of the kind in Alabama. (See Farmers' Organizations.) The society was organized at a convention held in the United States Court room at Montgomery, August 28 and 29, 1884, upon the call of E. C. Betts, commissioner of agriculture, who presided as temporary president, with W. W. Stringfellow secretary pro tem. There were 121 delegates present, and a permanent organization was effected at the afternoon session of the first day by the election of Prof. J. S. Newman, of Auburn, as president, and Thomas J. Key, of Montgomery, as secretary. Committees were appointed by the president pro tem on Constitution; State Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Experiment Station; Agricultural and Mechanical College; Stock Breeding and Grass Culture; Labor; Truck Farming; Improved Implements and Machinery; Fruit Culture; Intensive Farming; and Diversified Farming. Addresses were made by Dr. J. B. Gaston, of Montgomery, Col. Sam'l Will. John, of Selma, and Col. L. F. Livingston, president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society. A constitution was not adopted at this convention, and adjournment was taken until the first Wednesday of the following February.

The first semiannual meeting, was held in the city hall of Montgomery, February 4, 1885. For several years the society held regular annual meetings, in the summer, and usually semiannual meetings in the winter, in which addresses were made and papers read on practically all topics connected with agricultural pursuits. One subject to which particular attention was devoted was technical education for the vocation of farming, and in that connection the administration, the curriculum, and the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn often came in for full discussion. At the semiannual session, February 2 and 3, 1887, most of the discussion dealt with the subject of immigration and centered about the advisability of a State department, or bureau of immigration. One or more state fairs were held under the auspices of the society, but particulars are not available.

Presidents.—J. S. Newman, 1884-1887; I. F. Culver, 1887-1888.

Secretary.—Thomas J. Key, 1884-1888.

Meetings.—Annual meetings were held on the dates and at the places named:

1st, Organization convention, Montgomery, Aug. 28-29, 1884, pp. 20.

2d, Auburn, Aug. 5-7, 1885, pp. 168.

3d, Talladega, Aug. 18-19, 1886, pp. 74.

4th, Troy, Aug. 3-5, 1887, pp. 32.

5th, Huntsville, Aug. 8-10, 1888, pp. 96.

Semiannual meetings also were held:

1st, Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1885, pp. 32.

2d, Montgomery, Feb. 2-3, 1887, pp. 62.

3d, Selma, Feb. 1-2, 1888, pp. 115.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings*, annual sessions, 1884-1888, 5 vols; semiannual sessions, 1885, 1887, 1888, 3 vols.

REFERENCES.—Publications noted above; Ala. State Agricultural Society, *Constitution and by-laws*.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA STATE. (Old) A voluntary association of persons engaged or interested in agricultural pursuits, organized at Montgomery, January 10, 1855, for the purpose of improving the condition of agriculture, horticulture, mechanic and domestic arts, and manufactures. It was among the first of such organizations in the South. Judge B. S. Bibb presided, and Dr. N. B. Cloud was the secretary. The chairman appointed as a committee to draft a constitution, E. A. Holt, Col. Charles T. Pollard, Dr. N. B. Powell, J. M. Cheney, Col. Isaac Croom, and Dr. Cloud. After the adoption of the constitution, Col. Croom, of Greene County, was elected president, Dr. Cloud secretary, and Col. Pollard treasurer. An executive committee consisting of Mr. Holt, Robert F. Ligon, Dr. Carnot Bellinger, J. M. Cheney, R. H. Powell, E. F. Montague, Col. Lewis Owen, M. A. Baldwin, and P. T. Graves was elected. The following, most of them prominent in their communities, participated in the organization meeting: Col. Croom, Col. Pollard, Dr. Bellinger, Judge Bibb, Mr. Holt, William Frazier, Mr. Montague, B. F. Tarver, Mr. Graves, James H. Smith, Dr. Powell, F. L. Ashley, P. S. Gerald, William O. Baldwin, Mr. Cheney, William M. Marks, W. R. Cunningham, Fleming Freman, Col. Owen, Charles Crommelin, Dr. Cloud. Shortly after perfecting the organization, application was made to the State legislature for a charter, which was granted February 14, 1856, incorporating Isaac Croom, president; Noah B. Cloud, secretary; Charles T. Pollard, treasurer; William H. Rives, chairman; E. F. Montague; John M. Cheney; William O. Baldwin; B. F. Ashley; E. L. Elsworth; J. DuBose Bibb; Daniel Pratt; and Richard H. Powell as the Alabama State Agricultural Society, which was authorized to own real and personal property to the value of \$50,000. For the purpose of carrying out the objects for which the society was established, an appropriation of \$5,000, payable in two annual installments of \$2,500 each, was made.

In the following April, the executive com-

mittee of the society decided to hold a state agricultural fair in Montgomery during the following October. Early in the summer, an elaborate list of premiums for field crops, livestock, horticultural products, manufactured articles, domestic manufactures, needle, shell and fancy work, poultry, etc., was published. The exhibition occurred October 23-26. At the same time, the first regular meeting of the society was held. Its membership at this time was only 21.

In the early summer of 1856, a membership campaign was instituted, special efforts being made to obtain life members. In the fall, another state fair was held at Montgomery, which was as successful as the first, continuing four days, November 11-14. On the 13th, the second annual meeting of the society was held in Central Hall. The officers were reelected, but with a view to the enlargement of the society's usefulness, provision was made for the election of a vice-president in each county of the State. Its activities appear to have been restricted mainly to the promotion of agricultural fairs, which it continued to hold until the outbreak of the War in 1861, all of them at Montgomery. The attitude of this pioneer agricultural society toward the farmer's calling and the plane upon which its work was conducted are indicated by the character and attainments, not only of its members, but also of the men who were invited to make addresses at its annual meetings. Among these were Dr. Landon C. Garland and Prof. Richard T. Brumby of the State University, Hon. Alexander Bowie of Talladega, and Hon. Henry W. Hilliard of Montgomery. These were men of high attainments in the scientific and literary fields, and their addresses usually dealt with the science of agriculture in its philosophical and historical aspects as well as in its economic and professional phases. During the War, the society was inactive, and was not thereafter revived. Col. Isaac Croom and Dr. N. B. Cloud served as president and secretary, respectively, during the society's entire existence.

Annual Meetings.—Regular meetings were held at Montgomery every year, 1855-1860.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1855-56, pp. 342-343; U. S. Commissioner of Patents, *Report*, 1858; *American Cotton Planter*, Jan. 1855-Dec. 1859.

AGRICULTURE. Alabama ranks twenty-seventh in land area among the United States. Its soils are varied, ranging from dark mucky loams in the lower part of the Coastal Plain to sandy loams in other sections. With respect to the character of the soils, the State is divided into two parts, approximately co-extensive with the mineral district and the agricultural district, respectively. The soils of the latter—the Coastal Plain—are peculiarly adapted to the culture of cotton, and from the first, cotton has been the principal agricultural product, although considerable quantities of corn and other grains have been grown, both in the "Black Belt" and in the lighter soils of the plateau region.

Early Statistics.—While there are no comparable statistics with reference to the ratio of cotton acreage to the total cultivated acreage of the State previous to 1861, a view of the relative importance of each of several crops may be obtained from statistical details given below.

In 1840 the farms of the State produced 1,406,353 bushels of oats, 20,947,004 bushels of corn, 1,708,356 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes, 828,052 bushels of wheat, 51,008 bushels of rye, 7,692 bushels of barley, 12,718 tons of hay, and 117,138,823 pounds of cotton. Besides these, there were raised 149,019 pounds of rice, 273,302 pounds of tobacco, and 220,353 pounds of wool. In addition to the diversification of agricultural products shown by the foregoing figures, large numbers of livestock were raised on the farms—143,147 head of horses and mules, 668,018 head of cattle, and 163,243 sheep.

In 1849-50 there were 41,964 farms and plantations in the State, containing 4,435,614 acres of improved and 7,702,067 acres of unimproved land, a total of 12,137,681 acres. The average number of acres to the farm was 289, and the average value of the farms, \$1,533, slightly more than \$5 per acre. The total estimated cash value of the farms of the State was \$64,323,224. The production of oats had increased to 2,965,696 bushels; of corn, 28,754,048; potatoes, both varieties, 5,721,205; hay, 32,685 tons; cotton, 564,429 bales of 400 pounds each, or 225,771,600 pounds. The production of barley decreased to 3,958 bushels, and of wheat to 294,044 bushels. Of the 41,964 farms and plantations in the State, 16,100 raised five bales or more of cotton. The production of wool increased to 657,118 pounds, and of rice to 2,312,252 pounds, but the production of tobacco decreased to 164,990 pounds. There were raised 187,896 head of horses and mules, 433,263 head of cattle, 371,880 sheep, and 1,904,540 head of swine, whose aggregate value was \$21,690,112.

Agricultural Organization.—The spirit actuating the more progressive agriculturists of Alabama during the fifties, and the character of the farming methods used and advocated by them, are indicated by the following extract from the report of the United States Commissioner of Patents for 1858, with reference to the Alabama State Agricultural Society:

"The most important benefit resulting from our Society is the spirit of land improvement, by 'horizontalizing' and fertilizing, which is prevalent among our planters. Stock is also better, horses, mules, milch cows, and superior breeds of swine. We are giving much attention to diversifying our crops, combining to a proper extent farming, grazing and stock purposes, with planting. An evident and large increase has been exhibited in all our agricultural products for the last few years. There is no estimating the quantity we could produce, had we sufficient information to enable us to counteract the ravages of various insects that prey upon our crops, unmolested, by day and night. In the manufacture of

'domestics', and in the 'Ladies Department' generally, such has been the advance that we are amply compensated for all our trouble and expense."

The total farm-land acreage had increased in 1860 to 19,104,545, of which 6,385,724 acres were improved and 12,718,821 unimproved. The cash value of these lands was \$175,824,622. On these farms, implements and machinery to the value of \$7,433,178 were in use. The production of oats was 682,179 bushels; corn, 33,226,282 bushels; wheat, 1,218,444 bushels; potatoes, both varieties, 5,931,563 bushels; hay, 62,211 tons; barley, 15,135 bushels; cotton, 989,955 bales, or 395,982,000 pounds; rice, 493,465 pounds; tobacco, 232,914 pounds; and wool 775,117 pounds. The livestock (q. v.) produced during that year was valued at \$43,411,711.

The majority of the people of Alabama before 1860 lived on farms and plantations. While a considerable portion of the manufactured articles consumed in the State, particularly among the smaller farmers and wage earners were produced by artisans in the different communities, yet the people had depended on the North for all the finer and many of the commoner manufactured articles. During the War period, it became necessary to restrict farming to the production of food crops, and as a result, cotton production decreased from year to year. At the close of the War, agricultural conditions were demoralized. The negro laborers upon whom the ante bellum planters had depended, left the farms in large numbers and devoted themselves to politics. Many of the farm buildings had been burned, the implements destroyed, the livestock driven off by the armies, and little was left with which to undertake the cultivation of crops. Capital was scarce and interest rates high. Most of the capital in the State was in the form of Confederate securities, and at the close of the War was a total loss. The agricultural interests of Alabama did not recover from the effects of these conditions for many years; in fact, in some respects, the prosperous conditions obtaining before the War were not restored until well along in the eighties.

Post Bellum Development.—The first available figures regarding agriculture in Alabama after the War are contained in the United States census reports for 1870, which show a total of 14,961,178 acres of farm lands, of which 5,062,204 were improved and 9,898,974 unimproved. The value of these farms was \$67,739,036, and the value of their equipment of implements and machinery, \$3,286,924. For the first time data with reference to wages of farm laborers are shown in these reports. On Alabama farms \$11,-851,870, including the value of board, was paid during the year 1870. The estimated value of all farm products for that year was \$67,522,335. The livestock produced during the year was worth \$26,690,095. Grains and other similar crops were raised as follows: wheat, 1,055,068 bushels; rye, 18,977; corn, 16,977,948; oats, 770,866; barley, 5,174;

potatoes, 2,033,872. The production of rice was 222,945 pounds; tobacco, 152,742, and wool, 381,253 pounds; cotton, 429,482 bales; hay, 10,613 tons.

The number of farms in Alabama as shown by the census reports of 1880 was 135,865, containing 18,855,334 acres, of which 6,375,706 were improved and 12,479,628 unimproved. These farms were valued at \$78,954,648, and the implements and machinery used thereon at \$3,788,978. The estimated value of all the farm products, sold, consumed, or on hand, for 1879 was \$56,872,994. The relative importance of the various crops produced is indicated by the following figures: 511 acres in barley produced 5,281 bushels; 2,055,929 acres in corn, 25,451,278 bushels; 324,628 acres in oats, 3,039,639 bushels; 5,764 acres in rye, 28,402 bushels; 264,971 acres in wheat, 1,529,657 bushels. There were 2,330,086 acres planted in cotton, on which 699,654 bales were produced. On 12,916 acres, 10,544 tons of hay were produced; on 1,579 acres, 810,889 pounds of rice; on 2,197 acres, 452,426 pounds of tobacco; on 43,256 acres, 3,448,819 bushels of sweet potatoes. The production of wool in the State was 762,207 pounds. Until the seventies, little or no commercial fertilizer was used. For the year 1879, the value of such fertilizers consumed was \$1,200,956.

The census reports of 1880 show 157,772 farms in the State, averaging 126 acres each. The total agricultural acreage was 19,853,000, of which 7,698,343 was improved and 12,154,657 unimproved. The valuation of these farms was \$111,051,390, and of their equipment of implements and machinery, \$4,511,645. The livestock on hand June 1, 1890, was valued at \$30,776,730, the cost of fertilizers used during the year 1889, \$2,421,648, and the estimated value of all products for the same year, \$66,240,190. The acreage and production of the various grains for 1890 were: barley, 200 acres, 1,196 bushels; corn, 2,127,302 acres, 30,072,161 bushels; oats, 344,788 acres, 3,230,455 bushels; rye, 2,190 acres, 14,618 bushels; wheat, 39,641 acres, 208,591 bushels. The total area devoted to cotton in 1889 was 2,761,165 acres, on which 915,210 bales, or 436,555,170 pounds, were produced, an increase over 1879 of 18.5 per cent in area, and 37.74 per cent in production.

There were 223,220 farms in Alabama on June 1, 1900, whose total acreage was 20,685,427, of which 8,654,991 acres were improved, and 12,030,436 unimproved. The value of these farms with their buildings and other equipment was \$179,399,882. The relative importance of the various crops is indicated by the percentage of farms deriving their principal income from each, as follows: from hay and grain, 4.8 per cent; vegetables, 1.1 per cent; fruits, 0.2; livestock, 5.8; dairy produce, 3.4; cotton, 63.6; from miscellaneous sources, 21 per cent. The average number of acres per farm was 92.7. The total expenditure for labor on Alabama farms during the year 1899 was \$4,314,460, for fertilizers, \$2,599,290. The total cultivated acreage was 6,792,368, and the value of all the

crops produced thereon, \$70,696,268. The value of animal products for the same year was \$18,196,689. The acreage and production of the principal crops were as follows: corn, 2,743,360 acres, 35,053,047 bushels; wheat, 123,897 acres, 628,775 bushels; oats, 216,873 acres, 1,882,060 bushels; barley, 273 acres, 2,400 bushels; rye, 1,708 acres, 11,123 bushels; rice, 2,329 acres, 926,946 pounds; hay, 85,353 acres, 172,908 tons; cotton, 3,202,135 acres, 1,093,697 bales of 500 pounds. The value of the livestock for that year was \$34,408,932; of which \$9,793,556 represents cattle; \$7,906,121, horses; \$13,104,642, mules; \$488,299, sheep; and \$2,887,230, swine.

The total number of farms in the State on April 15, 1910, was 262,901, an increase, as compared with the year 1900, of 39,681, 17.8 per cent. The total number of acres in farms was 20,732,312, of which 9,693,581 were improved; average number of acres per farm, 78.9. The total value of farm lands was \$216,944,175; buildings, \$71,309,416; implements and machinery, \$16,290,004. During the ten years, 1900-1910, the average value per acre of farm lands in the State increased from \$4.84 to \$10.46, 116.1 per cent. The number of acres devoted to the culture of cereals was 2,844,824; other grains and seeds, 190,884; hay and forage, 238,656; cotton, 3,720,482. The expenditure for labor on farms for the same year was \$7,454,748; for feed, \$4,041,486; for fertilizers, \$7,630,952. The percentage of increase in labor expenditures, was, as compared with 1899, 72.8, and in the amount spent for fertilizers, 193.6 per cent. The acreage and production of various crops for 1909 were as follows: corn, 2,572,968 acres, 30,695,737 bushels; oats, 257,276 acres, 3,251,146 bushels; wheat, 13,665 acres, 113,953 bushels; rye, 437 acres, 3,736 bushels; rice, 279 acres, 5,170 bushels; peanuts, 100,609 acres, 1,573,796 bushels; hay, 238,656 acres, 251,403 tons; cotton, 3,730,482 acres, 1,129,527 bales. The total value of livestock, April 15, 1910, was \$63,574,674; of which \$13,469,626 represents cattle; \$13,651,284, horses; \$31,577,217, mules; \$299,919, sheep; and \$4,356,520, swine.

The approximate land area of Alabama is 32,818,560 acres. Of this area, 20,732,312 acres, or 63.2 per cent, are included in farms. The increase in improved land from 1900 to 1910 was 1,038,590 acres, or 12 per cent. The average size of farms decreased from 289.2 acres in 1850 to 78.9 acres in 1910. In 1910, 64.1 per cent of the land was in farms operated by their owners, and 34.2 per cent in farms operated by tenants.

See Cotton; Livestock; Cereals; Agriculture and Industries, Department of; Agricultural Experiment Station; Farmers' Organizations; Agricultural Society, The Alabama; Farmers' Alliance, The Alabama State; Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry; Agricultural Wheel, The Alabama; Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union.

REFERENCES.—DeBow, *Statistical view of the United States* (1854); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Reports*, 1850-1910; *Ibid*, *Abstract of the*

13th Census, 1910, with Supplement for Alabama (1913); Fleming, Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama (1905), pp. 232, 710-734.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts, 1911, pp. 14-17; 1915, pp. 943-944.*

AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF. A State executive board created February 11, 1911, "to have supervision of funds appropriated by this act for Farm Demonstration Work in the State of Alabama." The board consists of the commissioner of agriculture and industries, who is ex officio chairman, the director of the Alabama Experiment Station, the professor of school agriculture at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and two practical, successful farmers selected by the other three members of the board. All serve without pay, but their expenses in attending meetings of the board are paid from the funds appropriated. Regular meetings are held twice a year in the office of the commissioner of agriculture and industries, and special meetings when necessary. The board has supervision of farm demonstration work in the different counties, and its recommendation of an applicant for the position of rural demonstration agent to work in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture is a prerequisite of appointment. The sum of \$25,000 a year, from the proceeds of the sale of fertilizer tags, is appropriated to carry on demonstration work, and is expended under the supervision of the board, which is required to make a full and complete report to the governor at the close of each fiscal year.

Provision was made September 28, 1915, for organizing the boys and girls of Alabama into corn clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs, and other forms of farm life clubs for the purpose of encouraging, interesting, and instructing them in better methods of agriculture, homemaking, cooking, sewing, and gardening. To carry out the provisions of the act, the sum of \$100 annually for the years, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 was appropriated from the State treasury to each county which raises a like sum annually in the years named for the same purpose. The disbursement of these funds and the supervision of the organization of the clubs are handled jointly by the State board of agriculture and the county board of revenue, or county commissioners, or other body having similar jurisdiction in the respective counties.

The creation of this board was an effort on the part of the legislature to prevent the agricultural and business demoralization that it believed must ensue as a result of the rapid encroachment of the cotton-boll weevil in the State, unless the cotton growers were instructed in the best methods of controlling the pest. It was believed that the farm demonstration work had been demonstrated to be the most effective means of disseminating the necessary information, and as a means of stimulating and more fully systematizing the conduct of that work, the board of agriculture was established.

See Agriculture and Industries, Commissioner of; Farm Demonstration and Rural Extension Work; Farm Life Clubs.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF. One of the constitutional offices of the executive department of the State government, originally created by act of February 23, 1883, for the promotion of agriculture and industry. It is under the management and control of a commissioner, who must be a practical and experienced agriculturist. He is elected by the people for a term of 4 years; no person not 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States 7 years, and of the State 5 years next preceding his election is eligible to the office; he is prohibited from receiving any fees, costs or perquisites other than his prescribed salary; he may be removed only by impeachment before the State senate, for wilful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, intemperance, or an offense involving moral turpitude while in office, on charges preferred by the house of representatives; he is ineligible to succeed himself; must reside at the capital during his continuance in office; and must keep his office in the State capitol.

His duty, broadly speaking, is to encourage, "by every means within his power," the proper development of agriculture, horticulture and kindred industries in the State; to encourage the organization of neighborhood and county agricultural clubs and associations and out of them a State agricultural association; to collect and publish statistics and other information in regard to the industries of this and of other States; to distribute seeds and plants; to investigate diseases of grains, fruits and other crops and their remedies, and the habits and propagation of injurious insects with the best modes of destroying them; to encourage immigration by means of published statements of the State's resources, available lands, and other inducements for settlement; to investigate and publish reports on the subjects of grasses, livestock, poultry, fish, bees, wool and sheep, silk and its manufacture, and also upon the subjects of economical fencing, subsoil drainage, and irrigation.

Fertilizer Supervision.—One of the most important of his duties is the supervision of the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, including the issuance of licenses to manufacturers and dealers. He is required by law to publish each year a list of brands and analyses with the relative and actual value of each. Manufacturers are required to file full information regarding their fertilizers with the commissioner before obtaining license to transact business in the State. A tax on fertilizers is levied by means of the sale of tags, under the supervision of the commissioner, and from the proceeds the expenses of the department are defrayed. These tags guarantee the composition and quality of fertilizers according to analyses of samples made by the State chemist.

The commissioner also has supervision of farmers' institutes and state soil surveys, and is required to encourage the holding of agri-

cultural fairs and exhibitions. The records of the former bureau of cotton statistics were turned over to the department pursuant to two legislative acts of February 9, 1915, but that work has not been further developed.

Ex Officio Duties.—The commissioner has a number of ex officio duties. In 1885 he was designated as a member of the board of control of the Canebrake Agricultural and Experiment Station, in 1903, chairman of the State board of horticulture, in 1903, a member of the board of control of the branch agricultural experiment stations, in 1903, one of the State board of registrars, in 1907, chairman of the livestock sanitary board, in 1907, a member of the State forestry commission, in 1911, chairman of the State board of agriculture, and as a member of the board of agriculture, in 1915, he was charged with sundry duties in the organization of farm-life clubs.

Establishment.—The department was first established by legislative act passed February 23, but not to take effect until September 1, 1883. Until 1886 its headquarters was at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn (now Alabama Polytechnic Institute). It was then removed to the capitol. The constitution of 1901 changed the title of the department, and also of the commissioner, by adding the words "and industries" to each.

When the department was first established the commissioner was appointed by the governor for a term of two years. In 1891 he was by legislative act made elective by popular vote. The constitution of 1901 fixes the term at four years.

The salary of the first commissioner was \$2,100 a year, which was increased to \$3,000 in 1907. At the beginning only one clerk in the office was authorized, and at a salary of \$1,200 a year. In 1886 a chief clerk at \$1,500, and an assistant at \$1,200, were authorized. The present office force is a chief clerk at \$1,800, an assistant at \$1,500, a stenographer at \$900, a chief of the immigration and markets bureau at \$1,800, a stenographer for that bureau at \$750, and a chief of the food, drug and feed bureau at \$1,800 a year. The commissioner and all his office assistants, except the stenographers, are bonded.

In his message of November 16, 1892, Gov. Thomas G. Jones called attention to the possibility of the abuse of the "Farmers' Institutes," authorized by law to be held for the purpose of "diffusing among the farmers of the State useful and practical knowledge relative to agriculture," and recommended legislation forbidding payment of the expenses of holding institutes unless accompanied by the affidavit of the conductor that the addresses and lectures were confined to the subjects to which the statutes limited them, and making the violation of the statutes in that particular an impeachable offense in the case of the commissioner, and a misdemeanor on the part of lecturers. He also recommended additional safeguards for the issuance of fertilizer tags and the destruction of those

remaining on hand at the end of the season, and a change in the provisions of the law with respect to the filling of vacancies in the office of commissioner which, under the supreme court's interpretation of existing laws, could not be done except by holding a special election. His suggestions with reference to the handling of tags and filling of vacancies were subsequently adopted, but nothing was done by the legislature in reference to farmers' institutes.

Food, Drug and Feed Bureau.—In 1911 the regulation of the sale of commercial feed stuffs was placed under the commissioner, and for the administration of the details of the work, a special clerk, at an annual salary of \$1,800, was authorized. In 1915 two pure food and drug inspectors, at salaries of \$100 and traveling expenses, not exceeding \$100 per month for each, were authorized. Feed stuffs are regulated by the use of tax tags in very much the same way as fertilizers.

Immigration and Markets Bureau.—The legislature of 1915, by act of March 5, imposed upon the commissioner the duty of supervising and regulating the business of dealers in farm produce, and provided for the assessment of a license tax upon all such dealers. The same legislature passed a later law, approved September 29, repealing the first and providing for the organization of a special bureau in the department of agriculture and industries, to be in charge of a special clerk, or chief, with a stenographer, to look after the business of dealers in farm produce. When the bureau was established the work and records of the former immigration commissioner, whose office was abolished February 11, were turned over to it, as was the registration of farm lands, and the whole grouped under the above title.

Immigration.—The act establishing the department required the commissioner "to aid immigration by publishing each year such information as to the agricultural, mineral and other industries and resources of this State as shall be of interest to those seeking homes in the State of Alabama." This duty still remains in force, with the addition of a requirement that the commissioner shall aid those "seeking investments" as well as home-seekers. In addition, the act abolishing the immigration commissioner, February 11, 1915, imposed his activities in large part upon the department of agriculture and industries, and at the same time projected enlarged plans for encouraging immigration. In the execution of these duties, the commissioner has published a number of handbooks and other literature of a descriptive nature. He has also advertised the advantages and resources of the State by participating in State, sectional and national fairs and expositions, and by occasional advertisements in leading farm and industrial journals.

The authority and jurisdiction of the department have several times been brought into question. In 1884 the constitutionality of the act of establishment was itself attacked, but the supreme court held that the regula-

tion of the quality of feed stuffs, fertilizers, etc., was within the police powers of the State, and, as such regulation was a function of the department, its creation was not violative of the constitution.

Commissioners.—Edward C. Betts, 1883-1887; Reuben F. Kolb, 1887-1891; Hector D. Lane, 1891-1896; Isaac F. Culver, 1896-1900; Robert R. Poole, 1900-1907; James A. Wilkinson, 1907-1911; Reuben F. Kolb, 1911-1915; James A. Wade, 1915-.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Reports*, 1833-1914, 9 vols.; *Bulletins*, 1889-1916, Nos. 1-75; *Handbooks*, 1887-1907, 7 vols.; Addresses, circulars, folders, leaflets, maps, etc., various editions and dates.

See Agricultural Society, the Alabama State; Agriculture; Agriculture, Board of; Cotton; Farmers' Institutes; Fertilizers; Horticulture, State Board of; Immigration Commissioner; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 14-79; *Acts*, 1882-83, pp. 190-197; 1884-85, p. 168; 1888-89, pp. 119, 729; 1890-91, p. 1213; 1892-93, p. 1091; 1896-97, p. 1307; 1903, pp. 65, 78; 1907, p. 744; 1911, p. 14; 1915, pp. 76, 81, 239, 646, 767, 777, 944; Gov. Thomas G. Jones, "Message," Nov. 16, 1892, in *Senate Journal*, 1892-93, pp. 29-30; *Steiner & Sons v. Ray et al*, 84 Ala., p. 93; *Campbell v. Segars*, 81 Ala., p. 259; *Clark's Cove Guano Co. v. Dowling*, 85 Ala., p. 142; *Johnson v. Hanover National Bank*, 88 Ala., p. 271; *Hanover National Bank v. Johnson*, 90 Ala., p. 549; *Lane v. Kolb*, 92 Ala., p. 636; *Merriman v. Knox*, 99 Ala., p. 93; *Brown v. Adair*, 104 Ala., p. 652; *Kirby v. Huntsville Fertilizer & Milling Co.*, 105 Ala., p. 529; *Phillips v. Americus Co.*, 110 Ala., p. 521; *Edisto Phosphate Co. v. Sandford*, 112 Ala., p. 493; *Furman Co. v. Long*, 113 Ala., p. 203; *Brown v. Raisin Fertilizer Co.*, 124 Ala., p. 221; *Troy Co. v. State*, 134 Ala., p. 333; *Alabama National Bank v. Parker*, 153 Ala., p. 597.

AHIKI CREEK. One of the western tributaries of Chattahoochee River. The name is Hitchiti, and was given by the people of that town. It is the Ouh-gee of Hawkins. It is probably the present Ihagee Creek of Russell County. The meaning of the word is "sweet potato-mother," the seed sweet potatoes, "ahi," remaining in the ground until the new crop is grown to maturity.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. i, p. 391; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 60.

ALABAMA, AMERICAN STATE. One of the states of the American Union; 22nd in the order of creation; formed under an enabling act of Congress, dated March 3, 1819, and admitted by resolution, December 14, 1819; seceded January 11, 1861; returned to the union in 1865, and restored to full rights as a State, February, 1868.

The state lies in the east south central division of the United States, between lines 30° 10' and 35° north latitude, and between 84° 53' and 88° 36' W. longitude, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the west by Mississippi, and on the south by Florida and the Gulf of

Mexico, its highest altitude is 2,407 feet, at Cheawha, Talladega County, and its lowest is 7 feet, at Nenemoosha, Mobile County.

Its political and judicial divisions are 67 counties, 35 senatorial districts, 10 congressional districts, and 21 circuits. The counties are divided, for local convenience and administration business into commissioners districts, election precincts or beats, road districts, and school districts. Cities, towns and villages, as local municipal governmental areas are authorized. It has a grand total of 51,998 square miles, of which 51,279 square miles or 32,818,560 square acres, is land, and 719 square miles, water surface. The water power development of one concern only (Alabama Power Co., at Lock 12, Coosa River), is 110,000 horsepower. In 1908 its swamp and overflow land area was 1,120,000 acres.

The coal production in 1918 was 19,184,962 short tons.

In 1918, the iron ore production was 5,574,624 long tons.

Only 35,220 acres of vacant public lands are now unappropriated.

In 1819 it ranked 19 in population, and in 1910 its rank was 18.

Its population density had grown steadily for each census from 1820, with 2.5 per square miles to 1910, with 41.7 per square mile. Its population is agricultural largely. In 1920, 1,647,621 of its people lived in the country, or were classed as rural, while 698,095 lived in cities or were classed as urban. In 1900 its native born population was 1,814,105, and its foreign born was 14,592.

For further and full details on the various topics and subjects connected with the history and progress of the State, see the title desired in its alphabetical place in this work.

See also Altitude; Areas; Boundaries; Capitols; Counties; Departments of the State Government; Lands; Population; Rivers and Harbors.

REFERENCES.—Census Reports, U. S. Geological Survey Reports; Mss. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

ALABAMA — CONFEDERATE CRUISER.

A vessel, to which the State name was given, and commanded during its whole history by Capt. Raphael Semmes, Confederate States Navy. Capt. Semmes had withdrawn from the Federal Navy, in which he held the rank of lieutenant, February 15, 1861, and had at once reported for duty to the Confederate authorities at Montgomery. He was commissioned with like rank, sent to New York to purchase stores of war, and, on returning, was placed in charge of the lighthouse bureau. He sought active service, however, and was ordered to New Orleans where he fitted up a merchant vessel, which was called the "Sumter" by Secretary Mallory. In 1862 he sold his ship, after an honorable service of several months. He was then promoted to the rank of captain, and was ordered to the command of a new vessel, called the "Alabama," which had been built at Liverpool for the Confederacy. Capt. Semmes reached the Azores, to

which the ship had been sent by a ruse, August 24, 1862. The description of the vessel as given by Semmes, "Service Afloat," is as follows:

"She was of about 900 tons burden, 230 feet in length, 32 feet in breadth, 20 feet in depth, and drew, when provisioned and coaled for a cruise, 15 feet of water. Her model was of the most perfect symmetry, and she sat upon the water with the lightness and grace of a swan. She was barkentine rigged, with long lower masts, which enabled her to carry large fore-and-aft sails, as jibs and try-sails, which are of so much importance to a steamer, in so many emergencies. Her sticks were of the best yellow pine, that would bend in a gale, like a willow wand, without breaking, and her rigging was of the best of Swedish iron wire. The scantling of the vessel was light, compared with vessels of her class in the Federal Navy, but this was scarcely a disadvantage, as she was designed as a scourge of the enemy's commerce, rather than for battle. She was to defend herself, simply, if defense should become necessary. Her engine was of three hundred horse-power, and she had attached an apparatus for condensing, from the vapor of sea-water, all the fresh water that her crew might require. She was a perfect steamer and a perfect sailing-ship, at the same time, neither of her two modes of locomotion being at all dependent upon the other. . . . The Alabama was so constructed, that in fifteen minutes, her propeller could be detached from the shaft, and lifted in a well contrived for the purpose, sufficiently high out of the water, not to be an impediment to her speed. When this was done, and her sails spread, she was, to all intents and purposes, a sailing-ship. On the other hand, when I desired to use her as a steamer, I had only to start the fires, lower the propeller, and if the wind was adverse, brace her yards to the wind, and the conversion was complete. The speed of the Alabama was always greatly over-rated by the enemy. She was ordinarily about a ten-knot ship. She was said to have made eleven knots and a half, on her trial trip, but we never afterward got it out of her. Under steam and sail both, we logged on one occasion, thirteen knots and a quarter, which was her utmost speed.

"Her armament consisted of eight guns; six 32-pounders, in broadside, and two pivot-guns amidships; one on the forecastle, and the other abaft the main-mast—the former a 100-pounder rifled Blakeley, and the latter, a smooth-bore eight-inch. The Blakeley gun was so deficient in metal, compared with the weight of shot it threw, that, after the first few discharges, when it became a little heated, it was of comparatively small use to us, to such an extent were we obliged to reduce the charge of powder, on account of the recoil. The average crew of the Alabama, before the mast, was about 120 men; and she carried twenty-four officers, as follows: A Captain, four lieutenants, surgeon, paymaster, master, marine officer, four engineers, two midshipmen, and four master's mates, a Captain's clerk, boatswain, gunner, sailmaker, and car-

penter. The cost of the ship, with everything complete, was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The history of the activity of this vessel is as thrilling as a chapter from the literature of romance. Reed, in "The South in the Building of the Nation," vol. 12, p. 377, says of Semmes that, "with this single small vessel, roving as cock of the ocean for twenty-two months, he maintained on the high seas an effective blockade of the enemy's commerce all over the globe, so terrifying the great shipping interests that, in 1871, they made the Treaty of Washington to amend the law of nations by barring any future Semmes a start from a neutral port." During her career about fifty-seven ships were burned, while many others were released on ransom bond. Since no ports were open for condemnation, Semmes burned his captures as permitted by international law. After almost circumnavigating the globe, he started on his return trip and found himself in the port of Cherbourg, France. He was almost immediately blockaded by the Kearsarge. In response to the challenge of Semmes, Capt. John A. Winslow, commanding the Kearsarge, gave battle, June 19, 1864. The latter vessel was superior in tonnage, and carried almost an equal armament. Concealed chain armor rendered the Kearsarge in a measure ironclad. About noon the Alabama struck her colors, and Capt. Semmes and his men plunged into the sea. An English yacht owned by Mr. John Lancaster, who had been a spectator, rescued about forty of them, including Capt. Semmes, and carried them to England. Nine of the crew of the Alabama were killed, ten drowned and twenty-one wounded. The latter were rescued by the enemy ship.

The celebrated Alabama claims grew out of the complaints of the United States against Great Britain, in part charging delay in seizing Confederate vessels under construction in British ports. After negotiations extending from 1865 to 1869, there was a final agreement to submit all claims to five arbitrators. This body was known as the Geneva Tribunal. The arbitration convention contained a formal apology for the escape of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers from British ports. The result of the arbitration was an award of \$15,500,000 against Great Britain. John A. Bolles, solicitor of the U. S. Navy Department, thus wrote of Semmes and his activities:

"Not only did Semmes' official conduct conform to the well-known policy of the American navy, but it was directed by similar instructions from the secretary of the Confederate navy. 'Do the enemy's commerce the greatest injury in the shortest time,' was Mr. Mallory's significant order to Semmes, in June, 1861, and never in naval history has such an order been so signally obeyed; never has there occurred so striking an example of the tremendous power of mischief possessed by a single cruiser acting upon this 'destructive plan' as that furnished by the 'Sumter' and her successor, the 'Alabama,' under the command of Semmes, whose untiring activity, restless energy and fiery zeal found

no voyage too long, no movement too rapid or too prompt, no danger too great, no labor too wearisome in the accomplishment of the Confederate purpose to ruin our commerce by destroying our ships."

REFERENCES.—Semmes, *Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter* (1864); *Ibid*, *Memoirs of service afloat during the War between the States* (1869); Dr. Colyer Meriwether, *Raphael Semmes* (Crisis Biographies, 1913); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 413; Raphael S. Payne, in *Library of Southern Literature* (1909), vol. 11; Col. John C. Reed, in *The South in the building of the Nation* (1909), vol. 12; Lamb, *Biographical Dictionary of the United States* (1903), vol. 7; and McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American government* (1914), vol. 1, p. 23, vol. 2, p. 73.

ALABAMA, PERIODS OF HISTORY. Alabama history, from the time of the invasion of De Soto in 1540 until the present time, covers a long period of over 300 years. During this time the Spanish, the French, the British, again the Spanish, the United States government, and the state of Georgia successively laid claim to its soil, either as a whole or in part, Alabama being a portion of that immense territory over which the mighty powers of Europe so long contended, in their vast schemes of conquest and lust of dominion. This long period of historic time, on careful examination, resolves itself into certain clear and well defined periods, each of which is singularly complete in itself, and easily susceptible of distinct and separate treatment. These periods are eight in number.

1. De Soto has been called the discoverer of Alabama soil, and the history of his famous, though ill-fated expedition, which includes his march through Alabama, has been made by all local historians the first period of Alabama history, but this is manifestly incorrect. It is now generally agreed by the best historians that Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca (See his *Relacion Valladolid* 1555, Paris, 1837), with his three or four companions, the survivors of the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez in 1528, in their efforts to reach Mexico overland, passed from north Florida (See Fairbank's Florida) through Alabama and Mississippi, discovered the Mississippi River, and passing through other states finally reached Mexico; and it is further, now generally regarded that the expedition of De Soto and its full treatment legitimately belongs to the history of early voyages of conquest and discovery in America, of which it forms a very interesting chapter. This expedition certainly has no chronological or other connection with the history of Alabama, as such, save that the events transpired in part on what is now its soil. So far as its narration is demanded of the Alabama historian, it should be regarded principally as an incident in treating of the early Indian inhabitants of the state; and, as it is the first and the last time the white man, in any numbers, is found here until the coming of the French in the year 1697, the his-

tory of the country and its inhabitants with an incidental notice of this expedition constitute the first period under the name, "The Country and Its Inhabitants Prior to the Coming of the French, 1538-1697."

2. After this "isolated chapter" over a century and a half pass before Alabama is again known in history. The French, a few years before the close of the seventeenth century, began the establishment of a system of colonies in the valley of the Mississippi and other parts of the then southwest, and during about sixty-five years fostered them with a solicitous care, when in 1763, through the fortunes of war, they lost all of their possessions in the new world. The causes that led to the spirit of colonization, the history and growth of those planted in Alabama, the war that brought about their acquisition by the British empire and the readjustment of the claims of the other European powers constitute the second period, under the name, "The French Period of Colonization, 1697-1763."

3. At the close of the second period the British held all the land east of the Mississippi River, and continued to claim them until the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783, when the territory was ceded to the United States, with a southern boundary of line 31 degrees, north latitude; while the south of line 31 degrees, comprising East and West Florida, was ceded to Spain at the same time. That part of the ceded territory including Alabama was claimed in part by Georgia and in part by Spain, their claims conflicting and overlapping, the former claiming under a colonial charter, and the latter by virtue of a cession made to it of the Floridas in 1783. This holding of the British, the cession to the United States, and the conflicting claims of the United States, Spain, Georgia and the Indians, together with an account of the growth of the country in settlement, population and its government during the time constitute the third period, under the name "British Occupation and Final Cession to the United States, 1763-1798."

4. The history of the Mississippi territory created in 1798, its subsequent enlargement embracing all of the present states of Alabama and Mississippi, the reclaiming of Mobile from the Spanish, the Indian wars, the creation of the state of Mississippi, the creation of the remaining portions into the Alabama territory, the progress, growth and government of both territories until the admission of Alabama into the union constitute the fourth period, under the name, "The Territorial Era, 1798-1819."

5. In 1819, the 4th day of December, Alabama became a member of the federal union, and remained so during a long and eventful number of years until, in 1861, she withdrew to become one of the Confederate states. The development and growth of the state in all of its departments for over forty years, its progress as compared with its sister states, its public men, its institutions, laws, traditions and thought, ending in a severance of the state relation with the federal govern-

ment and the formation of a new governmental relation constitute the fifth period, under the name "The State of Alabama, 1819-1861."

6. Alabama became a member of the Confederate States government and remained so until after its downfall. The four years of life as one of the confederate states constitute the sixth period, under the name: "One of the Confederate States, 1861-1865."

7. After the close of hostilities and for nine long and bitter years the people of the state struggled with poverty, ruined fortunes, pernicious reconstruction laws and an element in political power foreign to them and their institutions. Finally the dawn came in the rescue of the state and in the election of George S. Houston to the chief magistracy. The struggle during the reconstruction period constitute the seventh period, under the name: "The Days of Reconstruction, 1865-1874."

8. From the election of Houston to the present its growth has been upward. Its history during all the happy years since that time constitute the eighth and last period, under the name: "Our Own Times, 1874."

The foregoing analysis is believed to be essentially correct and sustained by the events themselves. Undoubtedly it is open to some objections, but such objections, if examined, will be found to depend upon the point of view, for after all an analysis of events depends upon the theory drawn by the historian or writer from the events themselves. To illustrate, suppose that one writer considered the most essential feature of the state's history to be the character of pursuits engaged in by the people, then he would say that it should be divided into several periods, the one before the War of Secession when the state was essentially agricultural, and the other comprising the present period of high industrial development. And still another might consider the proper division to be threefold: The provincial, the territorial and the state periods, a division adopted by Mr. Claiborne in his valuable history of Mississippi. It would seem obvious that, in these two examples at least, an analysis on such a basis would be far from perfect; and that they are based on entirely irrational principles. The true principle of the analysis of historic time into periods is found in the stages of the growth of the particular state, with due and proper regard to influencing causes. Omitting reference to the first period, which is essentially prefatory and introductory to the second period, which concerns itself with the first occupation of the white men, it is found that each of the foregoing periods is influenced and its entire course shaped by the particular governing power and, so distinctly so, that with each period the whole face of the country undergoes a complete change. From 1697 to 1763 the French were possessed of the soil; the people were French, with possibly a few exceptions; all towns and other places bore French names; manners, customs, habits and the civilization

were essentially and wholly French; and during all those years there was building on the Gulf a splendid new France, an honor to mother state. In 1763, after the seven years' war, France lost all her possessions in the western world. The British in this year, by treaty, came into the ownership of the then southwest, with other territory, and on taking possession began at once the work of adjusting things after the English model. Names were changed; the French in large numbers moved away, and numbers of Anglo-Saxon colonists and traders began to flow into the newly acquired territory. With all of this, the period of French colonist domination in Alabama was ended forever; and the British colonial system set in. The British gave comparatively little encouragement to immigration, still settlers came in slowly from over the sea and from the States, and gradually the British influence became supreme. During the American War of the Revolution this influence was not broken down; with the growth of population it showed no abatement, and it was long after the war of 1783 that the people became distinctively enough American to demand the attention of the Federal congress in the matter of its government. With the creation of the Mississippi territory in 1798 is witnessed the last hour of the period of British influence and domination. The Mississippi territory during the years of its existence represents the distinct growth of a people from the conditions of border life and civilization to the higher levels of constitutional government by the people. The state of Mississippi is formed; two years afterward Alabama entered the union, and the period of border life with its wild incidents, its rude justice and its imperfect government is at an end. Alabama is a sovereign state. From this time on there are no high dividing lines between the events of the years as they pass by, although everything is valuable and important until the war between the states. Here a period of forty years of government under the federal union ends; then comes the period of awful conflict and its end; then the years of dire struggle and supreme effort; and after the dawn, the time that now is.

This statement is an attempt to show the method adopted by the writer in resolving Alabama history into his natural and essential periods. It is not, therefore, a perfect analysis; in fact, the attainment of the perfect in the matter of the analysis of a series of events, such as run over the 300 and more years of Alabama history, is well nigh impossible. But after all, this writer is one that does not believe in the infallibility of the taste or the judgment in such a matter, and is happy in the recognition of the wide diversity both of taste and effort in the whole range of intellectual acquirement. What has been said by Augustine Birrell should ever be remembered: "Methods will differ, styles will differ. Nobody does anything like anybody else; but the end in view is generally the same, and the historian's end is truthful narration. Maxims he will have, if he is wise, never a one; and

as for a moral, if he tells his story well, it will need none; if he tell it ill, it will deserve none."

ALABAMA—STATE NAME. The etymology of this place name has evoked much discussion among American philological students. It was the aboriginal name of a Muskogean tribe of the Creek confederacy, whose habitat, when first known to European explorers, was in central Alabama. The principal river of the State received its name from the tribe, and the State in turn was named for the river.

Varied Name Forms.—The tribal name is spelled in various ways by the early explorers, traders, and chroniclers, and by the later writers, Spanish, French, English and American. The name is first found in three of the narratives of DeSoto's expedition of 1540, but it is proper to observe, that the particular use of the name, as so recorded, had reference to a subdivision of the Chickasaws, and not the historic Alibamu towns first above referred to. The names are, however, identical. In the list of references given below it will be noted that in some cases the initial vowel is dropped, and that the letter "m" is used for "b," an interchange of these consonants being common in Indian languages.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Frederick W. Hodge, editor, the principal references to this name in the literature referred to, as given in the *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 44, are here reproduced:

Alibamos.—Barcia, *Ensayo* (1723), p. 313. *Ala.*—H. R. Ex. Doc. 276, 24th Cong. (1836), p. 310, (probably an abbreviation.) *Alabama.*—Bartram, *Travels* (1791), p. 463. *Ala Bamer.*—Weatherford (1793) in *American State Papers, Indian Affairs* (1832), vol. 1, pp. 385. *Alibamas.*—North Carolina (1721) *Colonial Records* (1886), vol. 2, pp. 422. *Alibamah.*—Charlevoix, *New France* (1872), vol. 6, p. 25. *Alibamons.*—Boudinot, *Star in West* (1816), p. 125. *Alibam.*—McKenney and Hall, *Indian Tribes* (1854), vol. 3, p. 80. *Alibamas.*—Nuttall, *Journal* (1821), p. 287. *Alibamies.*—Schermerhorn (1812), in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, 2d series (1814), p. 152. *Alibamo.*—French, *Historical Collections of Louisiana* (1850), vol. 2, p. 104. *Alibamons.*—Dumont, *Louisiana* (1753), vol. 1, p. 134. *Alibamons.*—Smyth, *Tour in United States* (1784), vol. 1, p. 348. *Alibamus.*—Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana* (1814), p. 82. *Alibanio.*—Smith, *Coll. Docs. Hist. Florida* (1857), vol. 1, p. 56. *Alibanons.*—N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist. (1858), vol. 10, p. 156. *Alibamu.*—Gentlemen of Elvas (1539) in *Hakluyt Society Publications* (1851), vol. 9, p. 87. *Alibama.*—Drake, *Book of Indians* (1848). *Alibamis.*—Sibley, *Historical Sketches* (1806), p. 81. *Alibamons.*—Bossu (1758), *Travels in Louisiana* (1771), vol. 1, p. 219. *Alibamons.*—Coxe, *Carolina* (1741), p. 24. *Atlamas.*—Gatschet, *Creek Migration Legend* (1888), vol. 2, p. 13 (Creek name). *Aybamons.*—Barcia, *Ensayo* (1723), p. 333. *Ewemalas.*—Coxe, *Carolina* (1741), p. 25. *Habbamalas.*—Spotswood (1720) in *North Carolina Colonial Records* (1886), vol. 2, p. 383. *Halbama.*—Vaugondy, map of America, Nancy (1778). *Holbamias.*—Rivers, *Early*

History South Carolina (1874), p. 97. *Limanu.*—Ranjel (1541) in Bourne, *Narratives of De Soto* (1904), vol. 2, p. 136. *Ma'-mo an-ya-di.*—Dorsey, *Biloxi MS. Dict.*, B. A. E., 1892 (Biloxi name). *Ma'-mo han ya.*—*Ibid* (another Biloxi name). *Ma'-mo ha yan di'.*—*Ibid* (another Biloxi name). *Oke-choy-atte.*—Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes* (1851), vol. 1, p. 266. *Olibahaties.*—Coxe, *Carolina* (1741), p. 24.

Genesis.—According to recent investigations of Indianologists, the tribal name, "Alabama," must be sought in the Choctaw tongue, as it was not uncommon for tribes to accept, as a national or tribal name, an appellation bestowed upon them by some contiguous tribe. The late Rev. Allen Wright, a highly educated Choctaw, translates the name as "Thicket-clearers," compounded of "Alba," a thicket or mass of vegetation, and "amo," to clear, to collect, to gather up.

Prof. Henry Sale Halbert, by independent study, about the same time, arrived at the same conclusion as that given by Mr. Wright, and he translates the name as "Vegetation-gatherers," that is, gatherers of vegetation in clearing land for agricultural purposes. The word "alba" means such small vegetation as herbs, plants, shrubs and bushes, which were gathered in clearing land, and the word can be applied collectively to a thicket. Hence the translation as given by the Rev. Mr. Wright and that of Prof. Halbert practically agree. The passive voice of "amo" is "almo." In elaborating his views in defense of his position, Prof. Halbert gives two examples of Choctaw local names, "Kantak almo" and "Osli almo," meaning respectively, China brier there gathered, and Cane there gathered. If the tribes or clans living at these localities had received special names from their avocations, they would have been known as Kantakamo and Oskamo, just as the noted Indian tribe in the prehistoric past could well have received the name "Alba amo," by fusion of vowels "Albamo," from some neighboring Choctaw-speaking tribe, not yet emerged from the hunting into the agricultural state.

Confirmatory of the position of Rev. Mr. Wright and the independent conclusions of Mr. Halbert, the definitions of "alba" and "amo" in Rev. Cyrus Byington's Dictionary of the Choctaw Language are given below. The manuscript of this work, prepared prior to 1856, has been published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, under the editorial direction of Dr. John R. Swanton and Mr. Halbert. The words and their definitions are as follows:

"alba, n., vegetation; herbs; plants; weeds.

"amo, v. t. pl., to pick; to pull; to trim; to mow; to reap, Matt. 6:26; to cut; to clip; to gather, Luke 6:44; to cut off; to crop; to rid; to shear; to slip; panki an aiamo, gather grapes of, Matt. 7:16; shumati akon aiamo, gather of thistles; tabli, sing.

"amo, n., a gatherer; a picker; a shearer."

It is an interesting fact that the late Dr. Albert S. Gatschet, in *Creek Migration Legend*, vol. 1, p. 85, accepts the etymology of Rev. Mr. Wright as above set forth. Other experts in that dialect confess their inability to offer a solution.

Dr. Wm. S. Wyman, of Tuscaloosa, one of the best known students of the State, inclines to the belief that the word means Mulberry people. He says that on the oldest French maps the Alabama River is called "Coussa," from which he conjectures that the name Alabama was first given to it by the French, after they built Fort Toulouse in 1714. He says further that in Tristan de Luna's time (1559) the river was sometimes called "Ollibahali," or "Ullibali," which is pretty close to the French form, "Alibamon," or "Alabamo." In the language of the Alabama tribe he says that "Ullebehalli" means Murberry people.

Inquiry among the early Indians themselves appears to have been without results as to the meaning of the word. Gen. Thomas S. Woodward in his fascinating book, *Reminiscences of the Creek, or Muscogee Indians* (1859), p. 12, says: "I had heard Col. Hawkins say in his time, that he had made every inquiry in his power to ascertain if Alabama had any other meaning than the mere name of an Indian town, but never could, unless the name—as it was possible—might be the Indian corruption of the Spanish words for good water, though he doubted that."

"**Here We Rest.**"—The popular belief, which is incorporated in many current histories and geographies, is that "Alabama" signifies "Here We Rest." This very pleasing etymology obtained wide currency through the writings of Judge Alexander Beaufort Meek. But the very first suggestion of this meaning of the name, as far as is now known, is to be found in an issue of the *Jacksonville Republican*, Jacksonville, Ala., July 27, 1842. The real author of the suggestion has not been discovered. In 1868 the phrase found its way on the State seal, and in consequence it has been popularly accepted as the State motto. However, no philologist has found, in any Indian dialect, any word or phrase similar or akin to the word "Alabama," having such a meaning. While it must therefore, be discarded as philologically untenable, it may be retained in the realm of poetry and romance. The phrase has sometimes been referred to contemptuously as indicating a static, contented, or indolent condition, but the interpretation which would so restrict the word "rest" is wholly unwarranted. Its true meaning emphasizes intelligent choice, as if written, "Here we linger," or "Here we will abide," or "Here we will set up our Household Gods." This interpretation in very truth reflects the determination, or decision, of the Indian chieftain and his tribe, of whom the legend is preserved. When reaching the lordly Alabama River, having traveled many leagues, passed through many lands, and over many waters, he proudly exclaimed, "We will go no farther. Our wanderings are ended.

This is a goodly land. We have not found better. Here we rest."

True Significance.—Until supplanted by something upon which no doubt rests, for the present may be accepted the definition, "Vegetation-gatherers," since, in their aboriginal field-making, they were necessarily "Thicket-clearers." The suggested etymology may be thought a trifle prosaic as compared with the romantic expression, heretofore associated with the Indian anabasis from the west, but in truth it is quite as poetic, and besides, it far more nearly represents the character of Alabamians, both in the past and also in the present era of growth, when with uplifted aspiration and clear vision they are opening the way to newer ideals, and the development of the best in life and human endeavor.

See Alabama River; Alibamu.

REFERENCES.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915, pp. 7-9; and citations in text.

ALABAMA—STATE SONG. The patriotic poem given below has, by popular acclaim, come to be regarded as the "State Song," and, although without official sanction, it has found a lasting place in the hearts and affection of the people of Alabama.

The poem was written about 1868 or 1869. The author, Miss Julia Strudwick Tutwiler, had returned from her first trip to Europe, where she had been for study. She found Alabama, her native State, in the throes of "Reconstruction," and its people greatly concerned for the future. Never for one moment doubting the outcome of the struggle, if maintained with courage and devotion to principle, in noble verse she embodied the prophecy of the better day.

Facts connected with early publication are not available, but the oldest known copy is found in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, Sunday, April 24, 1881, accompanied by this note, prepared by Maj. W. W. Screws, editor:

"The following song first found its way into print without the knowledge of the writer; consequently, although widely copied and circulated, it has never been printed correctly. We give below, for the first time, a correct and full copy of it."

It is sung to the air "Harwell."

- 1 Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee,
From thy Southern shore where groweth,
By the sea thine orange tree.
To thy Northern vale where floweth,
Deep and blue thy Tennessee,
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!
- 2 Broad the Stream whose name thou
bearest
Grand thy Bigbee rolls along;
Fair thy Coosa—Tallapoosa;
Bold thy Warrior, dark and strong;
Goodlier than the land that Moses
Climbed lone Nebo's Mount to see,
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!



THE ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL, MONTGOMERY

- 3 From thy prairies broad and fertile,
Where thy snow-white cotton shines,
To the hills where coal and iron
Hide in thine exhaustless mines,
Strong-armed miners—sturdy farmers;
Loyal hearts whate'er we be,
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!
- 4 From thy quarries where the marble
White as that of Paros gleams
Waiting till thy sculptor's chisel,
Wake to life thy poet's dreams;
For not only wealth of nature,
Wealth of mind hast thou to fee,
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!
- 5 Where the perfumed south-wind whispers,
Thy magnolia groves among,
Softer than a mother's kisses,
Sweeter than a mother's song;
Where the golden jasmine trailing,
Woos the treasure-laden bee,
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!
- 6 Brave and pure thy men and women,
Better this than corn and wine,
Make us worthy, God in heaven,
Of this goodly land of Thine;
Hearts as open as our doorways,
Liberal lands and spirits free,
Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!
- 7 Little, little, can I give thee,
Alabama, mother mine;
But that little—hand, brain, spirit,
All I have and am are thine,
Take, O take the gift and giver,
Take and serve thyself with me,
Alabama, Alabama,
I will aye be true to thee!

REFERENCES.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915, p. 15; DuBose, *Alabama History* (1915); and *Montgomery Advertiser*, cited *supra*.

ALABAMA, TERRITORY. By the Enabling Act of March 1, 1817, Congress declared that the Mississippi Territory, should be divided by a line commencing at Bear Creek, on the Tennessee River, thence to the northwestern corner of Washington County, and thence due south with the western limits of that county to the sea. That part of the Old Mississippi territory, east of this line, became the Alabama territory, so called from the name of its great river. Seven counties as then formed, were within this territory, and they enjoyed the same legislative and judicial powers which they possessed before the division, and the officers all retained their positions. The seat of government was temporarily fixed at St. Stephens, at which place the first territorial legislature convened January 19, 1818.

President Monroe appointed William Wyatt Bibb, a senator from Georgia, as governor of the new territory. The House of Representa-

tives was composed of thirteen members, with Gabriel Moore of Madison County, as speaker, but with only one member of the senate, that being James Titus, who however sat alone and passed upon, with all due formality, all Acts of the Lower House. The first legislature created new counties as Cotaco, Lawrence, Franklin, Limestone, Lauderdale, Blount, Tuscaloosa, Marengo, Shelby, Cahawba, Dallas, Marion, and Conecuh. The boundaries of Washington, Baldwin, Mobile, Marengo and Madison were altered.

Clement C. Clay, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Dale, James Titus, William L. Adams, were elected commissioners, to select an eligible site for the territorial legislature.

The second session of the Legislature of the territory, which met at St. Stephens, in the fall of 1818, named Governor Bibb, as a sole commissioner to lay off the seat of government, at the confluence of the Cahawba and Alabama Rivers. He was directed to have the town surveyed, expose maps of the same at public places, and give ninety days notice of sale, out of the proceeds of which he was to contract for the building of a temporary capitol.

St. Stephens was never again used as an official meeting place. Late in November, the legislature adjourned, next to meet in Huntsville, and there hold a State convention, to draw up a constitution, Congress having authorized the people to adopt a constitution preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union. The members of the convention, forty-four in number, with John W. Walker, as president, met at Huntsville, on the 5th of July, 1819, adopted a constitution, and during that summer, an election for governor, and other State officials was held, anticipating the admission of the State into the Union.

Governors of Alabama Territory.—William W. Bibb, of Georgia; temporary commission, September 25, 1817; permanent commission, December 16, 1817.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen Edition), (1900); Mss. data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

ALABAMA—U. S. BATTLESHIP. A vessel of the second line, United States Navy, constructed under Act of June 10, 1896. It was built at the Cramp's Shipyard; had its official trial August 20, 1900, making 17.013 knots; and went into commission October 16, 1900. It has a length between perpendiculars of 368 ft.; breadth on load water line of 72 ft. and 2½ in.; mean draft 23 ft., 6 in.; 12,150 tons full load displacement; 11,366 horsepower, with twin screws; and 18 guns.

In 1901 a silver service was presented to the battleship by the citizens of Alabama. The service consisted of 1 centerpiece with German silver mesh, 1 38-pint punch bowl, 1 punch tray, 1 punch ladle, 24 punch cups, 2 5-light candelabra, and 1 flower receptacle. The larger pieces are of flower and scroll pattern. The bowl, ladle and cups are gold lined. In the ornamentation are the State and Navy seals, with etched inscription. The designer

was Charles Osborne of New York. They were manufactured by the Whiting Mfg. Company, at the order of E. O. Zadek Jewelry Company of Mobile. All pieces bear the number 6780. Total weight 953.30 ounces. Cost \$3,290.

REFERENCES.—U. S. *Statutes at large*, vol. 29, pp. 378-380; U. S. Navy Dept., *Report of Secretary*, 1901, pt. 1, pp. 449, 477, 531; pt. 2, pp. 773, 896-901; *Ibid*, *Ships data, U. S. naval vessels*, Jan. 1, 1916, pp. 14-23; *Ibid*, *Navy and marine corps register*, Jan. 1, 1916, pp. 277, 318; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company.

ALABAMA AND EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

ALABAMA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY. Organized March 10, 1902, under general laws of Alabama; line extends from Vinegar Bend, Ala., to Leaksville, Miss.; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track, 16.5, side tracks, 0.5, total, 17; mileage operated in Alabama—main track, 8.5, side tracks, 0.5, total, 9; capital stock authorized and outstanding—common, \$10,000; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$185,000. The road operated by this company is leased from the Vinegar Bend Lumber Co. for \$5,000 a year.

REFERENCES.—*Annual report of Company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915.

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

ALABAMA AND NEW ORLEANS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated July 2, 1912, in New Jersey; capital stock authorized—\$587,500 preferred, \$500,000 common, total, \$1,087,500; outstanding—\$390,000 preferred, \$500,000 common, total, \$890,000; shares—preferred, \$100, common, \$20; funded debt, \$1,560,000; property owned in Alabama—coal loading station at Tuscaloosa, and a fleet of 16 self-propelling steel barges, each of 1,000 tons displacement, under construction; offices: New Orleans, La.

This company controls, through ownership of its capital stock, the Alabama & New Orleans Canal Co., which owns the Lake Borgne Canal, connecting Mississippi Sound with the Mississippi River about 12 miles below New Orleans, thus forming a direct, inside water route from the Warrior coal fields to the city of New Orleans, by way of the Warrior, Tombigbee, and Mobile Rivers, Mobile Bay, and Mississippi Sound. Three thousand acres of coal lands on the Black Warrior River, 10

miles above Tuscaloosa, are owned and are being developed by interests allied with this company. The Lake Borgne Coal Co. was organized to market the entire output of these mines.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 2340-2341.

ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE RIVERS RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

ALABAMA BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. State institution for the care and control of delinquent white boys, located at East Lake. It was established by act of Feb. 23, 1899, entitled "To establish a reformatory and industrial school under the name and style of the Alabama Industrial School, for the benefit of orphan helpless and wayward children; to provide for its government; to prescribe what children shall be admitted thereto; and to further provide that certain children shall be sent to, and kept therein, and to provide mode of ascertaining whether any given child should be committed thereto." The first board of control of the school consisted of Mrs. R. D. Johnston, president; Mrs. George B. Eager, vice-president; Mrs. T. G. Bush, treasurer; Mrs. S. D. Cole, recording secretary; Mrs. Evelyn F. Munger, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Erwin Craighead and Mrs. J. G. Converse, with Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, Attorney General W. C. Fitts, and Commissioner of Agriculture I. F. Culver, as ex officio members. An appropriation of \$3,000 was made for necessary structures, and for maintenance.

After the organization of the board in May, 1899, advertisements were made at once for bids for a suitable location. The Commercial Club of Birmingham offered three thousand dollars toward the project, if the school was located near that city. This was the most advantageous offer made, and was accepted, "and a tract of about one hundred and thirty-six acres of land about one mile from East Lake was selected." Buildings were erected, and the school opened in a modest way. It has had the generous and sympathetic support of the people, and has maintained a steady and wholesome growth. The record of the institution has aroused the pride of the entire State.

High school course is maintained, and special emphasis is laid on training the boys in manual and useful industrial pursuits. The legislature has been very liberal in its appropriations, which are as follows: 1898-99, \$3,000; 1900-01, \$15,000; 1903, \$8,000 a year for 4 years, 1903 to 1906; 1907, \$20,000 a year for years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910; 1911, change to per capita of \$150.00 for each inmate for 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914; and 1915 an appropriation of \$150.00 annually "for every boy" in the school; by act of Oct. 2, 1903, \$10,000, "for the erection of an additional building"; by act of March 2, 1907, \$50,000, "to pay for buildings, machinery and other improvements needed"; by act of April 18, 1911, \$7,500, "to pay an in-

debtedness of said school existing on Dec. 31, 1910"; by another act of same date, April 18, 1911, \$30,000, "to pay for buildings, machinery, equipments and other necessary improvements."

Student organizations include athletic teams, debating societies, Y. M. C. A., and a school band.

Superintendents.—C. D. Griffin, 1900-05; W. M. Connelly, acting, 1905; D. M. Weakley, 1906—.

Presidents.—Board of Control; Mrs. R. D. Johnston, 1899.

PUBLICATIONS.—Board of Control, *Annual reports*, 1900-1916; *The Boys Banner*, 1906-1916.

REFERENCES.—Board of Control, *Annual reports*, 1900-1915; *Acts*, 1898-99, pp. 158-163; 1900-01, p. 105; 1903, pp. 147, 306; 1907, pp. 245, 364; 1911, pp. 483, 486; 1915, p. 158; *The Boys Banner*, 1906 to 1916; Circular letters, folders and information, etc.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

A high grade school for young ladies, located at Tuscaloosa; opened for students, 1856; incorporated, December 19, 1857. The trustees named in the legislative charter were Rev. Dr. Basil Manty, Sr., Rev. Dr. A. J. Battle, Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, Ed. Prince, Jr., Dr. S. J. Eddins, T. A. Burgin, Dr. James Guild, Sr., C. A. Hester, P. H. Eddins, Leonard B. Neal, Washington Moody and N. L. Whitfield, all prominent Baptist ministers, educators and laymen. The school opened auspiciously under the presidency of Rev. Dr. J. S. Bacon. The first graduate, 1859, was Harriet A. Dunlap of Pickens County.

The central or main structure is the old capitol building, originally erected by the State at a cost of over \$150,000. It is a beautiful example of architecture. After the removal of the capital to Montgomery in 1846, the building and grounds were turned over to the University of Alabama, and by that institution leased to the trustees of the Alabama Central Female College for 99 years. The legislature on January 26, 1858, confirmed this lease. An additional brick building was erected in 1861 for a dormitory, recitation rooms and other school uses. Departments of instruction in the liberal arts, music, drawing and painting and ornamental work were maintained from the beginning; and in recent years courses in elocution, education and business have been added. It has two literary societies—the Castalian and the Cornelian; and an Alumnae Association is organized to bring together students for mutual interest and to the good of the College.

The College was founded by leading Baptists of the Tuscaloosa Association. They looked to the Baptists of the State as a field for support and encouragement. From the first, the committee of education of the Alabama Baptist State Convention commended it, in 1859, saying: "Although not under the direct control of the Convention, these institutions [this and others of like character in the State] have been erected and specially patronized by Baptists, and deserve here a favorable mention." In 1873 the Convention

requested the trustees to submit an annual report of its condition. From time to time these reports have been made, as will appear from the annual Minutes of the Convention.

With the growth of State and other educational institutions, although the College has maintained a high standard, it has had many difficulties to encounter. On June 1, 1916, President B. F. Giles, who had served as president for 16 years, resigned, and Prof. W. D. Fouvillie was selected as his successor in September following. Later he opened the school, but with local patronage only.

Presidents.—Rev. Dr. Joel Smith Bacon, 1856-1860; Rev. Dr. A. J. Battle, 1860; Rev. George Y. Browne, 1865; Rev. Dr. Charles Mandy; Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster; Capt. John F. Lanneau, 1873-1879; Mr. A. K. Yaucey, Jr., 1879-1885; Prof. Sumner B. Foster and Prof. George W. Thomas, co-principals, 1885-1886; Prof. Sumner B. Foster and Prof. Gayron G. Glower, co-principals, 1886-1887; Prof. Sumner B. Foster, 1887; Prof. Carleton B. Gibson, 1893; Dr. E. H. Murfee; Dr. Benj. F. Giles, 1900-1916; Prof. W. D. Fouvillie, 1916.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1874-1914; *Acts*, 1857-58, pp. 99-101, 271; Cathcart, *Baptist Encyclopedia* (1881), pp. 54-55.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Incorporated under the general laws of the State, May 19, 1906; line extends from Jasper to Manchester; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track, 6.70, side tracks, 0.36 total, 7.06; capital stock authorized—common, \$100,000, no preferred stock; stock actually issued, \$65,000; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; no funded debt.

REFERENCE.—*Annual Report of Company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Organized December 11, 1903, under general laws; line extends from Autaugaville to Booth, where it connects with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; mileage—main track, 8.75, side tracks, 0.25, total, 9; capital stock authorized—common, \$100,000, no preferred stock; stock actually issued, \$96,000; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; no funded debt.

REFERENCE.—*Annual Report of Company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915.

ALABAMA CITY. Post office and manufacturing town in the central part of Etowah County, sec. 6, T. 12, R. 6, 2½ miles west of the Coosa River, and on the Louisville & Nashville, Alabama Great Southern, Southern Railway, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads. It is equidistant from Gadsden on the east and Attala on the west. Population: 1910—4,313; 1916—8,000. Altitude: 500 feet. The locality was first settled by the Cowan, Peters, and Watters families. About the year 1890, Col. R. B. Kyle, T. S. Kyle and J. M. Elliott selected it as the site for a manufacturing town, and shortly afterward the Dwight Cotton Mills were located there. It was incorporated February 16, 1891.

Alabama City has a three-company fire department, waterworks with standpipe of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, sewerage system, electric lights, a recreation park and lake, numerous churches, modern school buildings, a public auditorium, a Y. W. C. A., and a public library, known as the Howard Gardner Nichols Memorial Library, in honor of a young engineer, who lost his life in the erection of the Dwight Mills. This was the first public library building erected in Alabama. About halfway between Alabama City and Gadsden was the home of Emma Sanson, a young girl of heroic and devoted courage, whose presence of mind in directing Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest to a nearby ford, enabled him to capture Gen. A. D. Streight, thus saving the Confederate stores and railroad connections at Rome, Ga.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1890-91, pp. 816-838; *Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 10, 1915; and *Alabama City*, its location and the advantages it offers to workingmen (n. d.), an illustrated booklet.

ALABAMA CITY, GADSDEN AND ATTALA RAILWAY. A public utility corporation, chartered for 50 years, with right of renewal, by act of the legislature, December 7, 1900; capital stock—authorized, \$500,000, outstanding, \$330,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$125,000; property in Alabama—railway lines, Gadsden to Alabama City, 3 miles, Alabama City to Attala, 3.5 miles, Walnut Street line, 1.2 miles, total 7.7 miles; and operates under lease from the Gadsden Railway Co., branch to steel plant, 2 miles, branch to North Gadsden, 1.3 miles, total, 3.3 miles. It furnishes power for lighting, and owns a coal yard and an ice plant at Gadsden. On March 20, 1901, it purchased the property and franchises of the Gadsden & Attala Union Railway Co., at foreclosure sale. Offices: Gadsden.

REFERENCES.—*Local Acts*, 1900-1901, pp. 93-101; *Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 4.

ALABAMA COAL IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY. See Northern Alabama Coal, Iron and Railway Company.

ALABAMA COMPANY, THE. An industrial corporation, incorporated April 3, 1913, in Delaware, as successor to the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co., all of whose property it purchased under court decree, April 3, 1913; capital stock, authorized and outstanding—\$2,000,000 common, \$600,000 first preferred, \$1,500,000 second preferred, total, \$4,100,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$2,939,000; property owned in Alabama—two furnaces at Ironaton and two at Gadsden, with an aggregate capacity of 300,000 tons of iron per annum; three coal mines of total capacity of 750,000 tons per annum, one each at Brookwood, Seales, and Lewisburg; 915 coke ovens with capacity of 340,000 tons per annum; 10,164 acres of ore lands in Etowah, Talladega, and Jefferson Counties, Ala., and Polk County, Ga.; 36,185 acres

coal lands in Tuscaloosa and Jefferson Counties, Ala.; 14,577 acres timber and farm lands; 320 acres limestone quarry at Rock Springs; 8,833 acres mineral rights in Coosa County; branch railroad from East Birmingham to its Lewisburg coal mines; offices: Birmingham.

The Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co. was organized on July 19, 1899, in New Jersey, with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000, one-half common and one-half preferred. It was a consolidation of the Standard, Clifton, Gadsden, and Gate City properties with the Mary Pratt Furnace Co., promoted by two native Alabamians of large purpose and vision, Thomas G. Bush and Fred M. Jackson, and certain eastern capitalists. The company acquired large holdings of coal and iron lands and rapidly assumed an influential position among Alabama industrial enterprises. In 1913 its property was sold under decree of the courts as above, and was purchased by the newly organized "Alabama Company."

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 473-487; *Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 16-17.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE. See Woman's College of Alabama.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. A voluntary patriotic and educational organization, formed December 8, 1905, during the session in Dothan of the Alabama Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South. The objects and purposes of the society are the collection and preservation of the materials for the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Membership is active and honorary. Its officers are a president, an active vice-president, a secretary and curator, treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of the four officers named. Annual meetings are held on the evening of the day preceding, and in the same city in which the annual conference holds its session. Its collections are deposited in the Alabama Department of Archives and History at Montgomery.

The organization was due directly to the joint efforts of Rev. Dr. John A. Rice, the pastor of Court Street Methodist Church, Montgomery, and Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History. Immediately following the formation of the Society, an active campaign was inaugurated for the collection of materials, and during its existence a valuable lot of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and miscellaneous data, all bearing upon Methodist church history, have been assembled.

Centenary of Methodism.—The centenary of the planting of Methodism within the limits of Alabama, 1808, was fittingly and appropriately observed throughout the Alabama Conference and the North Alabama Conference in 1908. The exercises in the former were under the direction of the Alabama Conference Historical Society. A committee consisting of the following was immediately in charge: Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Chairman;

Rev. J. M. Dannelly, Hon. J. A. Wilkinson, Rev. E. L. Crawford, Rev. Frank Seay, Judge Wm. H. Thomas, and Rev. Charles H. Motley, president of the Society.

The centenary observance was arranged and organized so as to provide (1) a series of commemorative or anniversary exercises in every department of the Church, including the Annual Conference, the Conference Board of Missions, the several District Conferences, the educational and benevolent institutions under the control of the Conference, the several pastoral charges, the Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues in the Conference; (2) plans for the appropriate marking or monumenting of such historic spots or places associated with Alabama Methodism as ought to be commemorated by a tablet, memorial stone, or otherwise; (3) the collection and organization of materials for the history of the Church and its several auxiliary bodies, including relics of Alabama Methodism and Methodists, and the actual compilation of histories of all Conferences, Churches, Sunday Schools, mission effort, etc., etc., as far as may be possible; and (4) the taking of free-will thank-offerings in behalf of Christian education at all of the commemorative celebrations held in the Conference.

As a result of the centennial effort, there was not only a wide-spread increase of interest in the history of the noble denomination during its one hundred years of existence in the State, but it also served to quicken a deeper and more appreciative sense of spiritual obligation on the part of the membership.

Annual Meetings.—Meetings of the society are held every year, in accordance with its rules. They have been well attended, and the annual addresses have been attractive features. Details of the several meetings are as follows:

1905, Dec. 8. First or organization meeting; held at Dothan.

1906, Dec. 4. Second annual meeting; held at Eufaula. Address by Thomas M. Owen, LL. D., Director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery. Subject: "State supported historical work."

1907, Dec. 3. Third annual meeting; held at Enterprise. Address by Judge Wm. H. Thomas, Montgomery. Subject: "Some educational history of Alabama Methodism."

1908, Dec. 8. Fourth annual meeting; held in Greensboro. Address by Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason, then of Eufaula, but now deceased. Subject: "Centennial address on Methodist history in Alabama."

1909, Dec. 7. Fifth annual meeting; held at Opelika. Address by Rev. Dr. A. J. Lamar, of Nashville, Tenn. Subject: "Methodist extension in Alabama, with special reference to Montgomery and Mobile."

PUBLICATIONS.—*Handbook*, 1910; *Circulars*, Nos. 1-4; Thomas, Judge Wm. H., *Some educational history of Alabama Methodism* (1903); Owen, Dr. Thoms M., *Methodist churches of Montgomery* (1908); Seay, Rev. Frank, *Methodist Churches of Mobile* (1908); Greensboro District, *Centennial memorial* (1908); Dent,

Capt. S. H., *History of the M. E. Church, South, in Eufaula* (1908); Carmichael, Judge J. M., *History of the Methodist Church in Dale County* (1908); Pickett, Mrs. A. H., *Methodist Church of Union Springs* (1908); Hamer, Rev. Noel R., *Methodism, centennial sermon* (1908); Court Street Epworth League, *Program and observance of the 100th anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama* (1908).

REFERENCES.—Alabama Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, *Minutes* of the annual sessions, 1905-1917; and Publications, *supra*.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE, M. E. SOUTH. See Methodist Episcopal Church South.

ALABAMA COTTON MILLS, Speigner. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ALABAMA DAY. A special day unofficially observed by schools, women's clubs, and patriotic societies on December 14, commemorative of the day on which Alabama was formally admitted into the Federal Union. The honor of first suggesting the celebration annually, to be known as Alabama Day, is due Mrs. William E. Sorsby, nee Idyl King, of Birmingham. At the meeting of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs in Selma, May, 1898, Mrs. Sorsby called attention to this anniversary, and urged its recognition generally. The Pierian Club at East Lake (now a part of Birmingham) had been organized through the efforts of Mrs. Sorsby on December 14, 1897. Following the Selma convention, arrangements were made for exercises on December 14, 1899, under the auspices of the history department of the Birmingham Woman's Club, of which department Mrs. Sorsby was director. From that date in 1899 to the present time, under her direction, Alabama Day has been celebrated in Birmingham. At her suggestion the Alabama Educational Association, June 18, 1903, unanimously adopted Alabama Day for observance in the schools, and on December 14, 1903, exercises were held very generally throughout the State. A program and selections, the joint work of the association, the education department and the archives and history department, was printed and circulated in aid of the movement. The celebration of this anniversary is believed to encourage interest in the history of the State, and to stimulate to higher patriotic ideals. This date is the day fixed by the Alabama Society of New York City for its annual meetings.

REFERENCES.—*Alabama Day Program*, 1903; *Trans. Ala. Hist. Society*, 1899-1903, vol. 4, pp. 613-619; *Birmingham Ledger*, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, 1911.

ALABAMA FEMALE INSTITUTE. One of the earliest educational institutions for women organized in the State. It was located at Tuscaloosa, and was opened in the fall of 1830, as the Tuscaloosa Female Academy. The next year Mrs. Mary I. Kinner became principal, a position she held for some years.

The legislature of 1830-31 incorporated the academy, exempted its property from taxation, and authorized it to raise \$50,000 by lottery. In 1833 the name was changed to the Alabama Female Institute; and a new charter was granted by the legislature, January 9, 1835, with John F. Wallis, James H. Dearing, Peter Martin, John O. Cummins, William H. Williams, John J. Webster, Wiley J. Dearing and H. C. Kidder as trustees. A literary society was organized in 1831; and in 1832 the school had a library of 400 volumes. In November, 1833, with a change of name, Rev. Wm. H. Williams became principal. Courses of study were offered in English, history, geography, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry and music, and diplomas were awarded on the completion of the prescribed work. A boarding department was maintained. Among other ideals the institution sought to develop the moral and physical, as well as the intellectual life of the students.

One of the successors of Mr. Williams was Miss M. B. Brooks, "a woman of great versatility of talent and engaging manners," a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Mount Holyoke. After teaching some years, she married Prof. S. R. Stafford, of the University of Alabama. The school attained a high degree of excellence under her direction. It enjoyed the rare advantage of having the professors of the University as lecturers. Early in the beginning of the War the school was suspended, and was never again opened under Mrs. Stafford's direction.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1832, 1836, 1837, 1838, 4 vols.; Clark, *History of education in Alabama* (1889), p. 213; *Acts*, 1830-31, p. 44; 1834-35, p. 98.

ALABAMA FUEL AND IRON COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated April 15, 1908, under general laws of Alabama as a reorganization of the Alabama Fuel & Steel Co.; capital stock—authorized \$3,500,000, outstanding, \$3,496,300; shares, \$100; property in Alabama—coal and iron lands in Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, Bibb and DeKalb Counties; 2,500 acres brown ore lands, and a plant in Franklin County. Offices: Birmingham.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 17-18.

ALABAMA FUEL AND STEEL COMPANY. See Alabama Fuel and Iron Company.

ALABAMA FUEL AND STEEL COMPANY. See Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

ALABAMA GIRLS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. See Girls Technical Institute, Alabama.

ALABAMA GEORGIA SYRUP COMPANY. See Syrup Manufacturing.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Successor to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co., itself a

consolidation of the North-East & South-West Alabama Rail Road Co., and the Wills Valley Railroad Co. The charter dates from an act of January 18, 1877, authorizing the reorganization of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. (whose property had been sold to satisfy the claims of the State of Alabama), under the title of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.; mileage operated, June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 332.31, side tracks, 195.18; mileage operated in Alabama, main track and branches, 262.95; side tracks, 118.52; total mileage in Alabama, 381.47; grand total, 527.49; capital stock, authorized—common, \$7,830,000, all issued and outstanding, preferred, \$3,380,350, all issued and outstanding, total, \$11,210,350; shares, \$50, voting power one vote a share; and funded debt, \$8,186,600. This company is controlled by the Southern Railway Co., through ownership of 56 per cent of the capital stock.—Annual Report of the Company to the Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915.

Wills Valley Railroad.—The oldest of the constituent companies was the Wills Valley Railroad Co., chartered February 3, 1852, and which authorized Messrs. Humphrey McBrayer, William P. Scott, Lewis Rea, Thomas G. A. Cox, Richard Ramsey, Charles Stowers, A. J. Chaney, Thomas A. Patrick, Samuel M. Nicholson, Obediah W. Ward, M. C. Newman, Alfred Collins, Charles D. George, Stephen McBroom, A. J. Ward, Reuben Estes, John G. Winston, John M. Bruce, John M. Lankford, Jesse G. Beeson, Joseph Davenport, Hiram Allen, V. C. Larmore, William O. Winston, Jacob Beene, B. F. Porter, John J. Humphries, George W. White, Gaines Blevins, Daniel B. Buckhalter and Jacob Putnam, of DeKalb County, to form a company to build a railroad from a point on the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, at or near the farm of James Hampton, thence the most practicable route through the county of DeKalb to the Georgia line, to intersect the Georgia & Tennessee Railroad at some convenient point in Lookout Valley; capital stock, \$300,000 in shares of \$50 each, materials, labor, and supplies needed in the construction of a railroad to be receivable in payment of stock subscriptions; but the exercise of banking powers, and "the issue of any description of paper or any evidences of debt intended as circulation," were expressly prohibited.

The charter was amended February 2, 1856, so as to permit the consolidation of the company with any other company; and by an act of February 6, 1858, the company was authorized to consolidate with, or sell its franchise and property to the North-East & South-West Alabama Railroad Co. No part of the road so chartered was built prior to the War, and there is nothing to show that any part of it was surveyed or graded.

North-East & South-West Alabama Railroad.—During the early part of 1853, some of the more enterprising citizens of the western counties began to advocate the construction of a railroad through those counties to connect the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (q. v.), then under construction, with some road then pro-

jected from the eastern boundary of the State to Knoxville, Tenn., which connecting road should pass through Sumter, Greene, Tuscaloosa and Jefferson Counties, and thence in a northeasterly direction to the State line. During the summer, conventions, mass meetings and barbecues were held at various places with the object of stimulating public interest in the project. Meetings were held at Livingston, Sumter County, August 20; at Elyton, then the county seat of Jefferson County, now a part of the city of Birmingham, August 24; at Sumterville, Sumter County, September 1; at Livingston, September 15; at Tuscaloosa, September 22, attended by delegates from Autauga, Bibb, Marshall, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Greene, and Sumter Counties, Alabama, and Lowndes and Noxubee Counties, Mississippi, and presided over by Prof. Garland of the University of Alabama. These conventions stimulated interest in the proposed railroad enterprises, and when in October stock subscriptions were solicited in the towns along the projected route, a large part of the required funds was obtained within a few days.

The legislature, December 12, 1853, granted a charter to the North-East & South-West Alabama Rail Road Co., which constituted James Hair, W. Waldo Shearer, Stephen M. Potts, Samuel M. Gowdy, Samuel L. Creswell, Frederick Merriweather, Alfred Battle, James H. Dearing, Thomas Maxwell, William S. Mudd, James McAdory, James Hendrix, John W. McRae, Thomas C. Barclay, Arthur C. Beard, John I. Thomason and Robert Murphy a company with authority to construct "a rail road from some point on the line between the States of Alabama and Mississippi, in the direction of Marion, Lauderdale county, Mississippi, or the point of intersection of the Southern Rail Road with the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road; thence through the corporate limits of Livingston, Sumter county, to cross the Tombeckbee river at or near Bluff Port, and through the corporate limits of Eutaw, in Greene county, the corporate limits of the city of Tuscaloosa, and the town of Elyton, in Jefferson county; and thence in a northeasterly direction to connect with some one or more of the rail roads leading to Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, or as near the points and course here designated as is consistent with the general route here indicated: Provided, That the route of the said road shall not extend to the south or east of the Coosa river;" capital stock, \$7,000,000 in shares of \$100 each, to be increased to \$8,000,000 if necessary.

At a meeting of stockholders in Eutaw, January 18, 1854, an agreement between the company and E. R. Sanford, chief engineer, was approved. Upon the suggestion of Dr. Landon C. Garland, the stockholders resolved, "That this company will neither hazard its credit nor put its enterprise in jeopardy by beginning the construction of the Road before they have secured the means to secure its prosecution to a successful issue and the ground of such assurance shall not be less than subscriptions in work adequate to grade

and prepare the road for the rails its entire length, including its connections, and also subscriptions in money to the amount of \$500,000—for the erection of the iron works; and that until these conditions are complied with the directory shall have no power to call in any part of the stock save for the purpose of completing the necessary surveys and paying the officers and agents of the company." In the meantime, misunderstanding had arisen amongst the subscribers to the stock regarding the relative value of cash and labor contributions to the capital stock, and to settle the controversy, the directors appealed to the legislature to pass a law upon the subject. An amendment to the charter was passed at the same session, February 17, 1854, which conferred upon the board of directors the power to equalize the cash and labor subscriptions by any necessary means.

Consolidation of the North-East and South-West and the Wills Valley Railroads.—The grading of the North-East & South-West Alabama Railroad was done by slave labor, contributed in lieu of cash subscriptions to the capital stock, by the planters and wealthy citizens along the route. On February 6, 1858, an act was passed by the legislature to authorize the consolidation of this company with the Wills Valley Railroad Co., but the merger was not effected before 1861. A considerable portion of the roadbed had been made ready for the superstructure before war began, but practically all work on the construction of the road was then given over in favor of more pressing duties on the plantations and in the army. At the close of the War the grading which had been done prior to its outbreak had so deteriorated as to be virtually useless. The North-East & South-West Alabama Railroad really existed only on paper, and the Wills Valley Railroad had never had any other sort of existence.

In 1865 the owners of the franchises applied to the legislature for authority to sell their holdings. Permission was given by act of December 9.

Soon after the War agitation was begun anew for State aid to railroad building, and in 1867 the legislature passed an act "To establish a system of internal improvement in the State of Alabama." The act provided that the governor should endorse on behalf of the State at the rate of \$12,000 per mile, the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company which should complete and equip 20 continuous miles of road, and so on for each block of 20 miles completed, provided that no bonds so endorsed should be sold for less than 90 cents on the dollar.

In 1867 or 1868 possession of the franchises of the Wills Valley Railroad Co. and of the franchises and property of the North-East and South-West Alabama Railroad Co., was obtained by capitalists headed by John C. Stanton, of Boston, who obtained from the legislature an act increasing the charter rights of the former company to cover the construction of a line to Elyton, and to permit the consolidation of the Wills Valley

with any other company. Another act of the same legislature amended the internal improvement law so as to reduce the mileage requirement from 20 to 5. At the next session another amendment increased the rate of endorsement to \$16,000 a mile, and made the lines of Alabama companies in other States eligible to endorsement. An act of October 6, 1868, authorized the consolidation of the above-mentioned companies as the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. Subsequent acts amending details of the charters of one or both of these companies were passed November 17 and 28, 1868. An act of February 11, 1870, authorized the loan of \$2,000,000 in State bonds to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co. The road defaulted in interest on its bonds in January, 1871. Upon recommendation of the governor, acts were passed, February 25 and March 8, 1871, authorizing the payment of interest on \$400,000 of the bonds from the State treasury. The governor borrowed \$545,000 for the purpose. The acts referred to empowered the governor to proceed against the road to recover the amount of the interest paid by the State. In July, 1871, John H. Gindrat was commissioned to seize the entire road, which had not been operated for two weeks previous.

State Control.—The seizure did not meet with the approval of all parties in the State. Many opposed it on the score that the State would thereby admit its liability on the bonds. Some advocated repudiation of the entire amount of bonds authorized by the "reconstruction legislatures," upon the ground that they had been fraudulently issued, and did not constitute an honest obligation of the people of the State. However, regardless of the question of the legality of the bonds, the State was admitted to have acknowledged its obligation by the seizure of the road.

The total valuation of the road within the State, with its rolling stock and other equipment, as fixed by the state board of equalization, was \$2,366,040. The message of Gov. Smith to the legislature, with which the auditor's report was submitted, stated that he had endorsed the road's bonds for 250 miles at \$16,000 per mile, \$4,000,000, and that he had also delivered the \$2,000,000 in bonds loaned by the State.

The original State-aid law required that a company which received the endorsement of the State should deposit with the State comptroller, "at least fifteen days before the interest on such bonds became due," an amount sufficient to pay the interest, including exchange and necessary commissions, or "satisfactory evidence that such interest had been paid or provided for." In January, 1871, default was made in the payment of the semi-annual interest due at that time. The governor promptly announced his intention to protect the credit of the State, the decision meeting popular approval.

On February 24 the house passed the first of a series of acts on the subject, which directed the governor to investigate the

validity of the bonds, and authorized him to pay the interest on those found to have been held by bona fide innocent purchasers on January 1, 1871. In March, Gov. Lindsay went to New York to conduct the investigation and to arrange for funds to make interest payments. Upon his return he reported that he had agreed to pay the interest on the first four thousand of the endorsed bonds and the two thousand State bonds, all others being rejected as fraudulent.

About this time it was given out by the Stantons that, "on account of annual expenses in dressing up the track," the company would issue bonds for the next year's interest charges instead of paying them in cash. Shortly after this information was vouchsafed the public, Col. W. A. C. Jones, of Sumter County, a creditor of the road for \$16,000, petitioned the United States District Court at Montgomery to declare the company an involuntary bankrupt; and before the news of the pending proceedings had reached the public, Judge Richard Busteed had issued the decree, appointed receivers, and placed the road in the hands of the United States marshal.

At this time the indebtedness of the company aggregated \$13,528,720; its estimated annual interest charges, \$1,190,417. The actual cost of the road could not be ascertained, but it was believed to have been considerably less than its bonded indebtedness.

On June 18, Gov. Lindsay made another visit to New York, to protect the interests of the State and to arrange for funds with which to pay the second instalment of interest on the Alabama & Chattanooga bonds, due July 1. Upon his return to Montgomery, he commissioned John H. Gindrat, his secretary, to take charge of the road and its property, and act as receiver for the benefit of the State. In the meantime, Gov. R. B. Bullock, of Georgia, had seized the portion of the road within that State, and advertised that on and after July 1, the interest due on that day on the bonds of the company endorsed by the State of Georgia, would be paid by the State.

In Mississippi the employees of the company had seized the road and rolling stock in the State to satisfy their claims for wages long in arrears, and it was necessary to institute suits for possession of those portions of the road in Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi. The desired permission was readily granted by Tennessee and Mississippi, but Gov. Bullock refused to yield and also refused to cooperate with Alabama in carrying on the business of the road.

Practically all the rolling stock had been collected in Chattanooga before Col. Gindrat demanded possession of the road and every possible obstacle and hindrance was placed in the way of the execution of his commission.

About the first of November J. C. Stanton was indicted in the city court of Montgomery for obtaining money from the State under false pretenses, but the indictment contained no specifications. Gov. Lindsay issued a requisition upon the governor of Tennessee for

Stanton and sent special officers to find and arrest him. He was brought to Montgomery, arraigned and released under a bail bond of \$4,000.

The management of the road while in possession of the State's agents was not creditable to their ability nor satisfactory to Democrats or Radicals. Trains were not run with any semblance of regularity, and the road and equipment were allowed to deteriorate almost to the point of worthlessness.

From September, 1871, when a decree of bankruptcy was issued, the affairs of the road were in litigation, and on April 22, 1872, at Montgomery, its property was sold at auction, subject to prior liens of the United States, and of the States of Georgia and Alabama. The State of Alabama bought it in for \$312,000. In May, 1872, the road was placed in charge of receivers for the first-mortgage bondholders, who put it in condition for operation between Chattanooga and Meridian.

By an act approved December 21, 1872, the legislature authorized the governor to transfer to purchasers from the State, all property and franchises of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co., which were sold on April 22, 1872, under order of United States District Court for the middle district of Alabama, and bought for the State at that sale. This act did not cover the transfer of the company's lands, telegraph lines, etc., which had not been included in the bankrupt sale.

On February 3, Gov. Lewis sent a special message to the legislature with which he submitted for approval a provisional contract for the sale of the road, lands, equipment, telegraph line, and other appurtenances, to Mr. George Ingraham, president of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Co. for the sum of \$4,000,995, of which \$235,000 was to be paid in cash, and the remainder by assumption of the bonds and interest on which the State was then obligated; also of the amount paid out by the State on receiver's certificates while in possession of the road; and in further consideration of an agreement upon the part of the purchaser to indemnify the State against the lien of the State of Georgia upon the road. Purchase of the lands belonging to the company was provided for in consideration of the assumption of bonds numbers 1 to 1,500 inclusive of the \$2,000,000 State bonds loaned to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. The sale was to be made subject to the liens of the State on the road and the lands. On the same day a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the governor to borrow money to pay the balance due on the purchase of the road at bankrupt sale.

On the 18th, a joint resolution was adopted to appoint a joint committee of six members, three from each house, to inquire into the condition of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co.

The contract between Gov. Lewis and George Ingraham, president of the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Co., for the

sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, was approved by act of April 14, 1873.

Reorganization.—On August 24, 1874, the Federal Court again took charge of the road and placed it in the hands of trustees for the first-mortgage bondholders. It was again sold at auction on January 22, 1877, and purchased by the agent of Erlanger & Co., of London, representing the holders of \$3,300,000 bonds. The property was controlled by the English syndicate, known as the Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., Ltd., through its American subsidiary company, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co., until February 1, 1906.

During the time the English corporation controlled its affairs, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co. acquired the Gadsden & Attalla Railroad, by the purchase of its entire stock and bonds on April 22, 1892, but it was sold again to the Southern Railway Co. in 1905, part of the consideration being that the Alabama Great Southern should forever have the right to use the property jointly with the Southern Railway.

On April 30, 1902, a controlling interest in the Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., Ltd., was purchased by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. (q. v.) and the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co.; and when the Southern Railway Co. was organized to take over the property of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia in 1894, it acquired this controlling interest in the Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., and now owns an equal interest in the succeeding company, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.

In 1915 the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co. was interested in other active transportation companies, as follows: the Belt Railway Co. of Chattanooga, sole owner; Woodstock & Blocton Railway Co., 50 per cent; Meridian Terminal Co., 20 per cent; Birmingham Terminal Co., 16 2/3 per cent; Chattanooga Station Co., 25 per cent. The company also owns \$833,300 of the capital stock of the Southwestern Construction Co., which is the controlling company of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. An extension is projected from Wauhatchie, Tenn., to a connection with the Southern Railway Co.'s Lookout Mountain line, 2.97 miles.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1851-52, p. 178; 1853-54, pp. 270, 405; 1855-56, p. 323; 1857-58, p. 168; 1865-66, p. 146; 1866-67, p. 686; 1868, pp. 5, 17, 198, 207, 345, 354; 1869-70, p. 89; 1872-73, pp. 52, 534; Alabama Senate and House of Representatives, *Journals*, 1868, 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873, 1874-75, 1875-76; State Auditor, *Annual Reports*, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872; Gov. Wm. H. Smith, *Messages*, Nov. 15, 1869, Jan. 10, 1870, Nov. 21, 1870; Gov. Robert B. Lindsay, Nov. 29, 1870, Nov. 21, 1871; Gov. David P. Lewis, Nov. 17 and 26, 1873, Nov., 1874; John H. Gindrat, *Report to the Governor*, 1871; Farland and Thom, Railroad Commissioners, *Report to the Governor*, 1871; Lehman, Durr Co., *Report to the Governor*, 1871; Special Senate Committee, *Report on the management of the*

Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 1872; Special House Committee to Investigate Railroad Matters, *Report*, 1872; Wm. H. Moore, Commissioner, *Report*, 1873; James L. Tait, Receiver of Lands, of the Alabama and Chattanooga R. R., *Report to the Governor*, 1873; *Report on the Ku Klux Conspiracy* (H. Doc. serial No. 1529, 42d Cong., 2d sess.), "Report of the Committee," pp. 169-178; *Ibid.*, "Alabama Testimony," vol. 1, pp. 193-199, 218, vol. 2, pp. 1057-1058; *Alabama v. Burr*, 115 U. S. Reports, pp. 413-429; *American Annual Cyclopaedia*, 1870, vol. 10, pp. 9-10; 1871, vol. 11, pp. 7-8; 1872, vol. 12, pp. 8-9; 1872, vol. 13, pp. 17-19; 1874, vol. 14, pp. 17-18; vol. 15, pp. 15-18; *Poor's manual of railroads*; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual Reports*, 1889 *et seq.*; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial Record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, p. 323; *Jefferson County and Birmingham* (1877), pp. 123-130; Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama," in *Johns Hopkins University, Studies in historical and political science* (1902), pp. 72-87; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 586-600; Arnes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Hilary Herbert, editor, *Why the Solid South?* (1890), pp. 51-53; Ala. Great Southern Ry. Co., *The hill country of Alabama*, U. S. A., or *the Land of Rest* (London, 1878); *Sumter County Whig*, Livingston, Ala., Jan. 25, 1854; *Independent Monitor*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1868-1871; *Southern Argus*, Selma, Ala., 1867-1875; *Laws, Abstract, etc.*, relating to the lands owned by the Alabama State Land Co. (1899); *Petition of the Alabama State Land Company to the Governor and Legislature of Alabama*, with Governor's deed to Swann and Billups, Trustees.—Exhibit C, Deed No. 1 from Swann and Billups, Trustees to the Alabama State Land Company and Deed No. 2 from same to the same. (Senate Bill, No. 196, 1911.)

ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. A voluntary patriotic and educational organization, founded on July 8, 1850, in the city of Tuscaloosa. Dr. Basil Manly, then president of the University of Alabama, prepared the constitution and was largely instrumental in bringing about organization. As declared in its constitution,

"The object of the society is to discover, procure, and preserve, and diffuse whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the State of Alabama, and of the States in connection with her."

As further indicative of the plans and scope of the society the following extract from the executive committee report of 1851 is given:

"The plan of our operations is one of vast magnitude and the materials to be collected of almost endless variety. No one department of human research confines our system. It covers every subject of the natural history of the State in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. It spreads its wide embrace to receive the record of every important event, either past, or now transpiring, in our civil, religious, social, and individual history," etc.

REFERENCES.—Owen, "Bibliography of Alabama," in *American Historical Association, Report*, 1897; and Publications, *supra*.

ALABAMA INDIANS. See Indians in Alabama.

ALABAMA IN THE WORLD WAR. In view of the fact that practically every phase of the subject, "Alabama in the European or World War" has been treated under particular topical phases, it has not been deemed wise to give other than the following references in this book: Adjutant General, Alabama National Guard Brigade, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 312, Aviation Repair Depot, Camp McClellan, Camp McClellan Library, Camp Sheridan, Council of Defense, Fort Morgan, Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment, 167th Infantry, Fourth Alabama State-wide Welcome Home Committee, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, 116th Field Artillery, 117th Field Artillery, Red Cross, Students Army Training Corps, Taylor Field, War Camp Community Service, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., Girls' Patriotic League, and Motor Corps, Montgomery.

ALABAMA MARBLE COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated August 6, 1908, in New York, as the Alabama Marble Co. of New York; capital stock authorized, \$1,000,000 cumulative preferred, \$2,000,000 common, total, \$3,000,000; outstanding, \$948,400 preferred, \$1,300,000 common, total, \$2,248,400; shares, \$100; no funded debt; property owned in Alabama—quarry and finishing plant at Gantt's Quarry, Talladega County, with a present capacity of 100,000 cubic feet of finished marble per annum, to be increased to 1,000,000 cubic feet; offices: Gantt's Quarry, Ala., and New York, N. Y.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrial*, 1916, p. 2789.

ALABAMA MEMORIAL COMMISSION. See Memorial Commission, Alabama.

ALABAMA MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. See Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

ALABAMA MILITARY INSTITUTE. A private school for the education of boys and young men, located at Tuskegee. It was originally founded in 1857, by Prof. James F. Park, and for twenty-five years it was known as Park High School. It trained many young men, who later became prominent in all walks of life. In 1883 Prof. Park retired, and disposed of the school property to Prof. W. D. Fonville. On February 18, 1891, it was incorporated as the Alabama Military Institute, with power to confer degrees. For many years it maintained a high standard, but in 1900 the buildings were destroyed by fire. Prof. Fonville did not reopen the school, but removed to Mexico, Missouri, where he opened a school of the same general type.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1900-01, p. 1354; *Catalogue*, 1891-92.

ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD BRIGADE. The units of the Alabama National Guard

were called into Federal Service by the order of President Woodrow Wilson on the 18th day of June, 1916, and mobilized at Vandiver Park, Montgomery, Ala.

The 1st Alabama Infantry under the command of Col. F. M. Maddox, the 2nd Alabama Infantry under the command of Col. Allen H. Crenshaw, and the 4th Alabama Infantry (q. v.) under the command of Col. E. H. Graves were sent in August to Nogales, Ariz., and remained at that place until the 22nd of March, 1917, when they returned to Montgomery.

The Alabama Brigade was drafted into Federal service on the 5th day of August, 1917, and with the exception of the 4th Alabama Infantry (q. v.) which became the 167th Infantry, Rainbow Division, were in September ordered to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., where they became a part of the Dixie Division.

The Dixie Division was trained at Camp Wheeler and many of the Alabamians who served in this command were transferred to overseas organizations, and had been in France many months before the 31st Division arrived in the latter part of October, 1918.

For further reference see sketches of the Adjutant General of Alabama, 116th and 117th Field Artilleries, and 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment.

ALABAMA NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. See Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

A high class educational institution, the agricultural and mechanical college of the State, and one of the so-called Land Grant Colleges, established by an act of Congress known as the Morrill Act, approved July 2, 1862, which donated lands to the several States "for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including Military Tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

On December 31, 1868, Alabama accepted this donation, and appointed a commission to sell the land script received from the United States and invest the proceeds. After a delay of over three years, the sale was completed and the investment was made by the purchase of Alabama State bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars. This investment constituted the original endowment fund of the College.

The East Alabama Male College (q. v.) having been offered by the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the legislature, by an act approved February 26, 1872, accepted the offer and located the new Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was organized March 22, 1872, by the election of a faculty consisting of the same faculty of the old college, two new professors, and a commandant. By this action of the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College, there was no interruption of college exercises. It was provided that these exercises should continue through the summer and that the session should close and the commencement exercises occur October 30. It was further provided that the senior class of the East Alabama College should graduate in June and the Alumni of that College should be recognized as Alumni of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held in Montgomery in November, 1872, there was a partial reorganization of the faculty, a rearrangement of the course of study, and the establishment of the present college session. As a result of this action, the first college commencement proper of the Agricultural and Mechanical College was held July 20, 1873.

At first there was much prejudice against the new education, so called, and much adverse criticism of its aims and methods. Yet under the wise and conservative administration of its first president, Dr. I. T. Tichenor, the College made substantial advancement along the line of work indicated by the act of Congress establishing it. Four courses of study leading to a degree were established, as follows: agriculture, science, engineering, and literature. Notwithstanding the embarrassment and difficulties incident to inadequate resources, and a new departure in education, the College made substantial progress in its development and popular favor. Some of the graduates of that period have achieved distinguished success in technical and scientific pursuits and professions.

The second period, from 1882 to 1892, may be called the era of growth and development. The State extended its first aid to the College by an act approved February 28, 1883, appropriating \$30,000, which was expended in the improvement of the main building, the erection of Langdon Hall, the purchase of the experiment farm, enlarging the library, and the purchase of apparatus and equipment. At the same session of the legislature an act was passed appropriating one-third of the net proceeds of the tax on fertilizers to establish and maintain an experiment station and a State Chemical Department. This law provided that the Professor of Chemistry should be the State Chemist.

During the session of 1884-85, a second appropriation of \$12,500 was made by the legislature to establish a department of mechanic arts. In June, 1885, an instructor was appointed for this department, and a shop for instruction in woodwork was equipped. At the opening of the following session, a course in manual training was inaugurated, which has developed into a complete course in mechanical engineering.

The main building, with all its contents, was burned June 24, 1887. This seeming

disaster proved a blessing in disguise. For, with the insurance and a liberal appropriation of \$50,000 made by the legislature, the present main building and the large and well equipped chemical laboratory were erected. By act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, known as the Hatch Act, an appropriation of \$15,000 per annum was made to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in connection with each of the land grant colleges. Under the provisions of this act, the experiment station was reorganized and the scope of its work much enlarged, and the facilities for instruction and investigation in scientific agriculture were greatly increased. The administration of Dr. William LeRoy Broun began with this period. The college became a distinctive school of applied science or a polytechnic institute. The course of study was reorganized. Ancient and modern languages were made optional studies in all the courses except the general course. From the latter course Greek was eliminated and French and German were substituted. Thereafter but one degree, bachelor of science, was conferred on graduates.

During this period the facilities for instruction in mechanic arts were increased by the erection of a separate building for forge and foundry work, the addition of an annex to Langdon Hall for a machine shop, and the complete equipment of these shops. Nine new laboratories were established, and laboratory instruction became an important feature in the courses of education provided for the students of the college.

In 1890, the department of biology was added, and in all lines of scientific work there was a marked development and advancement. In 1892, the act known as the second Morrill Act was passed by the United States Congress, appropriating \$15,000 per annum for the further endowment of land grant colleges. But this appropriation was divided between the negro and white races in the same ratio as the number of children of each race of school age. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute receives 56% of this appropriation.

None of the funds derived from Congressional appropriation can be used for building, repairs or improvements. The State had furnished up to 1906, only \$50,000 toward the erection of the present college buildings, then valued at over \$100,000.

Between 1892 and 1906, there were established the departments of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining engineering, veterinary science, pharmacy, and horticulture, and a full professor placed in charge of each. An annex to the chemical laboratory was built to house the departments of pharmacy and the mechanical engineering laboratory. Much other enlargement was done in the veterinary department, and the shops and boiler houses. A gymnasium was erected and equipped.

By an act of the legislature, approved January 27, 1899, the name of the College

was changed to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. This change was justified by the fact stated in the act, that "The College has developed as originally designed into an institution where are taught, not only the branches that relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, but also the sciences and arts in general that relate to the industrial development of modern civilization."

The work of the Institute is now, to a great measure, devoted to the study of the natural sciences and their application to practical life. This scientific and practical education is based upon a sound and thorough education in history, languages, and mathematics. The proportion of these two elements in education has been the constant study of the institution since its foundation.

The instruction offered is arranged as follows: (1) College of engineering, mines and architecture, (2) College of agricultural sciences, (3) Academic departments, (4) College of veterinary medicine, (5) Department of pharmacy, (6) School of agricultural education. Students in the different divisions of the college receive instruction in other departments as shown in the courses of study prescribed for degrees.

I. The College of engineering, mines, and architecture, includes the following departments: (1) Civil engineering, (2) Electrical engineering, (3) Mechanical engineering, (4) Mining engineering, (5) Chemical engineering, (6) Chemistry and metallurgy, (7) Architecture, (8) Architectural engineering, (9) Mechanical drawing and machine design, (10) Manual training.

II. The work of the Agricultural College is divided into the following groups: (1) Agronomy (field crops, cotton, corn, etc.), (2) Animal husbandry, (3) Horticulture, (4) Veterinary science, (5) Botany, (6) Entomology, (7) Agricultural chemistry, (8) Plant pathology.

III. A degree course is offered in the following subjects: Education, political economy, English, history and Latin, modern languages, mathematics, physics, military science and tactics.

IV. The College of Veterinary Medicine comprises the following departments: Veterinary medicine, physiology, surgery, anatomy, therapeutics, pathology, histology, bacteriology, obstetrics, infectious diseases, meat inspection, milk inspection, and animal parasites.

V. The Department of Pharmacy offers three degree courses as follows: four-year course (B. S.); three-year course (Ph. C.); two-year course (Ph. G.).

VI. The School of Agricultural Education offers courses which lead to the degree, Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.

The requirements for admission are that all applicants must present testimonials of good character, must be 15 years of age, and for admission in full standing to the Freshman class, must have 14 units. Special or irregular students have courses as prescribed by the Institute, when they can pass the re-

quired examination for admission. Women are admitted on the same footing with men.

Laboratory work is given in the following departments: 1. Civil engineering, field work, surveying, etc.; 2. Electrical engineering, telephone engineering; 3. Mechanical engineering; 4. Mechanic arts; 5. Mining engineering, mineralogy; 6. Ore dressing; 7. Architecture, architectural engineering; 8. Technical drawing, machine design; 9. Chemistry, metallurgy; 10. Agronomy; 11. Botany; 12. Pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry; 13. Horticulture; 14. Entomology, zoology; 15. Animal husbandry; 16. History, Latin; 17. Physics; 18. Military tactics; 19. Veterinary science, bacteriology, physiology; 20. Wireless telegraphy; 21. Auto mechanics.

The Alabama experiment station, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is located at Auburn, and is the means through which the research and extension work of the Institute is conducted. The director of the Station is a professor of agriculture in the Institute, and the president of the Institute is the general head of the Experiment Station.

Presidents.—

1872-82—I. T. Tichenor, D. D.

1883-4—David F. Boyd.

1884-1902—William LeRoy Broun, M. A., Ph. D.

1902-20—Charles Coleman Thach, M. A., LL. D.

1919-20—Bennett B. Ross, M. S., Ph. D. (Acting president).

1920-21—Spright Dowell, M. A., LL. D. (Acting president).

1921—Spright Dowell, M. A., LL. D.

During the summer of 1919, on account of the illness of Dr. Thach, Dr. B. B. Ross, State Chemist, and head of the agricultural chemical department since 1893, was named as acting president, and at the meeting of the board of trustees in June, 1920, Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education, was named president. He was formally inaugurated February 22, 1921.

The present buildings of the Institute are: Main, Langdon Hall, Power house and shops, Broun Engineering Hall, Chemical laboratory, Pharmacy building, Smith Hall, Carnegie Library, Agricultural building, and Alumni Gymnasium, presented to the Institute by the Alumni and dedicated February 22, 1916.

During the past year it has been necessary on account of the large increase of students to convert the R. O. T. C. barracks into living quarters for the students. This has in a measure helped to solve the housing question of the Institute.

Presidents of Board of Trustees, 1872-1920, with Period of Service.—

1872-4—William H. Barnes.

1874-8—Gov. George S. Houston, Ex-officio.

1878-82—Gov. Rufus W. Cobb, Ex-officio.

1882-6—Gov. E. A. O'Neal, Ex-officio.

1886-90—Gov. Thomas Seay, Ex-officio.

1890-4—Gov. Thomas G. Jones, Ex-officio.

1894-6—Gov. William C. Oates, Ex-officio.

1896-1900—Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, Ex-officio.

1900-02—Gov. William J. Samford, Ex-officio.

1902-06—Gov. William D. Jelks, Ex-officio.

1906-11—Gov. Braxton Bragg Comer, Ex-officio.

1911-15—Gov. Emmet O'Neal, Ex-officio.

1915-19—Gov. Charles Henderson, Ex-officio.

1919—Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, Ex-officio.

Members of Board of Trustees, 1872-1920, with Period of Service.—

John W. Abercrombie, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education, 1899 to 1902; also 1920—.

H. Clay Armstrong, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education, 1880 to 1884; also as regular appointee, 1891-9; also December 1, 1900, to death, December 17, 1900.

1907-15—R. B. Barnes.

1872-87—William H. Barnes.

1907-19—A. W. Bell.

1877-9—T. B. Bethea.

1897-1911—Tancred Betts.

1875-7—B. S. Bibb.

1893-1907—J. A. Bilbro.

1881-93—John W. Bishop.

1876-80—Leroy F. Box, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

1890-91—T. G. Bush.

1900-07—J. M. Carmichael.

1881-8—H. D. Clayton.

1893-9—I. F. Culver.

1892-1911—William C. Davis.

1903-19—N. D. Denson.

1872-81—W. C. Dowdell.

1920—Spright Dowell, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

1893-9—R. H. Duggar.

1913-18—W. F. Feagin, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education; also as regular appointee, 1907-23.

1907-15—J. S. Frazer.

1897-1907—T. H. Frazer.

1885-1900—J. G. Gilchrist.

1906-11—Harry C. Gunnels, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

1927—Paul S. Haley, term expires.

1875-1907—Jonathan Haralson.

1879-85—J. W. Hardy.

1889-97—C. C. Harris.

1890-94—J. G. Harris, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

1915-31—Harry Herzfeld.

1902-06—Isaac W. Hill, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

1915-31—Oliver R. Hood.

1887-93, 1911—R. F. Kolb.

1872-90—C. C. Langdon.

1875-81—L. W. Lawler.

1879-95—R. F. Ligon.

1900-11—R. F. Ligon, Jr.

1891-3—C. H. Lindsay.

1872-88—J. N. Malone.

1907-15—H. L. Martin.

1915-27—C. S. McDowell.

1874-76—John M. McKleroy, Ex-officio as

Superintendent of Education.

1919-31—H. D. Merrill.

1881-9—J. B. Mitchell.

1875-9—E. H. Moren.

1899-1900—F. M. Moseley.

1915-27—W. H. Oates.

1872-5—T. D. Osborne.

1884-90—Solomon Palmer, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

1900-02—I. P. Purser.

1899-1900—N. P. Renfro.

1893-7—J. C. Rich.

1911-23—John A. Rogers.

1902-07, 1915-27—T. D. Samford.

1872-5—J. B. Scott.

1911-23—C. M. Sherrod.

1893-7—William Smaw.

1872-93—M. L. Stansel.

1889-1927—W. K. Terry.

1894-1898—J. O. Turner, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

1911-13—H. J. Willingham, Ex-officio as Superintendent of Education.

REFERENCES.—Catalogs of the Institute; Bulletins; Circulars; Quarterly Institute Bulletin, vol. 1, no. 2, September, 1906, *Alabama Polytechnic Institute*, 1872-1906; Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE LIBRARY. See Polytechnic Institute, Alabama.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated under general laws of Alabama, December 4, 1906; develops and sells hydroelectric power and light; capital stock authorized—\$40,000,000 common, and \$10,000,000 preferred, outstanding May 1, 1916, \$18,751,000 common; all stock, except directors' qualifying shares, owned by the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co. (Ltd.); value of each share \$100; funded debt outstanding, \$4,000,000; office: Birmingham. The company owns by merger or purchase the property of the Alabama Electric Co.; Wetumpka Power Co.; Alabama Power & Electric Co.; Alabama Power Development Co.; Anniston Electric & Gas Co.; Huntsville Railway, Light & Power Co.; Decatur Light, Power & Fuel Co.; Etowah Light & Power Co.; Leeds Light & Power Co.; Little River Power Co.; Lincoln Light & Power Co.; Alabama Power & Light Co.; and Pell City Light Power Co.

The promoters of the organization of the Alabama Power Co. were for the most part citizens of Gadsden, Ala., who were interested primarily in the development of water power at the supposed Government navigation dams on the Coosa River. Several years passed before sufficient capital could be enlisted to undertake any construction work. Local capital was not equal to the task and northern capitalists looked askance on the scheme because of the large investments required and the great risk involved. Finally foreign capital was secured, and the construction of plants for developing hydroelectric power was started. A dam and power plant were

erected at Lock No. 12 on the Coosa River, having a possible capacity of about 100,000 horsepower. The plant has been in operation for two or three years, and electric power from it is distributed to numerous towns and industries in northeastern Alabama. In addition to this plant, the company owns the following water-power sites and power plants in Alabama: Coosa River—Lock No. 7, 45,000 horsepower; Lock No. 14, 100,000; Lock No. 15, 80,000; Lock No. 18, 100,000; Tallapoosa River—Cherokee Bluffs, 115,000 horsepower; Tennessee River—Muscle Shoals, 400,000 horsepower; Sautty Creek, 6,000 horsepower; Town Creek, 7,000; Little River, 52,000; and Choccolocco Creek, 2,000 horsepower. Of these, only the plant at Jackson Shoals, on Choccolocco Creek is in operation. The company has a supplementary steam plant at Gadsden for the production of electricity. From the plants now in operation the company transmits, by means of its system of 675 miles of steel-tower transmission lines, electric power for lighting and industrial purposes to Anniston, Attalla, Talladega, Huntsville, Decatur, and New Decatur, besides several smaller places. Moreover, it supplies electric power for the street railways in Anniston and Huntsville, and does all the gas business in Anniston, Decatur, and New Decatur (Albany). It also furnishes under contract all the electric current used by the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Co. in Greater Birmingham and Bessemer, and by the public service companies in Gadsden, Tuscaloosa, and Alexander City. In addition to the foregoing, it serves a number of large industrial power consumers. Altogether the population of the territory served by this company, directly or indirectly, probably exceeds 325,000 persons.

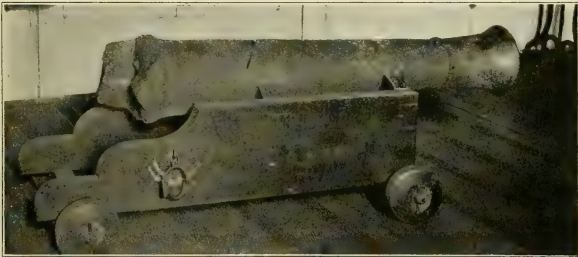
REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 825; Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd., *Report of work in progress* (Feb., 1913); *Memorandum relating to water power developments of Alabama Power Co.*, (n. d.); *Veto message relating to the building of a dam across the Coosa River, Ala.* (In S. Doc. No. 949, 62d Cong. 2d sess.); *The water power bill*, speech of Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, in the U. S. House of Representatives, July 18, 1914; Leon W. Friedman, in *Birmingham News Magazine Section*, Aug. 2, 1914.

ALABAMA RIVER. One of the two main streams of the Alabama-Tombigbee drainage basin, which converges into Mobile Bay. The Alabama is 315½ miles long; from 400 to 700 feet wide; and has a minimum depth at extreme low water of 2 feet. It is formed by the junction of the Coosa (q. v.) and the Tallapoosa (q. v.), 22½ miles above Montgomery, and flows southwestwardly to its confluence with the Tombigbee (q. v.), 45 miles north of Mobile Bay, to form the Mobile River (q. v.).

The river is wholly within the Alabama Coastal Plain, and there are no falls nor rapids on its course; neither is there an excessive current at any of the sand bars and shoals. This is due to the slight fall of the



BREECH-BLOCK OF SPANISH CANNON, BROUGHT BY DE SOTO ON HIS EXPEDITION, 1540; THOUGHT TO BE THE OLDEST EUROPEAN RELIC IN AMERICA



ONE OF EIGHT FRENCH CANNONS MOUNTED AT FORT TOULOUSE, 1714,
RESTING ON IMPROVISED CARRIAGE

Both the Spanish breech-block and the French cannon are in the museum of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History

river, which averages, above Montgomery, slightly over $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches per mile, and below Montgomery, 4 inches per mile. The following counties are traversed by or contiguous to the river: Elmore, Montgomery, Autauga, Lowndes, Dallas, Wilcox, Monroe, Clarke, and Baldwin, though Elmore, Montgomery, and Baldwin border on the river only for very short distances.

The Alabama River has always been navigable for boats of light draft throughout its entire length, but navigation for larger boats has been obstructed by sunken logs, snags, and gravel shoals. Over many of these obstructions the maximum depth of water at low stages of the river was, before improvement, less than 2 feet. The actual head of navigation is Wetumpka, on the Coosa River, though boats seldom go above Montgomery, and frequently, even now, navigation above Selma, especially by night, is retarded by low water on the shoals and bars.

The original project for the improvement of the Alabama was adopted by the Government in 1878. It provided for securing a channel 4 feet deep and 200 feet wide during low water by snagging and dredging operations, the construction of jetties to control the channel, and cutting overhanging trees. A total of \$185,000 was spent, with marked improvement in the condition of the channel. A low-water depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet was secured. In 1891 the plan was altered so as to provide for a low-water channel 6 feet deep, at an estimated cost of \$386,251. However, the annual appropriations were small and the existing condition of the channel was not maintained. In the summer of 1906, the maximum draft that could be carried to Montgomery was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The total amount spent under these projects, both for new work and maintenance, was \$419,445.69. In 1905 the present project was adopted. It calls for the securing by open channel work and the maintenance of a channel 4 feet deep at extreme low water and 200 feet wide between Wetumpka and the mouth of the Alabama, at an estimated original cost of \$650,000 and \$50,000 a year for maintenance. Up to June 30, 1915, there had been spent under this project, \$403,590.44 for improvement, and \$375,559.83 for maintenance. The aggregate expenditure by the Government upon the Alabama River up to the date mentioned was thus \$1,198,595.96. As a result, the river is navigable from its mouth to Montgomery during the entire year for boats of 4 feet draft except at times of unusually low water.

From the earliest period of discovery this stream has played an interesting part in the history of the Gulf region. It has been the scene of Indian, Spanish, French, English and American exploits, and has given the name to the State whose territory it drains. See Pickett's "Alabama," Monette's "Valley of the Mississippi," Hamilton's "Colonial Mobile," and "Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society," for many details.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

June 18, 1878.....	\$ 25,000.00
Mar. 3, 1879.....	30,000.00
June 14, 1880.....	25,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881.....	20,000.00
Aug. 2, 1882.....	20,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	10,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	15,000.00
Aug. 11, 1888.....	20,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890.....	20,000.00
July 13, 1892.....	70,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894.....	50,000.00
June 3, 1896.....	40,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899.....	50,000.00
June 13, 1902.....	20,000.00
June 13, 1902 (allotment)....	4,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905.....	100,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	200,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909 (allotment)....	110,000.00
June 25, 1910.....	85,000.00
Feb. 27, 1911.....	75,000.00
July 25, 1912.....	75,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913.....	100,000.00
Oct. 2, 1914.....	50,000.00
Mar. 4, 1915.....	75,000.00

\$ 1,289,000.00

From the nature of the river bed and the topography of the country through which it flows, the question of water power does not enter into the problem of improving the Alabama River.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1876, App. I, pp. 14-23; 1896, App. O, pp. 1396-1407; 1906, App. Q, pp. 349-350, 1259-1261; 1909, App. Q, pp. 404-406, 1401-1403; 1915, pp. 743-746; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report on examination of Alabama River between Montgomery and Selma* (H. Doc. 1115, 62d. Cong., 3d sess.).

ALABAMA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY. A voluntary social and patriotic organization, formed "to conserve interest and pride in Alabama history, to celebrate the anniversaries of important events in the State, and to cultivate social and friendly relations among the members of the association." It was founded in 1906. It has three classes of membership—regular, associate and honorary. "Every regular member shall be a male and either (a) be an Alabamian, by birth or descent, or (b) have lived in Alabama sufficiently long to become identified with the interests and traditions of that state. Every associate member shall be either a female possessing one of the foregoing qualifications (a) and (b), or a person who shall have married one eligible to election under such qualifications. Honorary members shall be those who shall be elected as such by the executive council."

Its officers are a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, "elected from and by the vote of the regular members in 1906

and thereafter at the annual meetings." The government of the association is vested in an executive council of nine regular members. Annual meetings are held on December 14, the anniversary of the admission of Alabama into the Union. The annual meetings usually combine a business session with a public reception, or other social function. Among the distinguished Alabamians resident in New York, who have served as president, are Dr. John A. Wyeth and Judge Henderson M. Somerville.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution and by-laws* (1906, 1910); *Roster of Membership* (1911, 1913).

ALABAMA STEEL AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY. See Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

ALABAMA STEEL & WIRE CO. This is one of the more important constituent companies of the Southern Iron & Steel Co. (now Gulf States Steel Co.) and was organized under charter of the legislature of December 12, 1898. Its capital stock was soon afterward acquired by the Alabama Steel & Wire Corporation of Hartford, Conn. This was the first company in Alabama to manufacture wire rods, wire fencing and wire nails. The name of the company was changed in 1906 to the Southern Steel Co. A complete reorganization of the company was effected in New York in September, 1906, when the capital stock was increased to about \$25,000,000. In the reorganization, the Lacey-Buek Iron Co., among others was absorbed. In October, 1907, the Southern Steel Co. was placed in the hands of receivers—T. G. Bush, Edgar Adler, J. O. Thompson, and E. G. Chandler. The receivers discontinued the operation of all plants. A reorganization committee, formed by the bondholders, arranged to refund the company's securities and to provide working capital. This plan took effect February 15, 1908. The properties of the old company, sold at bankrupt sale in 1909, were bid in by the reorganization committee. The new company, known as the Southern Steel Co., was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. On January 31, 1913, the property of the company was taken over by the Standard Steel Co., and by it transferred to the Gulf States Steel Co., as shown above.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 552-555; *Armes' Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), *passim*.

ALABAMA, TENNESSEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. A consolidation, on May 1, 1913, of the Tombigbee Valley Railroad Co., organized March 1, 1904; the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Co., organized September, 1906; and the Mobile Terminal & Railway Co., organized September 1, 1910. The consolidated line extends from Nannahubba to Reform, with trackage rights over the Southern Railway from Mobile to Calvert, 34 miles; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 222, side tracks, 9.06, total 231.06;

capital stock authorized—common, \$25,000,000, no preferred; actually issued, \$6,198,500; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$4,436,087.05.—*Annual Report of Company to Alabama Public Service Commission*, 1915.

The Tombigbee Valley Railroad Co. was the successor of the Tombigbee & Northern Railway Co., itself the successor of the Seaboard Railroad of Alabama. The latter company was chartered under the general laws of the State, January 20, 1890; and its road constructed from Nannahubba to Turners, 33 miles, the following year. It went into the hands of a receiver, July 6, 1896, was sold under foreclosure May 10, 1897, and purchased for the bondholders. The receiver was discharged June 7, but continued for some time to operate the road as the agent of the purchasers. On January 17, 1900, the Tombigbee & Northern Railway Co. was chartered as the successor of the Seaboard Railroad. On March 5, 1904, the company was reorganized as the Tombigbee Valley Railroad Co. At the time of the reorganization the line extended from Nannahubba to Penny Mill, 50 miles. During 1908 and 1909 it was extended 2 miles to Silas; and in 1912 it was further extended to a connection with the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway. On May 1, 1913, these two companies were consolidated as the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway Co.

The old Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Co. was chartered as the Carrollton Short Line Railroad Co. in July, 1897, under the general laws of the State. On September 29, 1906, the name of the company was changed to the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Co., which company completed the line between Reform and York, 75 miles, in December, 1910. The company was included in the merger of May 1, 1913, and became a part of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway Co.

The Mobile Terminal & Railway Co. was incorporated under the general laws, September 1, 1910, in the interest of the Tombigbee Valley, and the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern railroad companies. The terminal facilities for these two companies were constructed under the charter and it was also included in the merger of May 1, 1913, as shown above, and became a part of the present Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway Co.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of railroads*, 1905 *et seq.*

ALABAMA TERMINAL COMPANY. See Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company.

ALABAMA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI SOCIETY. An organization of former graduates and students of the University of Alabama, with headquarters at Tuscaloosa, the 1921 officers are: President, Cecil H. Young, 1902, Anniston; First Vice President, Edgar L. Clarkson, 1904, Tuscaloosa; Second Vice President, C. H. Van de Graaf, 1914, Tusca-

loosa; Third Vice President, Mrs. Washington Moody, 1906, Tuscaloosa; Secretary, Tom Garner, 1888, Tuscaloosa; Treasurer, Shaler C. Houser, 1898, Tuscaloosa.

The Society meets annually at commencement, is addressed by an orator chosen for that occasion, and its main object is the promotion of interest in, and work for the University of Alabama.

Tom Garner, the secretary, is editor of the official publication, *University of Alabama Alumni News*.

REFERENCES.—Alabama University bulletins; *Alumni News*.

ALABAMA-WEST FLORIDA LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION. A voluntary commercial association whose object was "the bringing together of the manufacturers of the State, to the end that they may know each other better, and have an opportunity of discussing at regular intervals matters of interest to those engaged in the manufacture of yellow pine lumber, and thus be enabled to act intelligently on any questions affecting the industry." Membership was open to any yellow pine manufacturer in the States of Alabama or West Florida. Notwithstanding its very praiseworthy objects and fair beginning, it had only a short lived existence.

REFERENCES.—Alabama-West Florida Lumber Manufacturers' Association, *Constitution and by-laws* (n. p., n. d., pp. 9); Manufacturers' Convention, *Proceedings*, May 5, 1899, pp. 8.

ALBERTVILLE. Post office and incorporated town in the southeastern part of Marshall County, on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. It is situated in T. 9, Mountains, 10 miles south of Guntersville. Altitude: 1,054 feet. Population: 1880—S. R. 4, E., on the plateau of the Raccoon 165; 1910—1,544.

Banks: The Bank of Albertville; and J. F. Hooper, Banker. Newspaper: The Albertville Banner, W. Dem., established 1897. Industries: A ginnyery, oil mill, cottonseed meal plant, and grist mill.

The Seventh District Agricultural School, a handsome brick structure, with steam heat and other modern equipment, is located at Albertville, and it also has city public schools. Churches: Baptist; Presbyterian; Episcopal; and Methodist. The Methodist was the first established, its building known as Jones Chapel, being erected in 1856. The church was organized by the missionary "circuit-riding," W. D. Nicholson.

The locality was settled while the Indians still held the lands. Among the earliest settlers were Thomas Albert and his brother, Dr. W. T. Albert, Gran Hall, James King, Samuel Garard, Agrippa Scott, L. S. Emmett, Cicero Miller—the first merchant, and postmaster in 1858. The log cabin in which the first store was opened is still standing. The first mayor of the town was W. M. Coleman. Cicero Miller, the first merchant and postmaster, was killed in the Seven Days Battle, Richmond, Va., 1862; his son, E. A. Miller,

is an educator, now in Government service at Washington.

Albertville is surrounded by a prosperous agricultural country, and its merchants do a large business in farm products, and in implements and supplies.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 383; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 58; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1887-8, p. 69; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

ALEXANDER CITY. Post office and incorporated town in the northwestern part of Tallapoosa County, on the Central of Georgia Railroad, about 17 miles northwest of Dadeville, and about 25 miles southeast of Sylacauga. Altitude: 747 feet. Population: 1888—750; 1890—679; 1900—1,061; 1910—1,710. The town was incorporated, March 19, 1873, and the name changed from Youngville to the present name. The corporate limits embrace "the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33; the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 28; the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of that sec., T. 23, R. 21."

Its financial institutions are the Asheville Savings Bank (State), and the First National Bank. The Alexander City News, established in 1892, and the Alexander City Outlook, established in 1914, both Democratic weekly newspapers, are published there; and the town has several cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, a cottonseed oil mill, a gristmill, a planing mill, a wagon factory, and other industries.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1872-73, pp. 416-422; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 169; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1887-8, p. 70; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

ALEXANDER CITY COTTON MILLS, Alexander City. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ALEXANDRIA. Post office and station, in the central part of Calhoun County, secs. 34 and 35. T. 14, R. 7, E., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 10 miles northwest of Anniston, and 25 miles southeast of Gadsden. It was first called Coffeeville, in honor of Gen. Coffee, who fought a battle with the Indians in 1813, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Alexandria. Later it was changed to the present name. Altitude: 565 feet. Population: Alexandria Precinct, 1870—1,689; 1880—121; 1888—100; 1910—90; Alexandria Precinct, including the town, 1910—2,219.

The locality was settled about 1834, or earlier. Among its prominent settlers and citizens have been Dr. Atkinson Pelham, Dr. John H. Vandiver, Col. John M. Crook, S. D. McClelen, Elisha McClelen, Robert A. McMillan, Daniel Crow, Jacob R. Green, Lewis D. Jones, Seaborn Whatley, Floyd Bush, Daniel Bush, Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, and Frank Woodruff. "The Gallant Pelham," son of Dr. Pelham, was born and reared near Alexandria.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 112; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 71; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

ALEXANDRIA VALLEY. A small, fertile valley, extending from a point 2 miles north of Alexandria for 7 miles southwestwardly to Martin's Crossroads, in Calhoun County. Its average width is about 2 miles, making its area between 10 and 15 square miles. Practically the entire valley is in a high state of cultivation.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., Special report 9, 1897), p. 23.

ALFALFA. See Grasses and Forage.

ALGER-SULLIVAN LUMBER COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated June, 1900, in Alabama; capital stock—authorized, \$1,000,000, outstanding, \$975,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$940,000; property in Alabama—lumber mills and timber lands at and near Foshee, and private line of railroad connecting them with the main plant at Century, Fla.; offices: Century, Fla.

This company was organized by Gen. R. A. Alger, of Detroit, Mich., and associates, who purchased the extensive tracts of Alabama timberlands owned by Martin H. Sullivan, of Pensacola, Fla., and later acquired other large bodies of timberlands in the State, all heavily forested with long-leaf yellow pine. The lumber mill at Century, Fla., was completed in February, 1902, and has since been in continuous operation except from May 16, 1910, to January 16, 1911, while it was being rebuilt after a disastrous fire. The new plant is modern and commodious, having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day of 10 hours. An auxiliary plant is maintained at Foshee, Ala., under the same management, and served by the company's industrial railroad, known as the Escambia Railway, extending from Century, Fla., to Fowler, Conecuh County, Ala., with numerous branches connecting the logging operations with the mills. In addition to log trains, local freight and passenger trains are handled on the railroad, which is equipped with 10 locomotives, 200 modern logging cars, passenger, box, and flat cars, steam shovel and wrecker. The company conducts well-stocked commissaries in connection with both plants.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industries*, 1916, p. 2342.

ALICEVILLE. Post office and station on the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad, in the southern part of Pickens County, about 12 miles south of Carrollton, in Franconia Precinct. Population: 1910—640. The town was incorporated in 1907. Its financial institutions are the Aliceville Bank & Trust Co. (State), and the Merchants & Farmers Bank (State). The Aliceville News, a Democratic weekly, established in 1910, is published there.

REFERENCES.—Nelson F. Smith, *Pickens County* (1856), pp. 181-184; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

ALIENS. The status of aliens, whether temporary or permanent residents of Ala-

bama, is fixed by international law, by the statutes of the United States, and by local regulations. The policy of the State from the very beginning has been one of extreme liberality, and the stranger has always had a welcome place within her gates. So far from having a restrictive or exclusive policy, the people have eagerly invited desirable visitors, and many agencies have been systematically fostered for securing immigration. The only exceptions to this policy existed during the period of sectional agitation prior to 1861, when public opinion protested the presence of abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators; and during the Knownothing campaigns of 1854, 1855 and 1856. The constitution of 1875 contains a provision which is section 31 of the constitution of 1901,

"That immigration shall be encouraged; emigration shall not be prohibited, and no citizen shall be exiled."

The constitution of 1819 is silent on the subject of aliens. However, "the right of suffrage and the capacity to hold office" are denied them by the qualifications prescribed for the exercise of these privileges. Of an alien aspiring for public office, Judge R. C. Buckell, *Scott v. Strobach*, 49 Ala., p. 487, says:

"He would not be a qualified elector. He would not be entitled to any of the rights and privileges, and not subject to many of the duties of citizenship. He would be incapable of holding, or transmitting by descent, real estate. He would be entitled to nothing from the government but personal protection, so long as he yielded obedience to the general laws for the maintenance of peace and the preservation of order. It would be at war with the spirit and theory of our institutions, to recognize as eligible to any public office one who is not a qualified voter. The right of suffrage and the capacity to hold office, unless otherwise expressly declared, must co-exist."

In Alabama an alien is entitled to the protection of his person and property; he may maintain an action for slander, or for the recovery of property; and on the death of an alien who dies in the state and without heirs, his estate reverts to the State, but, under the statute, 'An alien is not entitled to a jury composed, in part or wholly, of aliens or strangers;' and until the enlargement of the laws of escheat by the Code of 1852, the wife of an alien, though herself an American citizen, was not entitled to dower in his lands. In *Luke v. Calhoun County*, 52 Ala., p. 115, it was held that an action would lie to recover the statutory penalty for the murder of a person though such person be an alien. In this case the court admirably states the reciprocal nature of protection and allegiance:

"Aliens resident, or sojourning here, do not owe the full measure of allegiance exacted from the citizen, nor can they enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship. Yet they owe a qualified, local, temporary allegiance. They are bound to obedience to all general laws for the maintenance of peace and the preservation of order. If

guilty of any illegal act, or involved in any dispute with our citizens, or with each other, they are amenable to the ordinary tribunals of the country. In return for the qualified allegiance demanded of them, a corresponding protection to life, liberty and property is extended to them."

The absence of limitation left the law-makers untrammelled, but the history of the times reveals little record of any harsh or oppressive legislation seriously attempted or enacted. Indeed it was not until an act of February 25, 1875, that there was any effort to define by statute the precise position and property rights of aliens. This act is now section 2831 of the Code of 1917, viz.:

"An alien, resident or nonresident, may take and hold property, real and personal, in this state, either by purchase, descent, or devise, and may dispose of, and transmit the same by sale, descent, or devise, as a native citizen."

The constitution of 1875, adopted a few months later, contained this provision, viz.:

"Sec. 36. Foreigners, who are, or may hereafter become, bona fide residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and inheritance of property, as native born citizens;" and the supreme court in *Nicrosi v. Phillipi*, 91 Ala. Reports, p. 397, declared that this "was a limitation merely on the otherwise boundless power of the legislature in the premises, and not a grant of power in any sense. It forbade the legislature to make any discrimination against resident foreigners; but it leaves the competency of the law-making power quite ample to conferring on nonresident aliens the same property rights as may be enjoyed by such resident foreigners, or by native or naturalized citizens."

The laws of the State governing marriage and divorce do not discriminate against aliens.

There has been no alien labor legislation. See Corporations—Foreign Corporations; Immigration Commissioner.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1819, Art. III, secs. 3 and 4, and Art. IV, sec. 4; *Constitution*, 1901, secs. 31 and 34; *Code*, 1907, secs. 2831, 7281; *Smith, Debates*, 1861, pp. 223-227; *Jenkins v. Noel*, 3 Stewart, p. 60; *Partlett v. Morris*, 9 Porter, p. 270; *Smith v. Zaner*, 4 Ala., p. 99; *Congregational Church v. Morris*, 8 Ala., p. 182; *Sidgreaves v. Myatt*, 22 Ala., p. 617; *Harley v. State*, 40 Ala., p. 689; *Scott v. Strobach*, 49 Ala., p. 477; *Luke v. Calhoun County*, 52 Ala., p. 115; *Acklen v. Hickman*, 60 Ala., p. 568, and 63 Ala., p. 494; and *Nicrosi v. Phillipi*, 91 Ala., p. 397. Foreign corporations: *Code*, 1907, 2401-2412, 3638-3661; and "Constitution" sec. 232 in *Code*, 1907, vol. 3, p. 175, with citations.

ALKEHATCHI. An Upper Creek town in Tallapoosa County, on Alkohatchi Creek, or "Alko stream," which flows into the Tallapoosa River from the west. It is four miles above Okfuski. In the British trade regulations of July 3, 1761, this town and Okfuski

were assigned to the traders Rae and Mackintosh.

REFERENCES.—*Georgia, Colonial Records*, vol. 8, p. 523; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 44; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 391.

ALPHA DELTA PHI. College fraternity; founded at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., 1832; entered the Univ. of Ala. in 1850; in 1857 killed by antifraternity laws; and has not since been revived. The chapter had 52 initiates.

REFERENCES.—*Baird, Manual* (1915), p. 50 et seq.; and *Semi-Centennial Catalogue* (1882 and 1899).

ALPHA DELTA PI. Women's college fraternity; founded at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., May 15, 1851, as the Adelphean Society; and entered Alabama with Eta chapter at the State University in 1907. Chapters: Eta, 1907, Univ. of Ala., withdrew in 1909, 18 members; Kappa, March 21, 1910, Judson College, 56 members; and Mu, 1910, Woman's College of Ala., 32 members, driven out by antifraternity laws, 1913. An alumnae association is maintained in Birmingham. Periodical: "The Adelphean." Colors: Pale blue and white. Flower: Single purple violet.

REFERENCES.—*Baird, Manual* (1915), pp. 398-400.

ALPHA PSI. Medical-Veterinary college fraternity; founded at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University, on Jan. 18, 1907. It entered the Ala. Pol. Inst. with Theta chapter, April 4, 1912; and has a total membership of 60. The purposes are—"To promote a stronger bond between the veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, to create a better feeling among the students of all veterinary colleges, and to infuse a deeper interest in the study of veterinary science." Periodical: "Alpha Psi Quarterly." Colors: Dark blue and bright gold. Flower: Red carnation.

REFERENCES.—*Baird, Manual* (1915), pp. 519-520.

ALPHA SIGMA DELTA. See Beta Alpha Beta.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA. College fraternity; founded at Richmond, Va., Sept. 11, 1865. "It was the first fraternity to be established after the Civil War and was projected as a national organization. The Alpha or 'Mother Society' was placed at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and the Beta at Washington and Lee University in the same town. The first twenty chapters were in the South. In 1881 the first northern chapter was chartered."—*Baird*. It entered Alabama with the institution of Alpha Epsilon chapter at the Ala. Pol. Inst., 1879. Chapters: Ala. Alpha Epsilon, 1879, Ala. Pol. Inst., 350 members; Ala. Beta Beta, 1885, Southern Univ., 340; Ala. Beta Delta, 1885, Univ. of Ala., 220. Periodical: "The Palm." Colors: Sky blue

and old gold. Flower: White tea rose. Flag: Three equal horizontal stripes of gold, blue and gold, respectively, and a blue field extending the width of the hoist and bearing three golden stars, the field and middle stripe taken together forming the letter Tau in blue.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 65-78; Claude T. Reno, *Manual of the Fraternity* (1911).

ALPINE MOUNTAIN. One of the more prominent mountains composing the group called the Talladega Mountains, and a part of the southwestern extension of the Appalachian system. It is the highest peak of the group, having a maximum elevation of 1,551 feet above sea level. It is situated in the central part of Talladega County, near the line of the Southern Railway.

See Talladega Mountains.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 19, 569-570.

ALTITUDES. Popular term, descriptive of elevations, or linear height of points and places of the surface of the State above sea level. In the list which follows the lowest recorded points are: Nenemoosha 7 feet, Venetia 7 feet, Choctaw 8 feet, Mobile 8 feet, Magazine 8 feet, Hurricane 12 feet, Cleveland 15 feet, and Sunflower 28 feet. The highest point is Pulpit Rock in Jackson County, with an elevation of 2,018 feet. Other striking elevations are: Horn Mountain 1919 feet, Weisner in Cherokee County 1900 feet, Mount Oak 1790 feet, Mount Chimney 1778 feet, Scrapper Mountain 1744 feet, Coldwater Peak in Calhoun County 1727 feet, Rock City 1724 feet, Mount Brandon 1607 feet, Baldrock 1601 feet, Laurel Mountain 1576 feet, Mount Chandler 1560 feet, Cahaba Mountain 1551 feet, and Blue Mountain in Calhoun County 1500 feet. Seventy-one points are noted with an elevation of 1000 feet and over.

The several elevations are determined by actual observations or measurements by official, or other competent agencies. The principal official agencies are the U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Engineer Office, U. S. Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Soils, and U. S. Weather Bureau. The Geological Survey of Alabama cooperated with the U. S. Geological Survey in the spirit leveling conducted in the State by the latter. Of the unofficial agencies the various railroads have made available to the Government and to the public such data as they had accumulated in their surveys.

Elevations are classified as precise as primary, according to the methods employed in their determination. In the lists which follow the results are accurate determinations by one or the other method. Determined points are indicated by what are known as bench marks. Such marks as are established under cooperation with a State are stamped with the State name. Bench marks are of three general forms:

"First, a circular bronze or aluminum tablet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and one-fourth

inch thick, appropriately lettered, having a 3-inch stem cemented in a drill hole, generally in the vertical wall of a public building, a bridge abutment, or other substantial masonry structure. The second form, employed where masonry or rock is not accessible, consists of a hollow wrought-iron post $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in outer diameter and 4 feet in length, split at the bottom and expanded to 10 inches at base, so as to prevent both the easy subsidence of the post and the malicious pulling of it out of the ground. These posts are generally sunk three feet in the ground; the iron is heavily coated with asphalt, and over the top of the post is riveted a bronze tablet similar to that described above. The third form consists of a copper bolt 1 inch in diameter and 4 inches long, which is split at one end and expanded by driving on a brass wedge in a drill hole in masonry. But few bench marks of the third class have been used in these States, but their use has now been discontinued.

"The numbers stamped on the bench marks represent the elevations to the nearest foot above mean sea level, as determined by unadjusted levels in the field. The notes have since been subjected to changes resulting from the adjustments necessary to close circuits and to reduce to mean sea level through connection with or readjustment of the precise-level net of the United States."

List of Alabama Altitudes.

Name.	Height.
Abbeville	499
Abbeville Junction	378
Abernathy	1,025
Able	976
Adamsville	582
Akron	130
Alaga	105
Alberta	170
Albertville	1,054
Aldrich	428
Alexander City	709
Alexandria	563
Allsups	670
Alpine	460
Alpine Mountain	1,551
Andeluvia Mountain	1,134
Anniston	808
Argo	801
Arisoto	466
Arkadelphia	398
Arrington	95
Ashby	440
Ashland	1,080
Ashville	680
Athens	707
Atkinson	212
Atmore	281
Attalla	530
Auburn	698
Aurora Mountain	1,404
Avondale	618
Bainbridge	439
Bald Rock	1,601
Baldwin	336
Ball Flat	619
Bangor	468

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Name.	Height.	Name.	Height.
Banks	599	Chapman	269
Barclay	514	Chastang	43
Barton	481	Chavies	1,160
Bass	616	Chehaw	244
Batesville	280	Cherokee	514
Battles	143	Chepultepec	795
Bay Minette	278	Chickasaw	466
Bear Creek	791	Childersburg	412
Beasons Mill	888	Chilton	282
Beaver Meadow	136	Chimney, Mount	1,778
Beaverton	359	Choccolecco	670
Belle Mina	600	Choctaw	8
Bellevue	164	Chulafinnnee	871
Bell Factory	703	Chunchula	78
Benton	129	Citronelle	331
Bergen	371	Clanton	571
Bessemer	512	Clarke	496
Big Bear River	398	Clay	177
Birmingham	610	Clayton	589
Birmingham Junction	382	Clement	410
Blackburn Mountain	1,200	Cleveland	15
Blount Springs	426	Cliff	614
Blue Mountain	1,500	Clio	534
Bluffton	840	Cloughs	231
Boaz	1,071	Coalburg	418
Bogue Chitto	142	Coatapa	120
Boiling	307	Coldwater	597
Boligee	114	Coldwater Peak	1,727
Bolivar	623	Collinsville	707
Bomar	558	Coloma	584
Borden	827	Coloma Mountain	1,250
Boyles	584	Columbiana	532
Bozeman	484	Columbiana Mountain	995
Brandon	886	Cooks Springs	640
Brandon, Mount	1,607	Cooper	455
Brewton	84	Coosa	592
Bridgeport	675	Coosaw Mountain	1,132
Brierfield	384	Coosaw Mountain Tunnel	583
Brock, Mount	1,053	Cordova	312
Brompton	704	Cottondale	264
Broomtown	679	Courtland	566
Browns	171	Craig	533
Brownsboro	633	Craig Mountain	1,424
Brown's Ferry	545	Crawford	452
Brundidge	515	Creola	23
Burkesville	143	Crews	335
Burnesville	177	Cross Plains	693
Buzzard Rock	1,445	Crow Creek	604
Bynum	642	Cuba	210
Cahaba	637	Cullman	801
Cahaba Mountain	1,551	Cunningham	437
Calera	502	Curl	160
Calhoun	315	Curry	529
Calvert	57	Cusseta	717
Camp Hill	738	Dadeville	735
Canoe	274	Dailey	714
Carbon Hill	422	Dallas Mill	665
Cardiff	351	Darlington	680
Carlisle	1,068	Davis	798
Carpenter	91	Dawson	1,160
Carson	54	De Armanville	696
Carthage	167	Deatsville	306
Castleberry	174	Decatur	590
Catherine	189	Decatur Junction	562
Catoma	180	Deer Park	148
Cedar Bluff	593	Deer Range	259
Cedar Mountain	1,309	Delmar	881
Center	665	Delta	1,065
Central	636	Demopolis	127
Chandler, Mount	1,560	Denman Bridge	819

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Name.	Height.	Name.	Height.
Deposit	755	Graham	1,099
Dickson	509	Grand Bay	80
Dillard	306	Greenbriar	613
Dixie	275	Green Hill	766
Dolceta	549	Greenpond	482
Dora	366	Greensboro	220
Dossett	720	Greenville	423
Dothan	355	Greenwood	681
Dunham	230	Guerryton	358
Dyas	144	Guest	1,149
East Alabama Junction	801	Guin	432
East Florence	469	Gunter Landing	543
Eden	540	Gantersville	592
Edwardsville	945	Gurley	647
Elba	204	Hackneyville	708
Eldridge	589	Haleyville	915
Eleanor	153	Hammac	126
Elmore	191	Hana	565
Elyton	564	Hanceville	541
Empire	406	Hardwick	746
Emuckfaw	646	Hardy	443
Englewood	138	Harpville	177
Ensley	556	Harrell	199
Epess	140	Harris	560
Equality	745	Hartselles	672
Escatawpa	175	Hatchechubbee	311
Ethel	169	Hays Mill	745
Eufaula	255	Heflin	984
Eulaton	650	Helena	430
Eureka	969	Henry-Ellen	653
Eutaw	216	Hickory Flats	764
Evergreen	258	Hicks	647
Ewell	400	Highland	438
Fackler	610	Hillman	512
Falakto	501	Hillsboro	601
Falkville	602	Hobbs Island	579
Farill	623	Holliman	927
Farley	585	Hollywood	637
Faunsdale	202	Holmes Gap	915
Fearns	793	Hornady	209
Finley	775	Horn Mountain	1,919
Fitzpatrick	262	Howell	580
Flatrock	785	Hughes Siding	606
Flint	570	Hull	132
Flomaton	100	Huntsville	638
Flora	530	Hurricane	12
Florala	214	Hurtsboro	346
Florence	551	Incline	537
Forrest	382	Indian Creek	414
Fort Deposit	445	Inverness	413
Fort Mitchell	316	Iron City	558
Fort Payne	873	Irondale	762
Franklin	217	Jacksons Gap	695
Fredonia	685	Jacksonville	719
Frog Mountain	1,230	Jasper	307
Fruithurst	1,076	Jeff	807
Fulton	243	Jefferson	446
Gadsden	553	Jemison	710
Gallion	185	Jemison Mountain	835
Garden City	489	Jenifer	577
Gastonburg	223	Jenkins	790
Gaylesville	587	Johnson	650
Georgiana	264	Jones	201
Girard	263	Jonesboro	508
Glen Allen	561	Kahatchee Mountain	1,301
Glencoe	552	Keego	80
Gold Hill	770	Keener	675
Goodwater	872	Kelley Gap	1,317
Goodwyns	195	Kellyton	805
Gordon	160	Kidd Hill	1,204

Name.	Height.	Name.	Height.
Killen	622	Milhou	159
Kimbrell	491	Millerville	815
Kimberly	446	Milltown	639
Kings	364	Milstead	205
Kirkland	137	Milton's Bluff	537
Kushla	34	Minooka	565
Kymulga	427	Mitchell	252
Lacon	602	Mobile	8
Ladiga	659	Mobile (Custom House)	12
Lafayette	843	Mobile (Bienville Square)	15
Lake Lanier	122	Montevallo	418
Lamison	125	Montgomery	160
Lane	954	Moore Hill	1,152
Lanette	694	Morris	413
Larkinsville	622	Morrisville	556
Laurel Mountain	1,576	Moshat	663
Lawrence	589	Mosteller	421
Lax	650	Moundville	164
Lebanon	812	Mountainboro	1,100
Lee	103	Mount Jefferson	837
Leeds	624	Mount Meigs	174
Leesburg	590	Mount Vernon	49
Leesdale	610	Munford	613
Legrande	280	Muscadine	945
Leighton	572	Mynard	1,256
Letohatchie	298	Narvo	538
Lily Flag	595	Natural Bridge	751
Lim Rock	616	Nenemoosha	7
Lincoln	503	Neshota	22
Lineville	1,007	Newcastle	516
Linwood	357	New Decatur	570
Littleton	615	New Market	719
Littleville	681	New Orleans Junction	117
Livingston	160	New Site	856
Loachapoka	676	Newton	216
Lock	491	Nicholson Gap	1,221
Locust Mountain	1,250	Nixburg	731
Logan	139	Normal	722
Lomax	623	Notasulga	495
Longview	563	Nottingham	453
Louina	617	Oakey, Mount	1,945
Lowndesboro	198	Oak Grove	226
Lugo	363	Oak, Mount	1,790
Lydia	1,229	Oak Mountain	950
Lynn	710	Oak Mountain Tunnel	777
McAding	697	Obars Gap	686
McCalla	487	Ocampo	548
McDowell	93	Old Davisville	724
McFall	594	Oleander	1,010
McGehee	241	Olga	385
McIntosh	50	Olmstead	279
Mack	609	Opelika	820
Mackey	576	Orchard	165
Madison	673	Owassa	393
Madison Crossroads	808	Oxanna	666
Magazine	8	Oxanna Junction	680
Manack	191	Oxford	647
Maplesville	338	Oxmoor	645
Margerum	434	Ozark	400
Marion	263	Paint Rock	599
Marion Junction	204	Paint Rock Ridge	611
Massillon	177	Palos	334
Matthews	262	Parker	267
Maysville	688	Parkwood	562
Maxwell	167	Pegram	415
Mellow Valley	826	Pelham	440
Mercury	760	Pell City	567
Midland	367	Perry Gap	552
Midway	506	Petit Gap	1,123
Miles	168	Phelan	740

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Name.	Height.	Name.	Height.
Phil Campbell	1,010	Slackland	605
Piedmont	704	Slades	53
Pike Road	295	Smallwood	420
Pinchona	209	Smithers Mountain	1,488
Pinchard	374	Smith's Station	519
Pine Hill	110	Snowdown	325
Pinkneyville	732	Somerville	718
Pinson	611	Sparta	186
Plantersville	234	Speigner	288
Plateau	35	Spring Garden	695
Pleasant Gap	687	Spring Hill	312
Plevna	847	Spring Junction	558
Pochontas	450	Spring Valley	468
Pollard	73	Springville	717
Powderly	516	Spruce Pine	1,024
Powers	137	Standiford	565
Pratt City	533	Stanton	292
Prattville Junction	162	Steele	600
Prides	432	Sterrett Siding	501
Pulpit Rock	2,018	Stevenson	622
Rabbittown Gap	899	Stewart	150
Ramer	500	Stone Hill	1,126
Randolph	541	Stones	156
Rayburn	617	Strasburg	679
Reads Mill	540	Stroud	852
Red Oak Church	1,202	Sturdevant	502
Reese	589	Suggsville	124
Reids	593	Sulligent	323
Reinlap	669	Sulphur Springs Mountain	1,036
Repton	379	Summit Mountain	1,171
Republic	401	Sunflower	28
Rileys	295	Sunny South	166
Riverside	485	Suspension	431
Riverton Junction	418	Swanson	606
Roanoke	845	Swearengin	1,358
Robinson Springs	369	Sycamore	546
Rock City	1,724	Sylacanga	547
Rock Pile	887	Tacoa	408
Rock Run	750	Talladega	553
Rockford	734	Tallossee	202
Roper	793	Tannehill	475
Ross Mountain	1,070	Tayloe	173
Roud Mountain	570	Tecumseh	858
Rowe Mountain	1,402	Tennille	345
Rural	310	Terrapin Hill	1,341
Russellville	742	Theodore	50
Safford	219	Thomasville	285
Saint Elmo	130	Thompson	289
Salem	685	Three Notch	492
Sand Fort	504	Town Creek	545
Sand Mountain	838	Townley	342
Sand Mountain Gap	980	Tredegar	612
Saragossa	538	Trinity	632
Saunders Mountain	1,370	Troy	581
Sayreton	632	Trussville	692
Scottsboro	652	Turkey Heaven Mountain	1,618
Scraper Mountain	1,744	Tuscaloosa	222
Seale	357	Tuscumbia	480
Searcy	457	Tyler	167
Seddon	502	Tyson	227
Selma	127	Tysonville	199
Sewell	1,254	Union Springs	485
Sheffield	481	Uniontown	284
Shelby Springs	512	Valley Head	1,021
Shepard Gap	1,070	Vance	505
Shorters	195	Van Dorn	111
Siluria	479	Venetia	7
Silver Run	622	Verberna	450
Simmes	245	Veto	154
Six Mile	333	Vienna	590

Name.	Height.
Village Springs	685
Vincent	411
Vine Hill	212
Wadsworth	412
Wager	36
Waldrep	1,311
Walker Springs	72
Wallace	169
Walnut Grove	862
Warner Mountain	1,468
Warnock Knob	1,459
Warrior	551
Waterloo	421
Waverly	810
Wawbeck	274
Weaver	727
Wedowee	854
Weems	818
Wehadkee	972
Weisner	1,900
Wellington	542
Welshs Mill	246
Weogufka	600
West End	544
Western Junction	118
Wetumpka	177
Wharten	569
Whately	118
Wheeler	592
Whistler	41
White Plains	721
Whitehall	165
Whitney	603
Willite	610
Wilson Mountain	1,180
Williams Crossroads	504
Wilmer	200
Wilsons Ridge	714
Wilsonville	433
Winfield	469
Winston Gap	1,229
Woodlawn	653
Woods Ferry	373
Woodstock	510
Woodville	616
Woodward	481
York	150
Youngblood	390
Zion, Mount	804

See Areas, State and County.

REFERENCES.—Gannett, *A dictionary of altitudes in the United States*, 4th ed. (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Bulletin*, No. 274, 1906), pp. 21-35; *Results of spirit leveling in Alabama*, etc., 1896 to 1909 (*Ibid*, *Bulletin* No. 441, 1911), pp. 7-31; *Results of spirit leveling in Alabama*, 1911 (*Ibid*, *Bulletin*, No. 517, 1912).

ALTOONA. Post office and modern mining town in the southwest corner of Etowah County, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 5 miles south of Walnut Grove and 22 miles west of Gadsden. Population: 1912—1,071; 1916—2,000. The town is situated in a valley in the centre of the coal-mining country. The first mine in the locality was opened by the Underwood Coal Co., but is now operated by the Gulf States Coal Co. The valley also comprises rich farm lands. The

town has cotton warehouses, and a ginnery, two sawmills, a gristmill, and planing mill. It has no indebtedness, and has never issued a bond.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

ALTRURIAN COLLEGE. A former private school for young men and women, located at Cullman; established by The Altrurian Order of Mystics, 1899; and now closed.

REFERENCE.—*Catalogue*, 1899.

ALUM. See Copperas.

AMENDMENTS, CONSTITUTIONAL. See Constitutional Amendments, the State; Constitutional Amendments, U. S.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY. An industrial corporation, organized in January, 1893, in Connecticut, incorporated June 30, 1893, as the Agawa Co., and name changed to the present title, April 10, 1899; capital stock authorized—\$50,000,000 preferred, \$50,000,000 common, total, \$100,000,000, outstanding, \$27,558,200 preferred, \$18,430,900, total, \$45,989,100; shares, \$100; both classes of stock listed on New York and Boston stock exchanges; funded debt, \$17,569,000; property in Alabama—a fertilizer plant at Montgomery; engages in the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, glue, gelatine, bone-black, and other by-products; owns and operates 55 other plants located in the agricultural sections throughout the United States, and extensive tracts of phosphate lands in Florida; offices: New York.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 1416-1419.

AMERICAN CAST IRON PIPE COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated October 10, 1905, in Georgia; capital stock—\$1,000,000 authorized, \$500,000 outstanding; shares, \$100; no funded debt; property owned in Alabama—real estate, plant and equipment at Birmingham; offices: Birmingham.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 1425.

AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION. ALABAMA DIVISION. An association of planters, business men, and other interested parties in the raising of cotton. The Alabama Division includes a large number in this State. William Howard Smith, Autauga County, is President, with W. R. Green, Secretary. Joseph O. Thompson is general manager for the State. Headquarters are at Montgomery. Local chapters are scattered throughout the cotton raising sections of the State.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY. A public utility corporation, chartered in the State of New

Jersey in November, 1901, as a holding company to control about 100 district messenger companies operated in the towns and cities of the United States; capital stock,—authorized \$10,000,000, outstanding \$9,965,351; shares, \$100; funded debt \$291,000. The company has a 25-year contract with the Western Union Telegraph Co. for the handling of the latter's messenger business, but on January 1, 1911, it leased the messenger business back to the Western Union Telegraph Co. for an annual rental. Since the lease took effect the American District Telegraph Co. has operated no property nor transacted any active business in the State. Offices—Jersey City, N. J.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, pp. 16-22.

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO., Anniston. See Cotton Manufacturing.

AMERICAN RED CROSS IN ALABAMA. In July, 1881, in accordance with the requirements of the International Conference of Geneva in 1863, an organization was formed in the City of Washington, D. C., under the name of the American National Association of the Red Cross. This association was reincorporated in 1893, under the laws of the District of Columbia, and reincorporated by Act of Congress, reaching its present form in 1905.

Prior to the World War, the American Red Cross directed its energies to disasters and epidemics, or to alleviate suffering wherever it was called.

In 1916, when the great preparedness movement swept the country, the association laid plans for active war work, and Red Cross chapters sprang up everywhere. Alabama was one of the first in the matter of organization, and when America entered the World War in 1917, it rallied in numbers to the call of the "Greatest Mother" and did some of the best work of the war. Chapters were organized all over the state, and men, women, and children gave their time, their money, and the labor of their hands to do their part in the struggle. The absolute devotion of Alabama women to the cause, and the high standards of the bandages, dressings, and hospital garments turned out were difficult to match anywhere.

In the war drives for funds, in every case, the state went over the top. As an example of their loyalty, \$450,000 was the quota for the drive in 1918, and \$1,500,000 was raised without difficulty, Walker County alone exceeding its quota 1,100 per cent. From the Tennessee line down to the Gulf, there was not a community, however remote it might be, that did not respond to the call for labor, money or membership, and when the Armistice was signed in 1918, nearly 150,000 Alabamians wore the emblem of the Red Cross.

Two big camps, Sheridan and McClellan, sheltered about 50,000 men. Taylor Field was crowded with aviators, while Wright

Field, supposed to be devoted to repair work, also gave instruction to recruits. Camp service was given to these men and to the marines at Fort Morgan. This service involved the distribution of comfort articles, the rendering of service to men in hospitals, the operation of communication service between men and their families, and work of similar nature. The Cantonment Zone work in Anniston was in charge of Alabama nurses. When influenza broke out in the camps in 1918, a call for nurses and nurses' aids was sent out and answered by more than 50 nurses and 25 aids. Some went to the cantonment, and others did work under Red Cross chapters all over the state.

When the movement of troops to camps and ports of embarkation began in 1917, it became evident that a vast opportunity for service had been opened to the Red Cross, and Canteen Service was established to meet these emergencies, thousands of volunteer workers offering full-time service. Coffee, cigarettes, sandwiches or meals were served to men en route, and those taken sick or suffering from injuries were given medical aid or else transferred from trains to hospitals.

The Bureau of Motor Corps Service was established at National headquarters in February, 1918, but in Alabama, Motor Corps service was already in operation as a branch of the League for Woman's Service. This service was also rendered by full-time volunteer workers; automobiles and operating expenses, except ambulances, being provided by the members without cost.

An important phase of the work given by Alabama women was Home Service. This was literally service at home to the families of soldiers and sailors, to prevent, as far as possible, trouble and sorrow to the families of the men overseas or in camps. During the period of the war, thousands of difficult cases were handled, and much misery and privation was avoided.

During the fall of 1917, the Junior first commenced to enroll as members, and the work done by them involved many kinds of war activities, including the production of relief articles, the operation of war gardens, the conservation of second-hand articles, and assistance to the Red Cross in many other lines of work.

Since the adoption of the peacetime program of the organization, carefully planned to meet every social problem of communities, Alabama has continued its activities unceasingly. There are 77 active chapters in the state; in 45 of these, Home Service extension has been granted, which enables them to broaden the scope of their work to the homes of those in the community.

There are more than a dozen Public Health nurses, teaching health in the public schools, giving instruction in nursing, and looking after the general health of the community. Two nurses are working out from the Alabama State Board of Health, making examination of children in schools and institutions and doing supervisory work; and 224 Red Cross nurses, most of whom did war work,

are enrolled throughout the state, doing private or community work.

The enormous mortality during the flu epidemic, partly caused by lack of nurses and doctors or ignorance of those forced to nurse the sick at home, showed the absolute need of instruction to meet such conditions. As a result, Red Cross classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick have been the result in about a dozen communities, while plans have been approved to include the course in many High Schools in the state.

Sixteen chapters have Disaster Relief departments, ready for instant work. This means that, in case of flood, fire, or other community trouble, the Red Cross stands ready to send out immediate aid, doctors, nurses, relief workers, tents, food, clothing and medical supplies. Within 12 hours, a complete working organization hospital, food supply depot, and other necessities can be in working order. Since 1909, there have been disasters of peace to meet in Alabama—mine explosions, floods, boll weevil, tornadoes; in each case the Red Cross was called upon to minister relief.

Junior Red Cross.—Because the children of the Red Cross devoted much of their energy to wartime activities, such as the making of simple garments for the children of Europe, the knitting of socks and sweaters, the selling and buying of thrift stamps, the idea became prevalent that the Junior Red Cross was purely a wartime organization, and immediately after the Armistice, school enrollment in Alabama fell off considerably. Gradually this opinion is being eradicated, and at present the Junior Red Cross is becoming more and more known as a Service Organization. During 1919-20, Alabama enrolled 31,635 children in 102 schools. These schools contributed \$1,693.63 to the National Children's fund, a fund that makes possible relief and education for destitute boys and girls in other countries, particularly those devastated by war.

The activities of the Alabama Juniors are many and varied. Last year, playgrounds were installed in seven counties. Two counties financed hot lunches in their schools, while one county furnished clothes the year round for local poor. One splendid phase of Junior work that is planned for Alabama is the furnishing of scholarships to needy children who would be forced otherwise to stop school and go to work.

First aid occupies an important part of Junior work, and classes are constantly being formed along the same lines laid down by Red Cross First Aid instructors in industrial life. Water First Aid particularly has been stressed, and since its installation by the Red Cross, figures on drowning have been reduced one-half.

Up to date, the enrollment for Alabama in the Junior Red Cross is 37,164 children. The schools of Birmingham alone have contributed \$1,664.82 to the National Children's fund.

Alabama has been one of the pioneer Southern states to commence Red Cross community

and social work. At present there are three community centers, with rest rooms and trained workers in charge; one chapter opening a recreational center for children, with a playground in connection, as part of its community work.

Important among Alabama's present peace-time activities is its after-war work, 75 chapters being engaged in attending to the wants of the ex-service men and their families. The Red Cross acts as a connecting link between the man and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and various other departments of the government, which are attending to the wants of the ex-service man.

REFERENCES.—Statistics supplied by American Red Cross, Gulf Division, New Orleans, through letters from Mrs. A. B. Gihon, assistant director of publicity, in Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated February 28, 1885, in New York; capital stock authorized, \$500,000,000, outstanding, \$380,477,100; shares \$100; funded debt, \$120,182,700. This is the parent company of the "Bell System," which operates telephone and telegraph lines throughout the United States and Canada. It controls among others, the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., which in turn owns a large amount of the capital stock of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. The company carries on its operations in Alabama through its subsidiaries, the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.; offices: New York and Boston.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 899.

AMERICAN WORKINGMEN. See Insurance, Fraternal.

AMPHIBIANS. Two of the three orders, and eight of the nine families of amphibians are represented in Alabama. The greater number is found in the more temperate sections of the south and central parts of the State. They are as follows:

Frog:

Bull, *Rana catesbeiana*.

Common, *Rana clamata*.

Tree, *Hyla versicolor*.

Wood, *Rana sylvatica*.

Hellbender, *Cryptobranchus (menopoma) alleganiensis*.

Congo "Snake," *Amphiuma means*.

Newt, *Triton viridescens*.

Spotted Salamander, *Ambystoma punctatum*.

Toad:

American, *Bufo lentiginosus*.

Spade foot, *Scaphiopus holbrooki*.

Mud puppy, *Necturus maculatus*.

Mud "Eel," *Siren lacertina*.

ANATITCHAPKO. A Hillabi village on a northern tributary of the creek of that name. It is 10 miles above Hillabi town. The name

means "long swamp," or "long thicket." In Creek the term *anati* means a brushy, swampy place, where a person can hide. The word is usually written *Enitachopko*, which see for account of the engagement between the Americans and the Indians here on January 24, 1814.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of the American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 53; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 392.

ANDALUSIA. County seat of Covington County, in the central part of the county, on the Central of Georgia R. R., and about 3 miles from the Conecuh River. It is located in parts of secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, T. 4, R. 16, E. Population: 1880—625; 1888—250; 1890—270; 1900—551; 1910—2,480; 1916—3,600.

It was incorporated by the legislature in 1901. Churches: Baptist and Methodist. Banks: the Bank of Andalusia, the First National Bank, and the Andalusia Bank & Trust Co. Newspapers: *The Andalusia Star*, s.-w., Dem., established 1896, and *The Andalusia Standard*, w., Dem., established 1914. Industries: packing plant, established in 1916, valued at \$150,000; cottonseed oil mill; two turpentine distilleries; a lumber plant, 12 miles south of the town, incorporated, with \$1,000,000 capital.

In 1847, the name of this community was New Site, and its selection as the county seat was due to the destruction of Montezuma, the old county seat, by an overflow of Conecuh River. The land on which Andalusia is located was entered by John W. Robinson, who gave 40 acres to secure for the town the permanent establishment of the county seat. In 1878 the courthouse and all the county records were destroyed by fire. A new building was completed in 1916, at a cost of \$10,000.

Among the early settlers of this section were Jeremiah Jones, W. T. Acree, Lorenzo Adams, Alford Holley, Ephraim Liles and George Snowden. In the establishment of the town, a lot for a union church was set aside. It is now the property of the Baptists. On the Conecuh River, near Andalusia, there are several large Indian mounds.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 202; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 233.

ANDELUVIA, OR POPE MOUNTAIN. A high, conical peak just west of Sycamore, in Talladega County, and actually a bent-around end of the Kahatchee Mountains (q. v.) from which it is separated by a narrow gap. The peak is very rugged, its strata being much broken and faulted. Limonite occurs on the mountain, in the top strata and in the hills and ridges surrounding its base. There are also some small occurrences of scales and pieces of black and gray magnetic ore.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 20, 558.

ANIMALS. See Cruelty to Animals; Live Stock and Products; Mammals.

ANNISTON. County seat of Calhoun County; on the main lines of the Southern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. It is situated in an amphitheatre of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the southern part of the county, in secs. 5 and 6, and 7 and 8, T. 16, R. 8; 63 miles northeast of Birmingham, 148 miles north of Montgomery, 104 miles west of Atlanta, and 142 miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn. Altitude: 800 feet. Average temperature: 80° in summer and 40° in winter. Population: 1880—942; 1890—9,998; 1900—9,695; 1910—12,794; 1915—20,000.

The town was first known as Woodstock. It was incorporated as Anniston in 1873, under the general laws, and by the legislature, February 4, 1879. The town was created as a separate school district by act of February 3, 1883. The charter was amended and greatly amplified by act of February 23, 1889. The Woodstock company threw the town open to outsiders in 1883, and its growth to 1890 was phenomenal. The corporate limits comprise a 3-mile circle, whose center is at the crossing of Noble Avenue, and 17th Street. It has waterworks, built in 1881; fire department, consisting of 3 stations, each with a motor truck; privately owned electric light and power plant, and gas plant; city hall; jail; 30 miles of sanitary sewerage; 2 miles of bituminous and 35 miles of macadamized streets; cement sidewalks; and 15 miles of electric street railway.

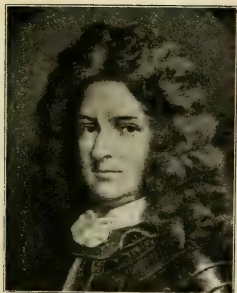
Banks: Anniston City National; First National; City Bank & Trust Co.

Newspapers: *The Evening Star and Daily Hot Blast*, d. eve. & Sun. morn., Dem., established, Hot Blast, 1873, Star, 1896, consolidated Oct. 1912; *The Pred.*, m., Student, established November, 1914.

Industries: 7 pipe plants—one of them the largest in the world; 3 foundries; 1 boiler factory; 2 tile plants; 2 pig-iron furnaces; 1 ammunition plant—using hydroelectric power to produce 6" shells for the British Government; 1 electric steel plant; 1 ornamental-iron foundry; 2 knitting mills; 7 cotton mills; 2 wagon factories; 1 cotton gin; 1 cottonseed oil mill; 1 fertilizer plant; 1 grain mill; 1 gas plant; 1 electric plant; 1 ice factory; 3 lumber mills; 1 sawmill; 1 harness factory; several iron-ore mines; 3 cotton warehouses. There are two hospitals, and modern hotels.

Schools: 6 graded public schools; county high school; Noble Institute for Girls; Alabama Presbyterian College; St. Michael Parochial School; Barber Memorial College for colored girls.

Churches: Anniston has been called "the Brooklyn of the South," or "the City of Churches." In 1881 the Episcopalians established a mission under Rev. W. Carnahan, and soon afterward erected a \$35,000 building. They now have two churches—Grace Church, and St. Michael and All Angels. In 1883, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under Rev. T. H. Davenport, established the First Methodist Church. Later the McCoy Memorial, Oxanna, St. Pauls, and Wesley Chapel were built. In the same year the



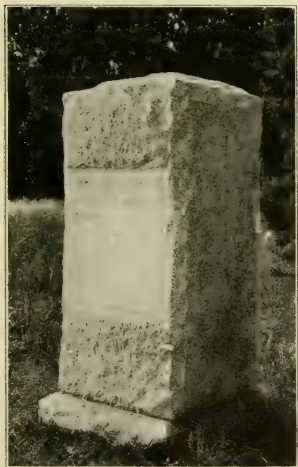
Iberville

First Governor of Louisiana Province and
founder of Fort Louis de la Mobile



Bienville

Second Governor of the Province and
founder of the present Mobile



Monument marking site of Fort Louis de la Mobile, erected at 27 Mile Bluff, Alabama River, by the people of Mobile, dedicated January 23, 1902, to commemorate the original site founded in 1702.



Monument marking site of French Fort Toulouse, on Coosa River, 4 miles south of Wetumpka, erected by Alabama Colonial Dames.

LOUISIANA PROVINCE

Baptists built the Parker Memorial, The First Baptist Church, Blue Mountain, Glen Addie and West End churches. In 1884, the Presbyterians established their first church organization in the town. They now have the First, Second, and Glen Addie Churches. Besides these, there are Northern Methodist, Congregational, Cumberland Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Catholic, Jewish, 7 negro Baptist, 8 negro Methodist, and 2 negro Presbyterian Churches. Anniston has 18 small parks and playgrounds distributed over the city; Oxford Lake park; the country club and golf links.

In 1862, the land on which Anniston now stands was owned by D. P. Gunnells of Oxford, who sold it to the Oxford Furnace Company. In 1872, Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler bought the ruins of old Oxford Furnace, and rebuilt it, and organized the Woodstock Furnace Co., which was one of the few southern industries that survived the financial panic of 1873. Its fires were never banked, and its product always found a market. Samuel Noble, to whom Anniston has erected a fitting memorial, laid out its broad streets, conserving the parks, providing sewerage and waterworks, planting its splendid avenues of trees and making a model city. In 1883, the demand from outside was so insistent, that the manufacturing city was formally opened to the public. Henry W. Grady the gifted Georgia editor, of Atlanta, presided for the company. The county seat was removed to Anniston in 1895.

The earliest settlers of this region were the Gunnells and Edmondson families. The most notable residents were Samuel, James, John and William Noble, and Daniel, Alfred L. and E. L. Tyler. General Daniel Tyler died in New York City, 1882, but his body was brought to Hillside Cemetery, Anniston. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, sr. (Edith Carew).

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1878-79, pp. 353-359; 1882-83, pp. 335-337, 461; 1888-89, pp. 601-624; *Armes, Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 179, 180-185, 310 *et seq.*; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 470-477; Anniston Chamber of Commerce, *Folders and pamphlets*.

ANNISTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. See Commercial Education.

ANNISTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES. A former private institution for the education of young women, located at Anniston. The Southern Female University at Birmingham was destroyed by fire in 1892. Its president, Mr. Henry G. Lamar, then secured the Anniston Inn, where the school was reopened and its name changed to Anniston College for Young Ladies. A preparatory department, as well as conservatories of music and art were added. It closed its doors in 1906. Among others associated in the administration of the college were E. W. and C. Jones, Rev. Dr. A. J. Battle, Rev. Hiram G. Davis and Dr. Clarence J. Owens. The last named is at present the managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues* 1894-1906; *Announcements*, etc.

ANNISTON CORDAGE CO. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ANNISTON KNITTING MILLS CO. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ANNISTON MANUFACTURING CO. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ANNISTON YARN MILLS. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ANNIVERSARIES. See Special Days.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ALABAMA. A scientific organization, for the promotion of the study of anthropology in its broadest sense, as it applies to the Alabama field, with general references to Gulf States connection therewith. Organized May 13, 1909, 129 meetings have been held to date (March 1, 1921), in eight different counties in the State, the route of DeSoto from Cherokee County through to Marengo County, has been mapped, nearly all of the aboriginal towns to which there is a historical reference, have been geographically located, an archaeological survey of the State is under way, and thousands of objects suggestive of primitive culture in the State have been brought together.

The Society is actively co-operative with the Alabama Department of Archives and History, makes reports to the Department, from time to time, and the Department issues its Handbook.

The Archaeological Collections are deposited in the State Museum at Montgomery and several individual collections are being now formed by its members.

Organization.

The organization of the society grew out of several conferences in the spring of 1909 between Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Mr. Peter A. Brannon, long an interested student and collector, and Prof. Henry S. Halbert, an authority on the Aboriginal history of the lower South. The need of some agency, broadly projected, through which students might be brought together for study and research, in an orderly and systematic way, seemed so urgent, that a plan of organization was outlined. Later conferences were held with others interested, notably those subsequently enrolled.

A preliminary meeting for organization was held at the residence of Dr. Owen, No. 1, North Jackson street, Montgomery, May 13, 1909. There were present Dr. Herbert B. Battle, Prof. Henry S. Halbert, Peter A. Brannon, Buckner Beasley, Edgar C. Horton and Dr. Owen. Although not present, four others, J. T. Letcher, Will T. Sheehan, J. H. Paterson and Sidney Shulein, having signified their desire for participation, were enrolled. Dr. Owen presided, and Mr. Brannon acted as secretary.

After a full discussion, the formation of a society was formally agreed upon; and officers were elected: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen; vice-president, Dr. Herbert B. Battle; secretary, Peter A. Brannon; and treasurer, Buckner Beasley. The officers were named as a committee to submit a constitution and plan of work.

At a subsequent meeting, May 27, held with Dr. Owen, at which the original members and also J. T. Letcher, were present, a constitution was adopted. The name "Alabama Anthropological Society" was agreed upon unanimously. The selection of the name, rather than one restricting work to narrower limits, indicates the feeling and aspiration of the members.

The plan of organization involves monthly and annual meetings. The monthly meetings are for the presentation of papers, the discussion of topics of interest to the Society, the exhibition of specimens, etc., etc. At the annual meetings to be held in December each year, officers are to be elected, a course of study and work for the ensuing year adopted, and reports are to be made by officers and committees.

The executive committee consists of the four officers of the Society. Five standing committees are to be appointed annually by the president, to consist of four members, each, namely, Field exploration, Collections and relics, Publicity, Promotion of Anthropological study in Alabama schools and colleges, and Transportation.

Membership is active, non-resident active, associate, and honorary. The sole control of the affairs of the Society is in the active members.

Membership.

The present membership is thirteen Honorary members, twelve Associate members, three Non-resident Active, and thirty-three Active members. The Active membership has always been limited, first to twelve residents of Montgomery, and by subsequent amendments to the Constitution, to twenty-four, and at present to thirty-six. Other classes are not limited.

Officers.

The officers elected on organization in 1909, were re-elected for 1910, and each succeeding year through 1915. Dr. J. Porter Bibb was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Beasley, on the latter's removal to Honduras, on December 22, 1915. These officers were re-elected each year, serving until the death of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, on March 25, 1920, when Mr. Brannon was made president, and Robert B. Burnham, secretary, at an election held on April 15, 1920. The 1920 officers were re-elected for 1921.

Publications.

Handbook 1910; 1920.
Bulletins (occasional).
Miscellaneous Papers, No. 1. Aboriginal Remains in the Middle Chattahoochee Valley

of Alabama and Georgia, by Peter A. Brannon; No. 2 (Not yet published); No. 3. The route of DeSoto from Coftachequi in Georgia to Cosa in Alabama, by D. M. Andrews.

Arrow Points (Monthly Bulletin) Vol. 1. July to December, 1920. Vol. 2. January to June, 1921.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook* 1910, 1920; *Arrow Points*, vols. 1 and 2, 1920, 1921; Mss. minutes deposited in Alabama Department Archives and History, and in hands of the secretary.

APALACHEE. A native tribe of Florida, originally seated in the region north of the bay of that name, extending from Pensacola east to Ocala River. They belonged to the great Muskogean stock, and their language shows a close relationship to the Choctaw.

They are first referred to in Cabeza de Vaca in 1628, when their chief town in the vicinity of the present Tallahassee, Fla., was visited by Panfilo de Narvaez. Here DeSoto later passed the winter of 1539-1540. Both De Narvaez and DeSoto found in them valiant fighters. In the 17th century these Indians were brought under Spanish domination, and, by means of missions established here and there, many became Catholics. The Apalachee language was deduced to writing, texts of which are still extant. In 1702 the Spaniards incited them to war against the Carolinians, but through the aid of the Creeks they were badly defeated and large numbers killed. In 1704 they were in turn attacked by a force of Carolinians, and the tribe largely destroyed. Under two chiefs a band sought the protection of the French at Mobile, and they were, by Bienville, assigned lands between the Mobilians and the Tohomies. Here they remained for years, but after the treaty of 1763 they followed the French to Louisiana.

REFERENCES.—Lowery, *Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States* (1907), pp. 28-31; Fairbanks, *Florida* (1871); Gatschet, *Migration Legend of the Creek Indians* (1884), vol. 1, p. 76; Margry, *Decouvertes*, vol. 5, pp. 461, 485-487, Ship, *DeSoto and Florida* (1881), pp. 306, 308, 338-340; Desoto, *Narratives* (Trailmakers series), vol. 1, p. 47, vol. 2, pp. 7, 18; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, pp. 67-68; *American Antiquarian*, 1891, vol. 13, p. 173; McCrady, *History of South Carolina* (1901), vol. 1, pp. 392-394; Carroll, *Historical Collections of South Carolina* (1836), vol. 2, p. 348; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910).

APALACHICOLA BASIN. See River and Drainage Systems.

APALATCHUKLA. A Lower Creek town in the extreme eastern section of Russell County, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River and one and a half miles from Chiaha on the north. At one time it was the principal community among the Lower Creek settlements, and was called Talua 'lako, "large town." The name was abbreviated to Palatchukla, and the Chattahoochee River preserves the name as Apalachicola, below its confluence with the Flint. It was a "white" town, sacred to peace, and no human blood was supposed to be spilt there, although about

1725 the white traders of the original town had been killed. One and a half miles below the place lay the old town which was abandoned about 1750 on account of its unhealthy location. When visited by Bartram in 1777 the remains of the "terraces on which formerly stood their town house or rotunda and square or areopagus" were plainly visible. It was told to him that these were the "ruins of an ancient Indian town and fortress."

Bartram says the town was esteemed as the mother town of the Creek confederacy. The ancient and correct form of the name is Apalatchukla. By the French census of 1760 the Apalatchikolis had 60 warriors and was reckoned 36 leagues from Fort Toulouse.

De Craney's map of 1733 placed the site on the east side of Flint River and it is thought that the people were in reality remnants of the Apalatchi of the Florida coast, who were carried, by a large war party of Creek headed by some whites, to South Carolina in 1707-1708, and who in 1715 at the outbreak of the Yamasi War, moved back to the Chattahoochee.

At a council held in Savannah, Ga., July 3, 1761, this town is reported as having 20 hunters. It was at this time assigned to Macartan and Campbell, Indian traders. The town was located twelve miles below Coweta, the political capital of the nation, and just above Uchee, where one road from Savannah and Autauga crossed the Chattahoochee into the Creek Nation. Remains of the town still exist, and objects reminiscent of the white traders are being ploughed up from time to time. The location is on the present Ben Hatcher estate, and is known as Hatcher's Bend.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, *Migration Legend of the Creek Indians* (1884), vol. 1, pp. 85-89; *Ibid.*, "Towns and Villages of the Creek Confederacy," in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 391; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 43; Dr. Wm. S. Wyman, "Early times in the vicinity of the present city of Montgomery," in *Alabama Historical Society, Transactions*, 1897-98, vol. 2, pp. 28-33; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 122-127; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 447; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900).

APPALACHEE RIVER. See Mobile River.

APPALACHIAN VALLEY REGION. A narrow area extending from the Georgia line southwestward along the southeastern edge of the mineral region, and including the Coosa Valley (q. v.) and its several smaller outlying valleys. The soils of its valleys are extremely fertile, and vary in their nature from the black prairie, or rotten limestone, to the light, sandy loams of the more elevated areas. There are several thousand acres of the well-known red lands similar to those of the Tennessee Valley. These lands probably are the most productive and most valuable embraced in the Appalachian Valley in this State. The region includes all or the major portion of Cherokee, Cleburne, Etowah, Calhoun, St. Clair, Talladega and Coosa Counties.

See Geology; Agriculture; Coosa Valley; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—Smith, *Agricultural features of the State* (Monograph 1, 1884), *passim*; McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley; (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 8, 1896); *Alabama's new era* (Dept. of Agriculture and Industries, *Bulletin*, 1913), pp. 26-27; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. 1, pp. 56-57.

APPEALS, COURT OF. See Court of Appeals.

APPLES. See Fruits.

APPORTIONMENT. See Census; Legislature.

APPROPRIATIONS. Legislative authorizations for the payment of money from the State treasury. Under the constitution of 1901, section 72, "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof."

Legislative Authority.—While appropriations are to be made only for official purposes, or for purposes germane to the support or ongoing of the government, or its several departments, or institutions, or other interests, the legislature has unlimited authority to determine the extent and character of the appropriation of funds from the State treasury, or to be raised by taxation, or which shall otherwise come into the custody of the State, subject to the limitations imposed by the constitution.

The following are the limitations, namely: (1) No standing army can be maintained "without the consent of the legislature, and, in that case, no appropriation for its support shall be made for a longer term than one year."—Sec. 27; (2) "No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the State, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house."—Sec. 73; (3) "The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands or other property, which has been or may hereafter be faithfully applied to the specific object of by the United States for educational purposes shall be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific object of the original grants or appropriations."—Sec. 257; (4) "All lands or other property given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for educational purposes, and all estates of deceased persons who die without leaving a will or heir, shall be faithfully applied to the maintenance of the public schools."—Sec. 258; (5) "All poll taxes collected in this State shall be applied to the support of the public schools in the respective counties where collected."—Sec. 259; (6) "The income arising from the sixteenth section trust fund, the

surplus revenue fund, until it is called for by the United States Government, and the funds enumerated in sections 257 and 258 of this constitution, together with a special annual tax of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in this State, which the legislature shall levy, shall be applied to the support and maintenance of the public schools."—Sec. 260; (7) "Not more than four per cent. of all moneys raised or which may hereafter be appropriated for the support of public schools, shall be used or expended otherwise than for the payment of teachers employed in such schools; provided, that the legislature may, by a vote or two-thirds of each house, suspend the operation of this section."—Sec. 261; and (8) "No money raised for the support of the public schools shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school."—Sec. 263.

General Appropriation Bill.—The constitutional safeguards, with much care, both appropriations and disbursements or expenditures. The usual form of making appropriations is by a general appropriation bill, which is expressly excepted from the rule that "each law shall contain but one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. The scope and content of the general appropriation bill and the authorization of appropriations for specific subjects is clearly defined in the constitution, section 71, as follows:

"The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the State, for interest on the public debt, and for the public schools. The salary of no officer or employee shall be increased in such bill, nor shall any appropriation be made therein for any officer or employee unless his employment and the amount of his salary have already been provided for by law. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject."

Governor's Veto Power.—The constitution, section 126, confers upon the governor the power of veto, which includes generally the right to disapprove the general appropriation bill, or any bill carrying a specific appropriation. Under section 126, he is given the "power to approve or disapprove any item or items of any appropriation bill embracing distinct items, and the part or the parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto; and he shall in writing state specifically the item or items he disapproves, setting the same out in full in his message, but in such case the enrolled bill shall not be returned with the governor's objection." The several governors have not been slow to exercise the privilege accorded under this section, and many appropriations, for various reasons, have not consequently been made.

Forms of Appropriations.—Appropriations are annual, permanent annual, or permanent specific. The second class is sometimes re-

ferred to as "continuing annual" appropriations. Annual appropriations are usually carried by the general appropriation bill, while permanent annual appropriations are found in specific acts, which are usually carried into the codes. Appropriations for definite purposes, as for the construction of buildings, are classed as permanent specific appropriations, and they do not lapse, but are kept in open account by the office of the state auditor until fully expended.

In appropriations made for specific periods, the amounts must be expended during the period specified. The cumulation or lapping of appropriations is not allowed, unless specifically so directed by statute. There are two conspicuous examples of specially authorized cumulations in the recent legislation of the State. One is found in the act of April 13, 1911, providing for the establishment of rural school libraries, and in which it is declared that "all unexpended balances on the first day of October each year shall be reappropriated annually among all the counties of the State." Another is the act of September 25, 1915, providing for extension work in agriculture and home economics, and in which it is declared that "any balance remaining unexpended on June 30 of any year shall be added to the amount available for the next ensuing year; any revenue incidentally derived from the sale of equipment or other articles shall be further applied to the purposes of this act."

The determination of the extent and amount of appropriations by implication is not authorized. It has been held in two cases, *Riggs v. Brewer*, 64 Ala., p. 282, and *Owen v. Beale*, 145 Ala., p. 108, that where an appropriation exists by law for a specific object, and a subsequent appropriation is made, whether for a smaller or a larger amount than that originally provided, the latter act must govern.

Many questions have arisen in connection with the making of appropriations, the forms of appropriation bills, and the extent and power of the legislature. In the case of *State v. Street*, 117 Ala., p. 203, it was held that sec. 32, article 4, of the constitution of 1875, embodied in and forming a part of sec. 71 of the constitution of 1901, applied only to appropriations from the State treasury, and not to the appropriation of county funds.

Legislative Appropriations of 1915 as Illustrations.—The general appropriation bill of 1915 is given as an excellent illustration of the form and requirements of such a bill under sections 45 and 71 of the constitution. It sets forth in orderly detail and in a series of numbered paragraphs the various subjects to which appropriations are made. These are arranged or grouped under the subdivisions of executive, judiciary, and legislative departments, miscellaneous, and emergency. The first section declares the appropriations "for the fiscal years ending respectively on the 30th day of September, 1916, 1917 and 1918." All of the requirements of the three great departments of the State government are covered by the appropriations made by

this bill, with sundry exceptions provided by special appropriations, either in the code of 1907 or to be found in the session laws subsequent to its adoption.

The miscellaneous appropriations cover various items necessary to the support of the State government, including items common to, or for the use or benefit of all of the departments. They include insurance, arresting of absconding felons, removal of prisoners, distributing public documents, interest on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute bonds, interest on the bonded debt of the State, office supplies, stationery and typewriters, fuel, light and water, repairing and refurbishing the capitol building and grounds, interest on the funds arising from the sale of lands of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, postage and postoffice box rent, feeding prisoners, interest on the sixteenth section fund, valueless sixteenth section fund, surplus revenue fund and the school indemnity land fund, temporary loans of the State government, printing and binding, preparing acts for the public printer, preparing and making indexes to the journals of the senate and house of 1915, repair and upkeep and new furnishings of the governor's mansion.

To provide for the payment of all obligations of the State not specifically enumerated in the act, such annual sum as may be necessary is appropriated; and wherever any office has been created, or whenever the salary of any existing officer has been increased and the money had not been expressly appropriated to pay such salary, such sum or sums as may be necessary are appropriated.

Since the fiscal year ends on September 30, and as the last year for the full appropriation period ends on September 30, 1818, immediately preceding the regular session of 1919, and since it is necessary to carry on the affairs of the State government pending new appropriations by the legislature of 1919, it is expressly declared that one-half of the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending in 1918 are declared to be in force and payable up to and including march 31, 1919.

As illustrative of the extent and subject matter of appropriations which may be made by specific acts at a given session of the legislature, reference is made to the index entry "Appropriations," pp. 955-957, of the General Acts of that session. A careful study of these acts will illustrate more fully than any general discussion, the power of the legislature, and at the same time it will indicate the wide range of demands made upon the State treasury.

Expenditures.—As hereinabove indicated, the State treasurer is not authorized to honor drafts made upon "the treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof."—Sec. 72. Upon the presentation of a request for the issuance of a warrant, the state auditor, through a warrant clerk, carefully scrutinizes the application, which usually shows on its face the authority upon which based, as well as the source or fund from which payment should be made. Under the

code, section 612, the account upon which the application is predicated "must be accurately and fully itemized," and accompanied by an affidavit of some person, stating the correctness of the claim, and that no portion of such account has been paid. If found correct, a warrant on the State treasury is issued for the sum requested, and the proper account charged with the amount thereof.

In the event there is any doubt on the part of the auditor or of the warrant clerk, the attorney general is called upon for an opinion in the particular case. Upon the advice of the attorney general in writing, the auditor either honors the requisition, or declines. In the latter event, the procedure is by a writ of mandamus directed to the auditor, requiring him to honor the requisition. The question is then determined in the courts.

Publication of Receipts and Disbursements.—The constitution further requires that "a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually." The requirement of this section of the constitution is met by the annual reports of the State auditor, and the State treasurer. In the former is to be found not only a detailed statement of all receipts into the State treasury through taxation and other sources, but also all disbursements whatsoever for the fiscal year. As illustrative of the details which appear in the report, reference is made to the itemized statement of the governor's contingent fund, pp. 396-404, and the educational contingent fund, pp. 505-508 of the report of 1916.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 45, 71, 72, 73, 257-263; *Code*, 1907, secs. 599, 612; *General Acts*, 1911, p. 394; 1915, pp. 625, 929-938; State auditor, *Annual Report*, 1915, and *passim*, pp. 396-404, 505-508; *Riggs v. Brewer*, 64 Ala., p. 282; *Woolf v. Taylor*, 98 Ala., p. 254; *State ex rel Smith, treasurer v. White, auditor*, 116 Ala., p. 202; *Owen v. Beale*, 145 Ala., p. 108.

APRICOTS. See Fruits.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS CONTAINING ALABAMA MATERIAL. The list appended shows the report up to this time, to the Alabama Department of Archives and History, of those collections in Museums, and public institutions, as well as in the hands of private collectors, with the approximate number of objects in the several collections. These collections are being added to continuously, especially in the case of those members of the Alabama Anthropological Society, who are actively collecting. The State Museum collection, now contains several of those listed below, and in each case, an individual statement is therewith shown. The list includes: Emile Abbott, Columbus, Ga., 100, burned, 1905.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, about 3,000.

Alabama Anthropological Society, Montgomery, 2,000.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., 750.

Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, 75,000.
American Museum of Natural History, New York City, 100.

Mrs. Adeline V. Andrews, Montgomery, 1,500 (presented to the Alabama Anthropological Society, August 20, 1920).

Thomas Ballard, Troy, 100.

Buckner Beasley, Tela Honduras, 25,500 (now in State Museum).

Birmingham High School, Birmingham, several hundred.

J. L. Bishop, Selma, 2,500.

Dr. R. P. Burke, Montgomery, 2,500 (now in State Museum).

J. Y. Brame, Montgomery, 500.

Peter A. Brannon, Montgomery, 8,000.

R. B. Burnham, Montgomery, 500.

W. J. Chambers, Montgomery, 200.

Frank C. Cheney, Allgood, Ala., several hundred.

Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport, Ia., about 100.

Miss Florence Dubose, Haleyville, 250.

Samuel M. Englehardt, Shorter, 500.

E. S. Ginnane, Allgood, 5,000.

Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., Montgomery, 1,000.

E. M. Graves, Montgomery, 13,500.

William H. Gray, jr., Phenix City, 5,000.

Frank S. Holt, Montgomery, 200.

Edgar C. Horton, Birmingham, 500.

Young Jackson, Coosada, 2,000 (now in State Museum).

C. R. Jones, Montgomery, 2,000.

Richard Lindsey estate, Pittsview, Ala., 600.

L. J. Lewis, Seale, Ala., 200.

Carr McCormack, Quinton, Ala., 100.

Mrs. Lillian Letcher, Gadsden, 500.

Allen M. McNeel, Montgomery, 200.

John H. McEwen, Rockford, 65,000.

Dr. Paul S. Mertins, Montgomery, 2,000.

F. W. Miller, E. Orange, N. J., 2,000.

Henry Miner, Chelsea, 25.

Mitchell-Glass Collection, Sycamore, 250.

Mobile Young Men's Christian Association, 1,000.

Dr. R. C. Moorefield, Birmingham (several hundred).

Dr. F. L. Myers, Columbus, Ga., 1,000.

Joseph C. Oswalt, Shorter, 100.

Thomas M. Owen, jr., Montgomery, 50.

Phillips Academy, Department of American Archaeology, Andover, Mass., 100.

John E. Scott, Louisville, Ky., 100.

Robert D. Sturdivant, Dallas County, 1,000.

Rev. Francis Tappey, Shelbyville, Tenn., 250.

General Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn., (now in Vanderbilt University, several hundred Alabama items).

H. P. Tresslar, Montgomery, 200.

United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., several hundred Alabama items.
University of Alabama, 5,000.

Dr. Hamilton M. Weedon, Troy, Ala., 250.

Dr. H. M. Whippley, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 Alabama items.

John C. Williams, Talladega, Ala., 1,000.

Wynn Collection, Alpine, Ala., 1,000.

ARCHITECTURE. The science and art of designing or planning buildings and the supervision of construction in accordance therewith. It has developed as a profession in Alabama during the period since 1875. At present all important cities and towns have one or more architects or firms of architects, whose time is devoted exclusively to the profession. Some of these are men self-trained, or receiving their preparation in the office of some other architect, while others are graduates of schools of architecture.

For the first few years after settlement, the log cabin and the hewn log dwelling constituted all of the buildings in use, either for dwellings or for business houses. These were rapidly supplanted, however, by more pretentious structures as economic conditions improved. The settlers brought plans or designs with them from their old homes. Among the settlers were carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, painters, bricklayers, stone masons, workers in iron, and other artisans. The demand for employment, coupled with the aspiration of the people, naturally improved buildings for all uses.

In the absence of architects, or men employed directly in planning and designing construction, carpenters and builders at that period combined with their business of construction the further business of planning, designing, and estimating. Some of these had their inspiration in communities in which the classic model was developed, while with others, the designs with which they were most familiar, as Gothic, Renaissance, and others, were embodied in their work. This fact will explain the variation of type of construction or design in the older towns of the State, such variation always striking the observant traveler with both astonishment and interest.

As conditions further improved and developed, not only generally in the growth of wealth and aspiration on the part of the people, but also in the matter of transportation, the development of new forms of building materials, and the better utilization of timber products, still further advances were made. The crude log church gave way to a stone, brick, or wooden structure, modelled after some conventional design, taken either from illustrations in available books, or reproducing buildings with which the contractors were familiar.

In a way almost all of the early buildings may be said to have their prototype in some older community. For the church the parallellogram with the belfry, or bell tower, and steeple, gallery for slaves, high-back pews, and the pulpit "high and lifted up," all conform to types in use in the Atlantic States, or in Europe, whence the settlers had come.

The business house, or store, or mercantile establishment, or shop usually a small structure, sometimes made of brick, but more often of wood, with doors at each end and windows on either side of the doors, with an occasional window on the side of the building proper. In many cases, the front elevation was provided with a broad facade, upon which the name of the owner and words descriptive of the business conducted were painted. Iron

bars and gratings covered the windows, and heavy bolts and bars protected the doors.

The first court houses were temporary wooden structures. In many cases the location of the county seat was not permanent. After more or less definite location, and county affairs had taken a normal course, brick buildings were erected, but they were usually small and provided accommodations merely for a half dozen offices, together with the court room, which usually occupied the second floor. These buildings presented various types, but usually there was a small cupola or bell tower, with varying degrees of ornateness. The roof was usually of tin, if flat, but of shingles if of the conventional design.

In the towns of the State, as Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Eufrata, Florence, Demopolis, with the still greater growth of wealth and culture, the introduction of new and happy forms of construction becomes apparent to the student, in the quarter of a century immediately preceding the war. Dr. Thomas C. McCorvey, professor of history in the University of Alabama, finds the classic model in use in Tuscaloosa, and also extending throughout the State from that city as a center, as the result of the influence of Thomas Jefferson, introduced through Dr. Henry Tutwiler, one of the earliest professors at the University. Even casual observers had noted that the original University buildings bore the suggestive influence of the construction employed at the University of Virginia. Col. McCorvey says, among other things, that:

"It was to be expected that the wealthy planters and professional men who, in the third and fourth decades of the past century, were attracted to Tuscaloosa, then the political as well as the educational center of the State, should have been impressed with the classic elegance of the University buildings; and that there should have appeared in the homes which they built what Goldwin Smith, in another connection, somewhat sneeringly calls 'that domestic architecture which presents the front of a Doric temple with family and culinary developments in the rear.' Here is unquestionably the main historical influence which accounts for the several handsome homes with Greek temple porticoes to be found to-day in Tuscaloosa. While the fortunes of war, in 1865, destroyed the original University buildings, and others not of the same orders of architecture have taken their places, the classic influence of Thomas Jefferson and of the University of Virginia is still manifest in the domestic architecture of Tuscaloosa."

It would be of interest to trace, if materials were available, the individual development of the various styles of architecture employed in different communities of the State, including the simple rural dwellings, the homes of the small farmer, and the manor house, or plantation home, of the great land owner, who lived in lordly splendor on his broad estate.

It would also be interesting to note the further development in recent periods, in

which the modern steel skyscrapers, spacious department stores, luxurious apartment houses, well appointed hotels, and great churches, college buildings, and other public structures have been erected. The later development is to be attributed to the skill and ability of the professional architect, who combines not only the imagination and taste of the artist, but the mechanical and technical ability of the engineer, and the practical mastery of the art and practice of his profession.

REFERENCES.—Sturgis, *A dictionary of architecture and building* (1902), 3 vols.; McCorvey, "Henry Tutwiler, and the influence of the University of Virginia on education in Alabama," in *Ala. Hist. Society, Transactions*, 1904, vol. 5, pp. 83-106; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Dubose, *Life of Yancey* (1892); Marie (*Bankhead*) Owen, "Montgomery's classic and beautiful homes," in *The Montgomery Advertiser*, Dec. 11, 1910, pp. 17-20; Hutchisson & Chester, Architects, *A quarterly review*, Mobile, Ala., 1911-12, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4 (no more issued), illustrated; and *Catalogue of the Seventh annual exhibition of the Birmingham Art Club, and the First annual exhibition of the Atelier of the Birmingham Society of Architects*, 1914, illustrated. For laws providing for the erection of early court-houses see Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823; and for building codes see books of ordinances of Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery. In the present work the illustrations indicate many architectural forms, as the State capitol, the University, other public buildings, etc.

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, DEPARTMENT OF. A state executive department, established by Act of the legislature, approved February 27, and organized March 2, 1901. The department is under the control of a board of trustees, one from each congressional district. The board is self-perpetuating, new members having to be confirmed by the Senate, and selects the Director of the Department, who is the administrative officer.

The Act of creation prescribed the objects and purposes as "the care and custody of official archives, and the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the state, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, the completion and publication of the state's official records and other historical materials, the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the state, and the encouragement of historical work and research." The objects of the department were enlarged by later legislation to include library extension, legislative reference work, workmen's compensation, and a number of other special duties. It fills a hitherto undeveloped field of important state activities.

Archives.—The Department is the State hall of records. The archives are the State manuscript public records. The records of Alabama proper date from 1818, and all that survive, not in current use in the several offices, departments, bureaus, commissions

and boards of the State, are in the custody of the Department, systematically classed and indexed.

Reference Library.—A reference library of historical books and pamphlets has been brought together, unrivaled in richness for the Southern field. It contains practically everything printed about Alabama, or by Alabamians, or in the State. It contains also substantially full collections of State official documents, and denominational, educational and institutional publications for the State.

Gallery.—The gallery and the museum have the same object, namely, the preservation of illustrative historical materials. In the gallery and corridors of the Capitol are exhibited more than a hundred portraits, many photographs (single and in groups), prints, views, etc. These are on display in the gallery and museum room.

Museum.—The museum is projected to embrace a complete array of materials illustrative of life in the limits of the State, not only during its existence as such, but long prior. Hundreds of rare and priceless items have been gathered, including the largest collection of aboriginal stone objects in the Southern states. A large collection of birds, animals and natural history specimens are mounted and placed in suitable display cases. More than forty Confederate flags and banners, together with a representative group of Confederate items are in the collection. Relics of the Spanish American and World War, as well as items from the Philippines, Honolulu, and other Colonial possessions, where Alabamians have served are included.

Miscellaneous Collections.—Its collections of a miscellaneous character embrace newspaper files, unofficial manuscripts, maps, charts, coins, stamps, old currency, surplus State documents, autographs, etc. These are already numerous in every department. They are of much practical utility, and are constantly drawn upon.

Library Extension.—In 1907 the Legislature added library extension to its other duties. This new duty has been broadly met. The establishment of public and school libraries has been encouraged and assisted, and a Summer course in library instruction has been offered. The Department also maintains a system of Traveling Libraries.

These libraries are intended to meet an immediate local need, both in rural communities and in the rural schools. They consist of small well-selected collections of books, usually twenty-five to thirty-five volumes. There is no charge for their use, except shipping and transportation charges in full. The books may be retained four months and no longer.

Research, Extension and Reference Service.—For the use of the members of the Legislature, State officers and others, a reference collection of current data and material on subjects deemed of public interest and importance to the people of the State, has been brought together and arranged for ready consultation.

Special Activities.—Its special activities are numerous and daily multiplying. They include (1) the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State, (2) encouragement of historical work and research, (3) location and marking of historic spots or places, (4) archaeological exploration, (5) cooperation with literary and learned societies, and (6) the Director has been appointed by law either as a member or as secretary of a number of important history and monument commissions. By Act of the legislature, approved August 23, 1919, the Director was made ex-officio Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, being required to furnish prepared blanks to all employers or employees, or their agents, and to prepare a report which he must present to the legislature at its next regular session in 1923.

Several important series of historical publications are in process of compilation.

The Department has come to be universally regarded as a bureau of information on all historical and statistical subjects for the State. Prompt and full response, as far as possible, is made to all inquiries.

The Department is in every sense one of service and help. It aspires to be an uplifting, refining and stimulating force in State life, and in a high degree it is meeting these ideals.

Upon the death of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, founder and Director from 1901 to 1920, the Trustees of the Department elected his wife Mrs. Marie B. Owen, to succeed him as Director.

The maintenance of the Department is provided for by law, the Director receiving a salary of \$3,000 and the chief clerk \$2,000, and the sum of \$13,000 provided for salaries of employees, and miscellaneous expenses.

REFERENCES.—*Acts of Alabama* 1900-01-1920 (special session); *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1919, 6 vols.; *Code of Alabama*, 1907; Manuscript records in office of Department.

AREAS, STATE AND COUNTY. The extent of the land and water surface, and other surface details, within the boundaries or limits of the State and of its 67 counties, usually stated in terms of square miles and square acres. The figures hereinafter given embody the results of the latest computations and estimates of the Government. In some details they slightly vary figures previously accepted, but it is believed that they are altogether reliable and accurate.

In recent years the State has been surveyed and platted in large part by the U. S. Geological Survey, in connection with its investigation of mineral statistics and in the compilation of topographic area maps; the Department of Agriculture, in its soils and soil surveys; the Engineer Office in the work of river and harbor improvement; and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in charting its coast, bays and inlets. The reports and other publications of these departments and bureaus contain details of these operations. Brief sketches will be found herein under the titles

Mineral Statistics, River and Harbor Improvement, Soils and Soil Surveys, and Topographic Surveys (q. v.).

The subject matter of the statistics here

given consists of the more permanent features of area, as land, water, farm land—improved and unimproved, swamp and overflowed land, mineral and oil land.

State Areas, 1916.—

	Square miles	Acres
Total area.....	51,998	33,278,720
Total land area.....	51,279	32,818,560
Total water area.....	719	460,160
Total farm land.....	32,394	20,732,312
Improved farm land.....	15,146	9,693,581
Unimproved farm land.....	17,248	11,038,731
Wooded farm land.....	14,757	9,444,764
Swamp and overflowed land (1908).....	2,312	1,479,200
Permanent swamp land.....	1,406	900,000
Wet grazing land.....	93	59,200
Periodically overflowed land.....	813	520,000
Mineral and oil land (1909).....	1,072	686,350

County Areas.—

Counties	Total area (sq. mi.)	Total area (acres)	Total farm land (acres)	Improved farm land (acres)	Unimp. farm land (acres)	Wooded farm land (acres)
Autauga	584	373,760	245,668	114,851	130,817	121,669
Baldwin	1,595	1,020,800	152,938	32,863	120,075	92,115
Barbour	912	583,680	423,587	243,978	179,609	124,893
Bibb	634	405,760	181,213	64,065	117,148	106,869
Blount	649	415,360	297,897	120,188	177,709	165,282
Bullock	610	390,400	297,384	220,247	77,137	48,327
Butler	763	488,320	338,358	153,356	185,002	162,230
Calhoun	630	403,200	258,143	119,086	139,057	120,539
Chambers	588	376,320	333,997	187,851	146,146	98,071
Cherokee	577	369,280	283,319	129,071	154,248	134,614
Chilton	729	466,560	263,893	103,188	160,705	144,021
Choctaw	932	596,480	331,488	112,178	219,310	206,006
Clarke	1,216	778,240	486,656	155,423	331,233	270,722
Clay	614	392,960	255,330	109,290	146,040	121,989
Cleburne	563	363,520	200,888	69,429	131,459	120,734
Coffee	678	433,920	357,920	185,426	172,494	162,690
Colbert	618	395,520	233,360	121,591	111,769	102,817
Conecuh	849	543,360	269,779	104,645	165,134	153,127
Coosa	655	419,200	272,964	108,388	164,576	132,431
Covington	1,042	666,880	315,240	119,812	195,428	191,808
Crenshaw	618	395,520	309,836	149,297	160,539	113,319
Cullman	763	488,320	343,008	142,888	200,120	195,081
Dale	563	360,320	314,874	159,282	155,592	126,214
Dallas	957	612,480	362,745	256,586	106,159	83,673
DeKalb	786	503,040	363,521	151,633	211,888	203,977
Elmore	622	398,080	296,754	149,716	147,038	127,109
Escambia	957	612,480	127,034	43,102	83,932	62,804
Etowah	542	346,880	249,368	112,123	137,245	127,446
Fayette	643	411,520	296,019	92,816	203,203	187,701
Franklin	647	414,080	256,827	90,826	166,001	151,646
Geneva	578	369,920	275,606	131,908	143,698	121,500
Greene	635	406,400	279,575	158,155	121,420	92,834
Hale	646	413,440	328,705	185,160	143,545	100,268
Henry	560	358,400	306,069	164,890	141,179	121,622
Houston	579	370,560	324,608	184,319	140,289	135,363
Jackson	1,140	729,600	443,289	169,890	273,399	260,043
Jefferson	1,135	726,400	235,820	95,856	139,964	128,314
Lamar	601	384,640	313,065	94,926	218,139	179,299
Lauderdale	694	444,160	345,502	163,793	181,709	163,180
Lawrence	700	448,000	311,481	162,022	149,459	140,566
Lee	632	404,480	318,199	191,535	126,664	96,711
Limestone	596	381,440	298,393	163,292	135,101	127,272
Lowndes	739	472,960	307,889	204,396	103,493	56,609
Macon	614	392,960	251,265	171,118	80,147	71,589
Madison	811	519,040	408,781	245,056	163,725	141,899
Marengo	966	618,240	453,389	238,944	214,445	163,067

HISTORY OF ALABAMA

Counties	Total area (sq. mi.)	Total area (acres)	Total farm land (acres)	Improved farm land (acres)	Unimp. farm land (acres)	Wooded farm land (acres)
Marion	743	475,520	318,328	93,701	224,627	207,152
Marshall	602	385,280	330,132	152,846	177,286	149,414
Mobile	1,226	784,640	144,460	22,031	122,429	98,341
Monroe	1,012	647,680	439,289	164,765	274,524	247,241
Montgomery	801	512,640	383,686	285,861	97,825	63,113
Morgan	587	375,680	294,200	140,370	153,830	143,774
Perry	737	471,680	356,740	188,273	168,467	122,686
Pickens	875	560,000	370,291	151,344	218,947	178,588
Pike	671	429,440	364,844	220,823	144,021	116,246
Randolph	590	377,600	302,254	147,090	155,164	123,095
Russell	655	419,200	266,784	163,440	103,344	69,511
St. Clair	645	412,800	277,615	89,972	137,643	130,809
Shelby	808	515,840	279,119	99,699	179,420	153,221
Sumter	908	581,120	371,291	211,670	159,621	120,844
Talladega	755	483,200	283,084	164,935	118,149	105,451
Tallapoosa	763	488,320	400,193	187,712	212,481	144,998
Tuscaloosa	1,346	861,400	450,211	163,119	287,092	257,968
Walker	777	497,280	250,003	76,147	173,856	151,626
Washington	1,087	695,680	344,620	42,964	301,656	294,636
Wilcox	896	573,440	378,130	215,131	162,999	124,833
Winston	630	403,200	255,394	63,233	192,161	181,158

See Appalachian Valley Region; Black Belt; Canebrake; Chunnennuggee Ridge; Coosa Valley; Forestry; Hill Country; Mineral District; Piedmont Region; Tennessee Valley; Timber Belt; Valley Regions.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Dept. of Commerce, *Statistical abstract*, 1914, p. 9; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *13th census*, Vol. 6, pp. 32-38; *Ibid*, *Abstract*, 1910, with "Supplement for Alabama," *passim*; "Swamp lands of the United States" (S. Doc. 443, 60th Cong., 1st sess., 1908, ser. No. 5265).

ARITON. An incorporated town in the northeastern corner of Dale County, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad between Ozark and Troy. Population: 1910—431. It has the Arlton Banking Co. (State), and is situated in a good agricultural section whose chief products are cotton, corn, and orchard fruits.

REFERENCES.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Soil survey of Dale County* (1911).

ARKADELPHIA. Postoffice and interior village in the S. part of Cullman County, on the E. slopes of Sand Mountain, 10 miles W. of Blount Springs, and 25 miles S. W. of Cullman. Population: 1818, 130; 1912, 220. It is one of the oldest settlements of that section of the State, and was originally in Blount County.

REFERENCES.—R. E. Ryan's letter, Aug. 1916; Polk's Ala. Gaz. (1888), p. 92.

ASBESTOS. See Corundum, Asbestos and Soapstone.

ASBURY MISSION. An Indian school authorized by the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Augusta, Ga., Saturday, February 23, 1822.

The mission or school was built, as near as can be determined on the section line between the southeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 22, township 16 north, range 30 east. It was near to and a few hundred yards west of the Central of Georgia, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north northeast, of Fort Mitchell, and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of the present Tickfaw. This point is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the site of Kawita (Coweta), and was therefore apparently just outside the limits of this town. Kawita, it will be remembered, was the capital of the Creek Nation and the establishment of the school in the proximity of the town, indicates the desire to exert that much more influence. The agent for Indian Affairs had his headquarters at Fort Mitchell, then a U. S. Post, and garrisoned with troops.

Reverend William Capers, afterwards Bishop, was the first Methodist missionary to the Indians, and in 1822, when the appointments were made by the conference, he as superintendent, with Isaac Smith, and Andrew Hammill were assigned to this work. It appears from West's History of Methodism in Alabama, that the Rev. Mr. Smith was given charge of Asbury Mission, while the Rev. Mr. Hammill was given charge of McKendree Mission, which was to have been established at Tukabatchi, in the Upper Creek Nation, but which never materialized. Mr. Smith was sixty-three years old, when appointed, Mr. Hammill, was twenty-four, and Superintendent Capers, was thirty-one.

A small farm of twenty-five acres with a stock of cattle not exceeding thirty-five head, was maintained with the school, and managed by a man hired for that purpose. In 1825, the preachers obtained permission of Little Prince, the head-chief, at that time, to teach the native children to work. The school opened in 1822 with an enrollment of twelve Indian children, adding twelve more during the first week.

The well known controversy between the missionaries, Colonel Crowell, the Indian Agent, and the Georgia Commissioners, had a detrimental effect on the work of the school, but in the end, the missionaries succeeded eventually in getting the good will of Little Prince, Colonel Crowell, and others who had first been opposed to its establishment, and it appears that its influence was far reaching, extending to the new town of Columbus, Ga. On Sunday, September 21, 1823, Mr. Martin, the man hired to manage the farm in connection with the school, was baptized by Mr. Capers, and he seems to be first convert to be taken into the church by the work of the school. In December, 1825, eleven United States soldiers, from the garrison at Fort Mitchell, and eleven Indian children, were members of the Society.

Joseph Marshall, the celebrated half-breed, and from reputation, an ungodly man, one time owner of and possibly the first settler in the present Girard, was baptized into the church here. Thomas Carr, brother of Paddy Carr, a half-breed Irish-Indian, was another convert. Henry Perryman, a half-breed and Samuel McIntosh, a kinsman of William McIntosh the chief, were among other converts.

The Mission was discontinued by a resolution passed February 2, 1830, during the session of the Conference (South Carolina Conference) held at Columbia. Rev. Capers who inaugurated the work at Asbury, died January 29, 1855, at Columbia, and is there buried.

Mrs. M. E. Bellamy, a niece of Colonel John Crowell, the Indian Agent during the life of the Mission, now owns the property on which the school was located.

ASHCRAFT COTTON MILLS, Florence. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ASHFORD. Post office and station in the center of Houston County, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 10 miles southeast of Dothan. Population: 1900—286; 1910—479.

ASHLAND. County seat of Clay County, situated practically in the center of the county, on the Pyriton branch of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R., 25 miles southeast of Talladega, 18 miles southeast of Ironaton, and about 30 miles north of Alexander City. Altitude: 1080 feet. Population: 1880—300; 1890—635; 1900—422; 1910—1,062; 1916—1,800.

It is an incorporated town. Banks: First National, Farmers' State Bank. Newspapers: The Ashland Progress, W., Dem., established 1909. Industries: 8 graphite factories with a daily output valued at \$1,500, gristmills, oil mill, fertilizer plant, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouse. There are several graphite mines in the vicinity.

Schools: Clay County High School; city public schools. Churches: Baptist; Methodist Episcopal, South.

The early settlers of the community were not owners of slaves, and the farms have

always been worked by white labor. Diversification of crops has long been practiced, as well as fruit culture and stockraising.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 279; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 183; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 127; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1887-8, p. 93; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ASHLAND COLLEGE. A former private school for boys and girls, located at Ashland; succeeded a school conducted by the Ashland Educational Company; incorporated, February 18, 1891; and opened for students in the same year.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1892, 1898.

ASHVILLE. County seat of St. Clair County, on Big Canon Creek, in the north-central part of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Whitney, the nearest railroad station, about 20 miles southwest of Gadsden, and 120 miles north of Montgomery. Altitude: 680 feet. Population: 1870—922; 1888—200; 1900—362; 1910—278; 1916—650. It was made the county seat in 1822, and was incorporated by act of December 12, 1822, with its corporate limits including "30 acres, agreeably to the plan of the town."

The town has Methodist Episcopal, South, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Baptist churches; the Ashville Savings Bank (State); the Southern Aegis, a Democratic weekly, established in 1873; and also a cotton ginery, cotton warehouse, gristmill, sawmill, wagon-repair shop, and woodworking factory.

The locality was first settled in 1818, by John Ashe, who established a plantation, where he lived until his death in 1873. He was a senator in the first legislature of the State. The town was named in his honor. In 1821, John Ashe, John Massey, John Cunningham, Joel Chandler, and George Shortwell were appointed a commission to erect the courthouse and jail. Log buildings were put up and used for several years. Later brick structures were erected which were used until 1844, when the present courthouse was built. The complete records of the county as far back as 1821, are stored in the building. They include many valuable Indian records, early deeds, wills, etc.

Among the distinguished men of Ashville are Oran M. Roberts, a native of the town and one of the first graduates of the University of Alabama, who later moved to Texas, becoming chief justice and, later, governor; Rufus W. Cobb, governor of Alabama; Judge Burwell T. Pope; and Col. John W. Inzer.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, p. 846; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 522; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 1564; *St. Clair County News*, 1914; *Southern Aegis*, 1897.

ASPHALTUM, MALTHA AND PETROLEUM. Nonmetal substances usually found in the lower Carboniferous rocks, particularly in Russellville and Moulton Valley and on the southern slopes of Little Mountain.

They occur in the highly fossiliferous crinoidal limestone and the coarse-grained sandstones of this formation, which are often so saturated with them as to ignite when thrown into the fire. Sometimes petroleum may be seen in yellow drops on the surfaces of these rocks, but more often they are black from the maltha or tar, which on exposure hardens and oxidizes into asphaltum. Petroleum can be obtained from the same bituminous sandstones and limestones, and also from the black shale of the Devonian formation. Natural gas is quite common in many parts of the State, usually being found along with salt water. Sometimes petroleum in small quantities also accompanies it. Tar and asphaltum have been extracted in considerable quantities from the black bituminous sandstone from the top of the Little Mountain. They have also been extracted by boiling from the crinoidal limestones.

Petroleum Wells.—In the effort to obtain petroleum many wells, some of them quite deep, have been bored in different parts of the State, but the oil has not been obtained in commercial quantities. Many of these borings were made in Clarke, Washington, and Mobile Counties, where there are numerous salt wells and seeps, but petroleum in paying quantities has not been found, though salt water and natural gas have been obtained from many of them. A well in the Moulton Valley, known as Goyer Well No. 1, which was bored to a depth of 2,120 feet, is said to have had at one time a yield of 20,000 cubic feet of gas and 25 barrels of oil a day. However, the oil flow was lost and never recovered. At Cullom Springs, in Choctaw County, a deep well bored about 1886 yielded a considerable quantity of natural gas. Many of the borings in the salt region made during the War yielded, along with brine, large quantities of gas. In places the gas and salt water rise to the surface in natural seeps.

Perhaps the most abundant supply of natural gas along with salt water comes from the wells near the Bascomb race track at Mobile. The yield of each well at one time was 35,000 cubic feet per day.

See Oil and Natural Gas; and Salt Springs, Salt Lands and Salt Works.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 70-72; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of the United States*, 1914, pt. 2, pp. 347-362, with bibliography.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY, STATE BOARD OF. An ex officio executive board; established February 9, 1877; and abolished September 14, 1915. It was made up of the governor, as president, the secretary of state, the auditor and treasurer, a majority of whom were a quorum, and which was required to meet at the office of the auditor annually, on the first Wednesday in February. The attorney general was required to be present at every meeting of the board to represent the interests of the State, and to assist with his advice, or otherwise, and where the members were equally

divided upon any question, he cast the deciding vote.

It was made the duty of the board "to examine the returns made by railroad companies, and the reports of the State auditor, when no such returns have been made, and determine the valuation of the different items of property required to be returned to the State auditor, and to assess such property for taxation; and in case no return has been made by or on behalf of any such railroad companies, the board may add to the assessment which it may make against such company, a penalty of not exceeding fifty per cent thereon." The jurisdiction of the board, however, extends only to the road and rolling stock of railroad companies, all of their other property, returns of which were not required to be made to the State auditor, being assessed in the county in which it is taxable. The law also imposed upon the board the duty of assessing the valuation for taxation of long distance telephone and telegraph companies.

Railroads were at first assessed as any other corporate property. However, it early became apparent, because of conflicts and inequalities as to assessments by county officials, that some central authority should be provided. Therefore, the duty of regulating such assessments was placed upon the comptroller of public accounts, later the State auditor. By act of March 6, 1876, he was relieved of this duty, and a board of equalization of railroad companies was created, to consist of the auditor, the treasurer, and the secretary of state. The next session of the legislature, February 9, 1877, still further changed the system by providing that the governor, as president, the secretary of state, the auditor and the treasurer should constitute a board "for the assessment of property of railroad companies." This board remained in effect until abolished in 1915, as noted herein.

Very soon after the creation of the board, that portion of the law which prescribed the method to be pursued in determining the valuation of railroads was declared unconstitutional, the supreme court holding "that the general assembly cannot declare an artificial value of property." To meet the objections, in 1885 the phraseology of the law was so altered as to conform to the decision of the court.

With the creation of the railroad commission in 1881, it was made a part of its duty, on notice by the governor, to attend the meetings of the board of assessment, and if required, to give all the information it could in making railroad assessments. In 1885 an amendment of the law increased the jurisdiction of the board so as to include telegraph, sleeping car and express companies, and later on long distance telephones were included.

In 1915, a State board of equalization was created, and it took over all the duties previously performed by the board of assessment and the State tax commission, both of which were at the same time abolished.

See Equalization Board; Public Service

Commission; Railroads; Taxation and Revenues.

REFERENCES.—*Codes*, 1876, sec. 383; 1886, sec. 502; 1896, sec. 3967; 1907, secs. 2133-2145; *Acts*, 1875-76, p. 53; 1876-77, p. 6; 1884-85, p. 21; 1890-91, p. 493; 1900-01, p. 219; *General Acts*, 1907, p. 349; *State Board of Assessment v. Alabama Central R. R. Co.*, 59 Ala., p. 551; *State Auditor v. Jackson County*, 65 Ala., p. 143, and *Perry County v. Selma, Marion & Memphis R. R. Co.*, p. 391; *Purifoy v. Lamar*, 112 Ala., p. 123; *N. & D. R. R. Co. v. State*, 129 Ala., p. 142.

ASSILANAPE. An Upper Creek town, probably located on Yellow Leaf Creek in Shelby County. This creek flows into the Coosa River from the west, eight miles below the mouth of Talladega Creek. The name means "yellow, or green leaf tree," "lani," meaning both yellow and green at the same time. There is a township in the Creek Nation, Okla., known as Green Leaf Town. Dr. John R. Swanton says that he has been told that the "assi" used in this name really refers to the holly used in making the black drink. The town is supposed to have been built up by persons who had settled there because it was easy to secure these leaves for the black drink.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 393; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 103.

ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA COLLEGES. A professional organization, formed "to encourage the growth of high schools by raising college entrance requirements and fearlessly enforcing them, to elevate college standards, and to bring about a unity of educational endeavor among the colleges themselves." The association was organized at Montgomery, April 13, 1908, "by the presidents of ten of the degree-granting institutions of the State." Its constitution was adopted at a called meeting, June 24, 1908. At its third annual meeting, 1910, a body of standards and definitions was agreed upon, and a list of accredited schools prepared. Later a schedule of entrance requirements was adopted.

A rule was adopted in 1911 that "for full affiliation a high school must have a four-year course of study based on seven years of elementary work, with at least three teachers giving all their time to high school instruction, with recitation periods forty minutes each; for partial affiliation three years of high school work based on seven years of elementary work, with at least two teachers giving all their time to high school instruction, with recitation periods forty minutes each."

In 1912 it was ordered that a bulletin be printed annually, giving the names, addresses and entrance units of students admitted to the various colleges belonging to the association. Institutions members of the association are Athens College; Birmingham College; Howard College; Judson College; Southern University; University of Alabama: (1) College of arts and sciences, (2) College of en-

gineering, (3) School of law; Woman's College of Alabama.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Bulletins*, 1911-1916, 5 vols.

REFERENCES.—*Bulletins*, *supra*.

ATAGI. An Indian town on west side of Alabama River in Autauga County, also written At-tau-gee, Autagee, Autobi. Col. Hawkins gives the following description of the town and vicinity in 1798: "A small village four miles below Pau-woc-te, spread out for two miles on the right bank of the river; they have fields on both sides, but their chief dependence is on the left side; the land on the left side is rich; on the right side the pine forest extends down to At-tau-gee Creek; below this creek the land is rich."

"These people have very little intercourse with white people; although they are hospitable, and offer freely anything they have, to those who visit them. They have this singular custom, as soon as any white person has eaten of any dish and left it, the remains are thrown away, and every thing used by the guest immediately washed. They have some hogs, horses and cattle, in a very fine range, perhaps the best on the river; the land to the east as far as Ko-e-ne-cuh, and except the plains (Hi-yuc-pul-gee), is well watered, with much canebrake, a very desirable country. On the west or right side, the good land extends about five miles, and on all the creeks below At-tau-gee, it is good; some of the trees are large poplar, red oak and hickory, walnut on the margins of the creeks, and pea-vine in the valleys." Schoolcraft states that it contained 54 families in 1832. Gen. Thomas S. Woodward calls it "Dumplin town."

See Aibamu.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 36, 37.

ATASI, OR AUTOSSEE. An ancient Upper Creek town in Macon County, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Coosa River, on the south side of Tallapoosa River, below and adjoining Calabee Creek. It lies in sec. 21, T. 17 S., R. 21, E. The site was low and unhealthy. The name is derived from the Creek á'tássa, a 'war club.' A town, Atasi, perpetuates the name in the Creek Nation, Okla. De Crenay's map of 1733 contains the earliest notice of Atasi, but is spelled Atoché. It has the approximate location of later times. Some Creek towns were once situated far to the east and southeast, whence by successive removals they were at last established where they are first known to the whites. Atasi presents a case in point, for on Belen's map of 1744 there are three towns of the name. One of these is on the right bank of the Tallapoosa River. Prof. Henry S. Halbert was of the belief that these represented successive removals of the town, the first removal being to its historic site. A French census of 1760 gives the town 80 warriors, and locates it 7 French leagues from old Fort Toulouse. Atasi, with 50 hunters, Talasi and Tukabatchi, by the trade regulations of July 3, 1761, were assigned to the traders, James McQueen and T. Perriman.

Bartram spent the last week of the year 1777 in Atasi. Here he attended an Indian council, "where were assembled the greatest number of ancient venerable chiefs and warriors that I had ever beheld." Hawkins is authority for the statement that in 1766 the town had 43 gun men, and that about 1798, the number was estimated at about 80. Hawkins pays a fine tribute to an Indian woman of this town, Mrs. Richard Bailly, mother of Captain Dixon Bailly, whose family is still represented in Alabama and Florida. Hawkins calls the town "a poor, miserable looking place," but by 1813 it had probably improved. It was one of the red stick towns, and assisted in the destruction of Fort Mims. On November 29, 1813, the town was attacked and totally destroyed by Gen. John Floyd in the battle of Autossee (q. v.). Its discomfited people sought refuge elsewhere, and never attempted to rebuild.

A prehistoric mound, which still survives, stood, according to Bartram, in the limits of the town. He also found in the square a forty foot pillar. No one could tell him anything of its history. Dr. John R. Swanton hazards the conjecture that it "was undoubtedly put up for the women's ball game." Bartram is authority further for the statement that the Atasis were "of the snake family or tribe," but Dr. Swanton observes that the things Bartram saw indicated that the snake was the town mark, and that they did not refer to the Snake clan.

See Autossee, Battle of.

REFERENCES.—Bartram, *Travels* (1791), pp. 450-457; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 393; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 558-559; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 107; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek country* (1848), p. 31; Shea, *Charlevoix's New France*, vol. 6, p. 11; *American gazetteer*, 1762, vol. 1; Georgia, *Colonial records*, vol. 8, p. 52; *Mississippi provincial archives*, vol. 1, p. 9.

ATCHINA-ALGI. A small Upper Creek town, on one of the numerous tributaries of the Tallapoosa River from the west, near the Hillabee-Etowah trail, 40 miles above Niuyaxa, and probably in Randolph County. "This settlement is the farthest north of all the Creek; the land is very broken in the neighborhood."—Hawkins. It was settled from Lutchapoga (q. v.). The name signifies "cedar grove people"—atchina, cedar, and algi, people; and is sometimes spelled "Genalga." This town and Little Okfuski were destroyed, November 13, 1813, by Gen. James White in command of Tennessee troops.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 393; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 47; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 557; and *Handbook of the American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 107.

ATCHINA-HATCHI. A small Upper Creek village, settled from Kailaidshi (Kialige) town and dependent upon or tributary to the

latter. It is situated on the headwaters of Cedar Creek, and its site was east of Central. The name signifies "cedar creek"—atchina, cedar, and hatchi, creek.

See Kailaidshi.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 394; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek country* (1848), p. 49; and *Handbook of the American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 107.

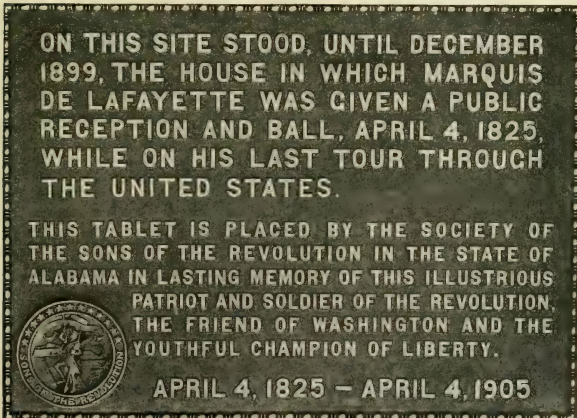
ATHAHATCHEE. An Indian town in Perry County, located in T. 20, R. 8, sec. 26, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the bridge crossing Cahaba River, on the highway from Marion to the eastern section of the county. It is two miles from Sprott, and on the old Ford plantation. The first reference to the site is found in the *Chronicles of DeSoto*, 1540, as the place where Tuskalusa received the expedition. It was one of the homes of this chief, although not the head town. It was tributary to Mauvilla. No town of historic times can be associated with this village, but Cahaba Old Town, shown on old maps, at a point about three miles to the north, may be in a sense its successor. The site covers nearly a mile square, and is some distance from the river. It is out of the overflow district. A small clear stream flows southeastward by the town, and into the river a half mile below. On the western side of the locality, over which aboriginal evidences are yet to be found, is a flat top mound, more than fifty feet in diameter, and originally about ten feet high. It has been nearly leveled by cultivation. East of the site is a lake. On the south is a large spring. Numbers of stone objects have been picked up, and large earthen vessels have been plowed up from graves in the aboriginal cemetery, which borders the lake on the east.

REFERENCE.—Narratives of DeSoto. (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 2, p. 120.

ATHENS. County seat of Limestone County, located near the center of the county, about 10 miles north of the Tennessee River, 1 mile west of Swan or Big Creek, and on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 12 miles north of Decatur, 18 miles northwest of Huntsville, and 14 miles south of the Tennessee State line. Its incorporated area includes the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 3, R. 4, W. Altitude: 695 feet. Population: 1870—887; 1880—1,500; 1890—940; 1900—1,010; 1910—1,715. It was incorporated by act of the Territorial Legislature, December 19, 1818. Its first corporate limits included 160 acres. It has electric lights, waterworks, and modern fire department. Its financial institutions are the First National Bank, Citizens Bank (State), and the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). The Alabama Courier, established in 1880, and the Limestone Democrat, established in 1891, Democratic weeklies, and the Athens Hustler, a semimonthly newspaper of independent politics, established in 1914, are published in Athens. It also has a gristmill, sawmill, cotton ginneries, compress, and warehouses, woodworking factory, planing



Building in which La Fayette was entertained in Montgomery during his visit to Alabama, 1825, now demolished



Tablet placed by Sons of the Revolution on the modern business house erected on former site of La Fayette house

"LA FAYETTE HOUSE" AND TABLET

mill, brick kiln, and general stores. Its educational institutions consist of the city public schools, including a high school; Athens College, maintained by the North Alabama Conference; and the Eighth District Agricultural School. There are church organizations and buildings of the Baptist, organized 1820; Methodist Episcopal, South, 1836; Cumberland Presbyterian, 1850; Episcopal, 1887. There is also a Masonic Hall whose cornerstone was laid in 1826.

The first settler on the lands now comprised within the town was John Craig, who established his home near the Big Spring, but was later driven away by the Indians. In 1808, Samuel Robertson brought his family and built three cabins on or near the present site of the town. He traded with the Indians until dispossessed by order of Col. Meigs, United States Indian Agent, who appointed William Wilder as sutler and storekeeper for the troops at Fort Hampton, and established him in Robertson's stead. Joseph Bell and William J. Gamble, with their families, arrived in 1817 and settled near Wilder. Soon afterward the settlers opened a trail to the Tennessee River.

In 1818, John Coffee, Robert Beatty, John D. Carroll and John Read bought, at public sale at Huntsville, for \$60 an acre, the 160 acres of land on which Athens was founded.

In 1819, Athens was chosen the county seat, and R. Tillman, Thomas Redus, J. Tucker, R. Pollock and Samuel Hundley were appointed a committee to superintend the construction of public buildings for the county. Four acres of land was set aside on which to erect "Court House, jail, stocks and pillory." The buildings were constructed of hewn logs, and finished in 1820. A brick courthouse was built in 1825, which became unsafe and was taken down in 1831. It was replaced by another, the walls of which were retained when it was again rebuilt in 1865. During the War it had been burned, together with the city buildings and other buildings in the center of the town. The county and city records were destroyed. In the courthouse there is a clock, made about 1824 by Samuel Crenshaw, who had a bell foundry at the mouth of Big Creek, on Tennessee River.

The first taverns in the town were kept by W. Wilder and C. Wilbourne. The first bricks were made in 1818 by Richard Hale; the first cabinet shop opened in the same year by R. Langham; the first saddle factory in 1819 by J. and R. McDaniel; the first wagon shop in 1820 by McGowan & Somers; the first jeweler's shop in 1821 by D. H. Friend. J. W. Exum was the first postmaster. The first newspaper was the *Alabama Republican*, established in 1819. The first school was built in 1821, on a lot donated by John McKinley. Rev. D. P. Bestor was the first teacher. Other early settlers were Capt. Nicholas Davis, Judge Daniel Coleman, Joshua L. Martin, Luke Pryor, Judge English, Thomas McClellan, Richard Brickell, the Houston, Tanner, Vasser, Sanders, Sloss,

Jones, Hobbs, Richardson, Keyes, and Walker families.

Athens has been the residence of many distinguished men, among them, Gov. Joshua L. Martin; Gov. George S. Houston; Judge W. H. English, chief justice of Arkansas; Chief Justice R. C. Brickell; Chief Justice Thomas N. McClellan and nephew, Associate Justice Thomas C. McClellan; Judge Daniel Coleman; President C. C. Thach of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute; James W. Sloss, organizer of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.; Luke Pryor, lawyer and statesman; Judge Benton Sanders; Dr. Theophilus Westmoreland, philanthropist; Thomas H. Hobbs, one of the most prominent promoters of the old South & North Railroad.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1818, 2d sess., p. 12; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 307; *Brewer, Alabama* (1872), p. 317; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 71-72; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 96; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ATHENS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

An educational institution for the training of girls and young women, located at Athens, and owned and controlled by the North Alabama Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. "The aim of Athens College is to give broad general culture. She seeks to develop her students into strong, broad-minded Christian women that they may be capable of serving humanity in all fields now open to women. She aims to train both mind and soul. It is her ambition to make this training so thorough that every young woman who leaves the college will be imbued with a high and noble purpose in life."—*Catalogue*, 1916-17.

The grounds contain a campus of about 20 acres. The buildings include founders' hall, Florence Brown memorial dormitory, Music hall, and central heating plant. To founders' hall, erected in 1843, has been added three wings. The style of architecture is Ionic. Its library is building a special room, is classed by the Dewey system, and is catalogued. A gynasium, tennis courts, basket ball equipment, and swimming pool are provided. Courses are offered in philosophy and social science in the Bible, religious education and missions, in English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, mathematics, history, biology, physics, chemistry, geology and astronomy, and home economics; and departments of music and art are open to students. Chapters of the Epworth League and of the Young Women's Christian Association are organized. There are two literary societies—The George Elliot, and the Jane Hamilton Childs. Twenty-three scholarships are awarded annually. Various medals stimulate effort. An infirmary in charge of a graduate nurse is maintained. The alumnae are organized, and a chapter exists in Birmingham. This chapter has established the Annie (Bradley) McCoy scholarship, valued at \$250, as a memorial to the wife of Bishop James H. McCoy. The college ranks as an "A" grade institution. To accommodate students not pre-

pared for college work, a separate school is provided, known as Athens College Academy. The report of the college to the State superintendent of education, September 30, 1917, shows buildings and site, valued at \$225,000; a library of 6,000 volumes; 21 teachers; 163 pupils; and a total support of \$35,248.

History.—The institution was first projected by the Tennessee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at a session held at Athens in 1842. It was chartered by the Legislature of Alabama, January 9, 1843, as the "Female Institute of the Tennessee Annual Conference," with Alexander L. P. Green, Thomas Madden, Ambrose F. Driskill, Joshua Boucher, Frederick G. Ferguson, Daniel Coleman, Ira E. Hobbs, Benjamin W. Maclin, Thomas Bass, James F. Sowell, Thomas Stith Malone, James C. Malone, William Richardson, George S. Houston, Richard W. Vasser, Jonathan McDonald and James Craig as trustees. It remained the property of the Tennessee Conference until 1870, when it passed under the control of the North Alabama Conference, organized in that year. The name was changed in 1872 to Athens Female Institute; and in 1889, to Athens Female College. The present name was adopted in 1915. The original charter limited the property which the institution could hold to \$60,000; but, by an amendment of 1915, the amount was increased to \$1,000,000.

The school opened in the fall of 1843 in the two story academy building above referred to. The first president, Rev. Dr. Richard Henderson Rivers, was a gifted educator and divine. He served acceptably for six years, and gave happy tone and direction to the ideals of Christian culture and education for which the institution stood. The first class, consisting of two graduates, received their diplomas in 1846. Rev. F. G. Ferguson and wife were members of the first faculty. From 1849 to 1858 the school had four presidents. From 1858 through the entire War period and for two years afterward, its head was the accomplished Mrs. Jane Hamilton Childs. During the four years of war and while Athens was often occupied by Federal soldiers, its property was never damaged, nor its privacy intruded upon. Classes were regularly graduated every year.

Buildings.—The lots on which the main building was erected were acquired from Thomas Maclin, Ben W. Maclin, Thomas H. Hobbs and Rebecca Hobbs as a practical gift, although the deed, dated February 8, 1843, recites a nominal consideration of \$100. Another tract, known as the north campus, was given by Robert Beaty. Since 1822, on the latter tract an institution, known as Athens Female Academy, had been in operation, housed in a large two-story frame building. On the incorporation of the institute the academy was discontinued.

The first building was erected in 1843 and 1844. It was built by popular subscriptions, at a probable cost of about \$40,000. The plans were drawn by Gen. Hiram H. Higgins, the woodwork was done under the superintend-

ence of Ira E. Hobbs, and brick work, under James M. Brundidge. The historian of the college, Miss Mary N. Moore, says:

"One indisputable evidence of the character of all of these individuals shines forth in the splendid old building now known as Founders' Hall, which still graces the college campus. The beautiful classic outline of this building, unmarred as it originally was by any touch of incongruous architecture, furnishes evidence of the integrity to architectural ideals of the one who drew the plans, while the massive brick walls, twenty-four inches thick, with all partition walls of solid brick, are additional evidence of the sturdy integrity of the builder."

Finances.—Until 1893 practically the sole support of the school was the tuition, dormitory and other fees received from pupils. The original buildings had been erected by private donations, and kept in repair, partly from similar sources, and from the fees. The salaries of the president and faculty were met from fees, the former assuming responsibility for payment. The furniture and equipment was regarded as the property of the presidents for the time being, and which they usually removed or disposed of on the conclusion of this service. A plan existed from the beginning whereby the presidents paid to the trustees 6 per cent or the total receipts from tuition fees. This was expended for repairs and general upkeep. Such a system or rather lack of system could not in the nature of the case, ever succeed in building a permanent institution.

In 1893 the North Alabama Conference made its first annual assessment of \$500 for the college. From time to time larger plans have been projected, until at the session of the Conference in 1914 an endowment campaign for \$100,000, and for \$25,000 to meet certain outstanding obligations, was authorized. Financial agents, whose names are accessible, with the first year only of their service, are Rev. Fielding H. Harris, 1845; Rev. Dr. M. G. Williams, 1888; Rev. Dr. John B. Gregory, 1891; Rev. John W. Norton, 1894; Rev. R. A. Thompson, 1902.

Presidents, Board of Trustees.—Judge Daniel Coleman, 1843-1857; William Richardson, 1857-1867; George S. Houston, 1867-187—; John Tanner, 1879-1892; Benton Sanders, 1892-1896; W. T. Sanders, 1896—.

Presidents.—Rev. Dr. Richard H. Rivers, 1843-1849; Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hubbard, 1849-1852; Rev. Smith W. Moore, 1852-1853; Rev. Isham Finley, 1853-1855; Prof. George E. Naff, 1855-1858; Mrs. Jane Hamilton Childs, 1858-1867; Rev. James M. Wright, 1867-1873; Rev. James K. Armstrong, 1873-1877; Prof. C. Lozo Smith, 1877-1883; Dr. Wm. A. Rogers, 1883-1884; Mrs. Lila Thoch, 1884; Rev. Dr. Marcus G. Williams, 1884-1892; Dr. Howard Key, 1892-1893; Rev. Dr. Virgil O. Hawkins, 1893-1895; Rev. Dr. Zach A. Parker, 1895-1898; Dr. H. W. Browder, 1898-1900; Rev. Hiram G. Davis, 1900-1902; Rev. Dr. E. M. Glenn, 1902-1904; Miss Mary Norman Moore (now wife of

Bishop James H. McCoy), 1904-1916; Rev. B. E. Glasgow, 1916—.

REFERENCES.—Miss Mary N. Moore, *History of Athens College* (1916); Acts, 1842-43, p. 86; West, *History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893), pp. 631-633; *Catalogues*, 1887-1917; *Calendar*, 1912; *The Oracle* (annual) 1908-1914, ill.; *The Athenian* (periodical) 1904-1910; *Maid of Athens*, ill., 1914-1915.

ATHLETICS. Systematized play or sport, so planned as to bring about improved physical development, as well as the encouragement of contests through organized games. In pioneer times the physical exercise demanded in exploration, the clearing of forests, the planting, tilling and harvesting of crops, and other labors of the field and farm, and in the chase, practically absorbed all of the energies of both young and old. And yet throughout the colonial and pioneer periods, contests of physical strength and prowess very generally obtained among all classes. Among the Indians the "ball play" and the "chunkee game," elsewhere described, were the favorites, and indeed practically the only forms of vigorous physical exercise among the aborigines, in which the element of play entered. Among the early settlers, there were such games as running, jumping, wrestling, climbing, and lifting. Among boys town ball, hide and seek, chasing the fox, jumping the rope and bull pen obtained. At times the physical strength of the men, and indeed whole communities, were put to the test through brawls and free-for-all fights. On election days, court days, sales days, and sometimes at camp meetings and other religious gatherings, such fights would take place. The wealthier young men engaged in such sports as riding, horse racing and fox hunting. The Confederate war period found a vigorous and healthy manhood ready to enlist in the ranks for the defense of the contentions of the south and southern leaders, and their endurance, under conditions of the most trying and discouraging character, for 4 weary years, in which they were often half fed and half clad, indicates their physical preparation and equipment.

However, the employment of physical exercise for the purpose of keeping the body fit and in health was of later development; and it was not until within the last 40 years that athletics, as at present commonly understood, found a place in the life of the state. The dates are uncertain, since the growth of interest in the subject was so gradual as to practically leave no trace of beginnings. Baseball in its new form found a ready place in all the schools, and was the first of the so-called professional and intercollegiate games introduced. Just when league games came to be regularly played in Alabama has not been ascertained, but Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery have been league towns for at least a quarter of a century.

Athletics at the University.—In its present form athletics at the University of Alabama has had its development since 1887. Prior to that time students received their physical

training from service in the corps of cadets. All students not physically disabled were enrolled in one of the other of the cadet corps, and were required to do regular military duty, including daily drill. Dr. Eugene A. Smith is authority for the statement, however, that very soon after the reorganization of the University in 1871, baseball aroused the interest of the students, who early caught the contagion of the great national game. Dr. James K. Powers, later president of the University, was captain of a baseball team during the first session after reorganization. During the period from 1872 to 1884 several clubs were organized. In 1878 a record is preserved of the Hiawatha, the Pastimes, and the Calhounians. Games were played under the Spalding rules. It appears that match games about this time were played in Tuscaloosa, Livingston, Selma and probably other points. The "curved ball" was brought to the University by the present Judge Adrian S. Vandegraaff from Yale. In 1884 on commencement day the Varsity nine played the Pastimes on the campus, winning by a score of 28 to 2. The following day Varsity went to Birmingham and played the local team there, with a score of 15 to 0 after five innings, during which not a Birmingham player reached first base. In the fall of 1889 Hugh Morrow became pitcher of the University team, and in that capacity he served until 1894. Dr. Smith, above quoted, states that he was the greatest pitcher the University ever had.

Modern football at the University was introduced in 1893, with the organization of a team by William G. Little of Livingston, of which he was captain, and F. T. Bush manager. Of the old form of play Dr. Smith says: "Previous to that time the students played a game of football amongst themselves very differently constituted, for they chose sides and kicked the ball about over the campus. The ball was not touched by hand, and the side won which could force the ball permanently into the opponents' territory. Naturally there were many casualties resulting from this style of play, but they were never serious, being only in the form of barked shins." During the seasons of 1893 and 1894 no games were won by the University from other college teams.

Track athletics dates from 1888. In that year a third of a mile cinder track was built. The first track contest in an annual field day exercise was with Tulane University, in which that institution won all events. Basketball was first played in 1903. About that time, or a little later, the first co-ed basketball team was organized. Details of tennis are not available, but a list of tennis players are to be found in the *Corolla* for 1892. Considerable interest has been shown in cross-country running, in which the University has had many successes.

Other Institutions.—In Howard College, Southern University, Birmingham College, Spring Hill College, Marion Institute and many other state, denominational and private institutions, well equipped gymnasiums are provided. These aids to physical development

are not, however, confined to higher institutions, but numbers of high schools and smaller private institutions notably in the larger cities are so provided. Similar equipment will be found at the Alabama Girls' Technical School, Athens College, Woman's College of Alabama, and also in numerous other institutions devoted to the education of women. In many cases swimming pools have been opened, as at Athens College and Woman's College. Many inter-collegiate state games are played during the season, including baseball, football and basketball. From the smaller institutions the larger are recruited, and many stars on varsity teams first had their inspiration and preliminary preparation in old field schools, in high schools and academies.

Y. M. C. A. Athletics.—With the establishment of Young Men's Christian Association headquarters or rooms, one of the first of the many activities engaging these organizations was the equipment of gymnasiums. Of course the character and extent of such equipment were dependent upon the strength of the several organizations. However, even in rented quarters, Y. M. C. A. boards have always provided some form of physical exercise, and have otherwise emphasized the importance of physical development. In the associations at Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery physical directors are provided.

Athletic Clubs.—In the larger cities and towns athletic clubs, with more or less pretentious quarters, and in some cases in handsome separate buildings, clubs are organized, having as their purpose the encouragement of organized sport, and the control of contests in their localities. The Birmingham Athletic Club is an admirable example of a well planned and well conducted club of this character. In some localities there are privately maintained athletic quarters, whose promoters not only afford the opportunity for physical training for young men, professional and non-professional athletes, but who conduct contests in their localities in the absence of regularly organized clubs.

Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Association.—This association was formed in Atlanta, December 22, 1894. Some of the valuable results from organization were the definition of professionalism, provision for a tribunal to determine contests, the trial of players, the organization of games, etc. Its individual members are scattered throughout the south. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Howard College and the University of Alabama are members of the association.

ATLANTA AND ST. ANDREWS BAY RAILWAY COMPANY. Chartered under the general laws of Alabama, February 14, 1906; and also under the laws of Florida. The road extends from Dothan, Ala., to Panama City, Fla.; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 84.38, side tracks, 6.00, total, 90.38; mileage operated in Alabama—main track, 16; capital stock authorized—common, \$1,000,000, no preferred stock; actually issued, \$300,000; shares,

\$100, voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$850,000. Practically the entire stock of this company is owned by the Enterprise Lumber Co. The company has trackage rights over the road of the St. Andrews Bay Railroad & Terminal Co. from Panama City to St. Andrews, Fla., a distance of 2.33 miles. It connects at Dothan with the Central of Georgia, and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads, and with the L. & N. Railroad at Cottondale, Fla.

REFERENCE.—*Annual report to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915.*

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY. Chartered August 10, 1914, under the general laws of the State of Georgia, and represents the consolidation of several other railroad companies as noted below; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 642.22, side tracks, 177.56, total, 819.78; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 154.03; capital stock authorized and outstanding—\$30,000,000; shares \$100; voting power, one vote a share.—*Annual Reports of Company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915 and 1916.*

The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. was chartered April 20, 1905, in Georgia, for the purpose of building an extension of the Atlantic & Birmingham Railway from Montezuma, Ga., to Birmingham, Ala., about 261 miles. The road was completed as far as Talladega by October 1, 1907, and to Pelham, September 6, 1908, and on the same date trackage, passenger and freight terminal rights were leased from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (q. v.) between Pelham and Birmingham.

On April 12, 1906, the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. consolidated, without change of name, with the Atlantic & Birmingham Railway Co., a Georgia corporation, and about the same time it acquired control of the Alabama Terminal Co. whose terminal facilities in the city of Birmingham it still uses. On July 1, the Eastern Railway of Alabama, extending from Stockdale to Pyliton, 19.8 miles, was conveyed by deed to this company from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. With this road, the A. B. & A. acquired the lease held by the Eastern Railway of Alabama on the Alabama Northern Railway, between Pyliton and Ashland, 7.15 miles. On July 1, 1907, the Alabama Northern Railway was purchased by the A. B. & A., payment being made in stock and bonds of the latter. On July 1, 1909, default was made on interest payments on the company's bonds, and H. M. Atkinson and P. S. Arkwright were appointed receivers on January 2, 1910. On March 19, S. F. Parrott was appointed coreceiver to succeed P. S. Arkwright, resigned. Because of Mr. Parrott's death, H. M. Atkinson was appointed sole receiver on September 28. Later S. L. Schoonmaker was appointed coreceiver. In 1913 E. T. Lamb was made sole receiver. The extension of the road from Pelham to Birmingham was completed and opened for

traffic May 22, 1910. This completed the line from Brunswick, Ga., to the Birmingham district as originally planned, and the contract with the L. & N. Railroad Co. for trackage rights between Pelham and Birmingham and the use of its terminal facilities in Birmingham was thereupon terminated.

On July 5, 1913, Judge Don Pardee, of the Federal Court in Atlanta, Ga., upon petition of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass., trustee of the first-mortgage bondholders, ordered foreclosure and sale of the property of the A. B. & A. Railroad Co., Georgia Terminal Co., and the Alabama Terminal Co. The sale was made on June 5 and 6, 1914, and the property of the three companies was bid in by Martin D. Wyly and Frederick Beltz—\$4,641,000 for the A. B. & A. Railroad, \$123,500 for the Georgia Terminal, and \$715,000 for the Alabama Terminal, the sale subject to all existing charges and obligations. The court reserved the right to resume possession of and resell the property if the terms of the sale were not complied with. The purchasers reorganized the company under the name of the Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Co. in August, 1914, but later notified the court that, on account of financial conditions, they were unable to complete the purchase. Accordingly, on December 1, Judge Pardee, again placed the property in the receivers' hands who operated it for the bondholders until December 30, 1915, when the purchasers finally complied with the terms of the sale, and the court ordered the delivery of all the properties of the three companies to the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Co. at midnight, December 31, 1915. The combined properties have been operated by the reorganized company since the last-mentioned date.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of railroads*, 1905, et seq.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD. Chartered in Virginia, March 14, 1836; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 5,029.37, side tracks, 1,145.07, total, 6,174.44; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 247.61, side tracks, 48.65, total 296.26; capital stock authorized—common, \$100,000,000, no preferred stock; actually issued, \$68,754,700; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$136,493,135.—Annual Report of the Company to Alabama Railroad Commission, 1915.

The history of this company in Alabama began with its absorption of the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Co., (known as the Plant System,) on July 1, 1902. The latter was organized on November 26, 1879, by the purchasers of the old Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Co., of Georgia, which had been sold under foreclosure on November 4, 1879.

In July, 1890, the Plant Investment Co., which controlled the Savannah, Florida & Western, acquired a controlling interest in the Alabama Midland Railroad Co. The last-named company was chartered under the Alabama general laws in March, 1887, and in Georgia in October. The two companies

were consolidated October 22, 1888, and the entire line from Bainbridge, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., 175 miles, and a branch from Sprague Junction to Luverne, 33.5 miles, were completed. Upon its purchase by the "Plant System," the Alabama Midland was merged with the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway.

On September 2, 1901, the latter company purchased and consolidated into its system, the Southwestern Alabama Railway Co., chartered in 1897 for the purpose of building a railroad between Newton and Elba, 37.22 miles. The road was opened throughout in October, 1898. The company was a subsidiary of the "Plant System" from the first and never owned any rolling stock.

The Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Co. was merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. on July 1, 1902, as shown above. In October of the same year the new company arranged to obtain the control of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (q. v.), by the purchase of \$30,600,000 of its capital stock for the sum of \$50,000,000. The purchase was completed February 14, 1903, payment being made, \$10,000,000 in cash, \$5,000,000 in Atlantic Coast Line common stock, and \$35,000,000 in Atlantic Coast Line 4 per cent 50-year gold bonds.

With the Savannah, Florida & Western, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. acquired the old Abbeville Southern Railway, between Grimes and Abbeville, 26.9 miles. This company was chartered under general laws of Alabama, September 27, 1892, and opened its road, December 1, 1893. On September 2, 1901, the road was merged into the Savannah, Florida & Western, as shown above.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. are joint lessees of the Georgia Railroad (q. v.).

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of railroads*: Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., *Annual reports*, 1903-1915.

ATMORE. Post office and incorporated town, in the southwestern corner of Escambia County, on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Altitude: 281 feet. Population: 1910—1,060. It was settled in 1870, and incorporated in 1907, under the general municipal code. The corporate limits extend 1½ miles north and south and 1½ miles east and west.

The town has electric lights, sewerage system, and waterworks. The First National Bank, and the Bank of Atmore (State), take care of the financial interests of the community. The Atmore Record, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1903, is published there. Its industries consist of an ice plant, electric-light plant of the Carney mills, and the Carney lumber plant, capacity 75,000 feet daily. More than 100 car loads of strawberries and peaches are shipped annually from Atmore. Besides the city public schools, it has the Escambia County High School. Its churches are the Methodist Episcopal, South; Baptist; and Episcopal.

Previous to the coming of the railroad, the

locality was settled by William L. Williams, whose establishment was situated at the crossing of the Monroeville and Pensacola, and the Brewton and Bay Minette public roads. Upon the completion of the railroad, the station was called Williams Station in honor of the first settler. In 1895, the name was changed to Atmore, for C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Although of comparatively recent development, the town of Atmore is in historic country. Nearby is a small Indian reservation on which there are still about 45 Indians. The former home and the grave of the famous Indian chief, William Weatherford, are on Little River across the line in the northern part of Baldwin County.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ATTALLA. Post office and incorporated town in the central part of Etowah County, sec. 3, T. 12, R. 5, E., on the main lines of the Louisville & Nashville, Alabama Great Southern, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroads, 2½ miles west of Alabama City, 5 miles west of Gadsden, 195 miles west of Atlanta, Ga., 55 miles southwest of Rome, Ga., 92 miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn., and 69 miles north of Birmingham. It is on the Huntsville and Tuscaloosa public road; and is situated on the plateau of Lookout Mountain, at its southern extremity, and within 5 miles of the Coosa River. Altitude: 530 feet. Population: 1872—300; 1888—400; 1912—2,513; 1916—4,000. The Merchants' & Farmers' Bank (State), and the Attalla Bank (State) are located in the town, and the Attalla Herald, a Democratic semi-weekly newspaper, established in 1888, is published there. Its industries are a pipe plant; hosiery mills; 50 coke ovens; 2 cotton ginneries; 2 cotton compresses, one operated by electricity; 2 marble yards; a foundry; 2 stave and heading mills; 1 cottonseed oil mill; 1 grain and mixed-feed mill; ore and coal mines; marble and sandstone quarries; ice plant; waterworks; and electric light and power plants owned by the city, but leased to and operated by the Alabama Power Co., at Gadsden.

The town was founded in 1870, on land donated by W. C. Hammond, and was incorporated February 5, 1872. It has a city hall; concrete jail; fire department, partly volunteer, partly paid; a water system equipped with standpipe on the mountain-side, developing by gravity a pressure of 60 pounds or more in the mains; 7 miles of sanitary sewerage; gas and electric light plants; cherted streets; 5 miles of paved sidewalks; and electric street railway connecting it with Alabama City and Gadsden.

Attalla has Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, and Seventh Day Adventist churches. The site for the first church was given for that purpose by Judge Henry Perkins in 1870. The Etowah County High

School is located there, and it also has good public schools, as well as public playgrounds and parks in the heart of the city.

The town occupies the site of an Indian village which was of considerable importance during the Creek War. It was the home of Capt. John Brown, a famous Indian, whose daughters, Catherine and Anna, established the Creek-Path Town Mission School in 1820, with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Potter and D. S. Butterick of the Tennessee Mission. The first white settler among the Indians was John Radcliff, 1800. The settlement was first known as "Atale," meaning "the farming Indians." It was here that David Brown, an Indian, assisted Rev. D. S. Butterick in the preparation of the "Cherokee Spelling Book." In 1859, John S. Moragne bought mineral lands at Attalla and sunk what was probably the first mine shaft in northeast Alabama. In 1871, he shipped the first ore out of the State to Wheeling, W. Va. Other early settlers were W. C. Hammond, Henry Perkins, Dr. Thomas Edwards, Rev. James Scales, John Latham, E. J. Holcomb, and A. Gray, the first postmaster.

The first post office was established 1 mile from the present site, and was known as Bennettsville. In addition to its industrial interests, Attalla is noted as a cotton market, not only for Etowah County, but for the contiguous counties. More than 75,000 bales were warehoused and shipped in 1915.

The Indian relics of the vicinity are "Kusanunchi," or Creek-Path; and "Tsu-sanya-sah," Ruins-of-a-Great-City; and the site of the home of Capt. John Brown.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1871, pp. 261-264; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 350, 354, 500; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9; and *Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 10, 1915.

ATTALLA HOSIERY MILLS. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. One of the constitutional officers of the executive department of the State government. The supreme court can recognize no other representative, in proceedings before that tribunal in the name of the State. The attorney general is elected by the people for a term of four years; no person not 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States 7 years, and of the State 5 years next preceding his election is eligible to the office; he is prohibited from receiving any fees, costs or perquisites other than his prescribed salary; he may be removed only by impeachment before the State senate, for wilful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, intemperance, or an offense involving moral turpitude while in office, on charges preferred by the house of representatives; he is ineligible to succeed himself; and he must keep his office at the State capitol.

His duties are to advise the executive officers "in writing, or otherwise on any question of law connected with the interests of the

State, or with the duties of any of the departments;" to "give his opinion to the chairman of the judiciary committee of either house, when required, upon any matter under the consideration of the committee;" to prepare "all contracts and writings in relation to any matter in which the State is interested;" to represent the State in civil and criminal cases in the supreme court, and also in all causes "other than criminal" in the courts of Montgomery County, and "when required to do so by the governor, in writing, shall appear in the courts of other states, or of the United States, in any cause in which the State may be interested in the result;" to superintend the collection of notes for school lands; to make a biennial report to the governor in every even-numbered year; to preserve copies of his opinions and correspondence; to keep dockets of civil suits and claims in his hands; to have charge of proceedings for the impeachment of officers under section 174 of the constitution; and to represent the public service commission in proceedings instituted by or against it. The authority of the attorney general, in the name of the State, to enjoin an unlawful rate affecting the public generally, was upheld by the supreme court in the case of *State ex rel. Martin, Attorney General v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.*, finally decided June 30, 1916.

The powers and duties of the office were greatly enlarged in 1915. An act of September 22 confers authority upon him in person or by an assistant to appear before any grand jury in the State, and to present any matter or charge to them for investigation, and to prepare and present indictments to the grand jury for any violation of the laws of the State; and to superintend and direct, either in person or by assistant, either before or after indictment, the prosecution of any criminal cause in any of the courts of the State. He is required to give circuit solicitors any opinion, instruction or advice necessary or proper to aid them in the discharge of their duties, either by circular or personal letter; and may direct any solicitor to assist in the investigation or prosecution of any cause in which the State is interested. He is authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires it, to retain and employ, with the approval of the governor, such attorneys and counselors at law as he thinks necessary to the proper conduct of the public business; to incur such expenses as may be necessary in the investigation of violations of the criminal law, in the prosecution of crime, and in the conduct, investigation and prosecution of any civil cause in which the State is interested or its revenues involved, and for the traveling expenses of himself, his assistants, and solicitors when traveling in obedience to the direction of the attorney general, in the performance of their duties, and such other incidental expenses of the office as may be necessary. Section 4 of this act is modeled on the Federal statute, under the terms of which the Attorney General of the United States makes similar employments.

Ex Officio Duties.—In addition to his regular duties, the attorney general is required to perform many ex officio services. In 1879, the governor, attorney general, and auditor, were constituted a board of compromise, which was authorized "to adjust, compromise and settle," claims of the State against any person or public officer, or his sureties, etc. In 1881, it became his duty to be present, with the governor and secretary of state, when the returns of all elections required by law to be sent to the latter were counted. Until the creation of the State board of equalization in 1915, supplanting the old State board of assessment of railroad property, he was required to attend every meeting of the latter, and assist with his advice, and, in cases where the board was equally divided on any question, to cast the deciding vote.

In 1893, the legislature required his presence, with the treasurer and the secretary of state, at the destruction of all fertilizer tags remaining on hand in the office of the commissioner of agriculture at the end of the year, and it is his duty to proceed against the commissioner and his bondsmen for the value of such tags as are not accounted for within 60 days after the expiration of the year. Under the constitution of 1901 he is required to serve as a member of the State board of pardons; in 1903, he was appointed a member of the capitol building commission (q. v.) and in 1911, he received a similar appointment; in 1907, the governor, the superintendent of education, and the attorney general were named as a board for the compromise of State school lands; in 1911 he was made a member of the board of managers of the State training school for girls; in 1915, he was placed on the board of Confederate pension commissioners (q. v.), and a law reform commission (q. v.) to consider sundry subjects of legislation to be submitted to the next session of the legislature; and in 1915, he was further required to examine the titles of sixteenth section lands, certified by the State superintendent of education and auditor as claimed adversely for more than 20 years prior to May 1, 1908, and to advise the State whether or not a patent should issue.

Early History.—The office dates from 1807, when the territorial legislature provided for the appointment of an attorney general for certain specified portions of Mississippi Territory, one of which included the country now embraced within the State of Alabama. In 1818, an act was passed, laying off Alabama Territory into three districts, and providing an attorney general in each, the compensation of each to be \$450 a year. The office was carried into the constitution of the State in 1819, the attorney general to be elected by joint vote of the legislature, and to hold office four years. Since 1876 he has been elected by the people. The constitution of 1868 made the attorney general one of the executive officers of the State, the office prior to that date being classed with the judiciary. Soon after the formation of the State, the

attorney general, in addition to other duties, was required to perform the duties of solicitor in the judicial circuit which embraced the seat of the State government. The code of 1852 required him to give bond in the sum of \$10,000, or more when in the opinion of the governor the public interest demanded it. In 1866 the office was reorganized, and the powers and duties enlarged.

Official Reports.—Until the code of 1867, section 108, subdivision 5, there was no requirement that the attorney general should make reports. The law referred to provided that he must in November annually make to the governor a report, in which among other things he should make such suggestions, tending to the suppression of crime as he may deem proper. The present statutory requirement is that he shall accompany his report "with such suggestions tending to the suppression of crime and the improvement of the criminal administration as he may deem proper." In 1884, the first printed report was issued, covering the period from October, 1882, to October, 1884. These have appeared every two years regularly from that date through 1916. However, there was no provision for printing the report until the adoption of an act of February 21, 1893, amending the subdivision referred to, which also materially enlarged the scope of the contents of the report. This also prescribed that the report "also contain such opinions of the attorney general as may be deemed of public interest." The biennial report for 1894-1896 was the first to contain copies of such opinions. These have appeared regularly, with one or two exceptions, in subsequent reports and constitute an interesting body of literature, particularly in the field of official administration, State and county. The reports include statements of the number of criminal cases disposed of in the entire year, as shown by reports of solicitors, the number of convictions, the number of acquittals, number of nolle prosequis, number of cases appealed or otherwise disposed of, number of sentences to death, number of sentences to the penitentiary, number of other sentences, including fines, with totals.

Salaries, Terms and Assistants.—The salary of the first attorney general of Mississippi Territory was \$450 a year; in 1819 he was allowed \$625 a year, with fees for prosecutions in circuit courts and in the supreme court which were allowed solicitors for like services; in 1833 the salary was again reduced to \$425, with fees; in 1866, it was increased to \$2,000; in 1876, it was again reduced to \$1,500; in 1890, it was increased to \$2,500, with no fees or commissions; and in 1907, it was increased to \$3,000, which he now receives.

The term of office from the first was four years, but the constitution of 1868 reduced this to two years. It was fixed at four years in 1901, and has not since been changed.

He was allowed no clerical assistance until 1896, when the code authorized the employment of a clerk at a salary of \$600. In 1903, the clerk's salary was increased to \$1,000 a

year; in 1907 an assistant attorney general, at \$1,500 a year, was authorized; also the employment of a stenographer, at \$750, which in 1909 was increased to \$900. In 1911 an additional assistant attorney general was authorized at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. In 1915, authority was given to employ such clerical assistance in his office as he considered necessary and to fix their compensation, with the approval of the governor. In 1915 the assistants were required to execute a bond in a surety company for \$3,000 each.

In the same year appropriations were made for salaries of himself, his assistants and clerical force, as follows: attorney general, \$3,000; first assistant, \$1,800; second assistant, \$1,500; stenographer, \$900.

Attorneys General.—Henry Hitchcock, 1819-1823; Thomas White, 1823-1825; Constantine Perkins, 1825-1832; Peter Martin, 1832-1836; Alexander B. Meek, 1836; John D. Phelan, 1836-1838; Lincoln Clark, 1838-1839; Matthew W. Lindsay, 1839-1843; Thomas D. Clarke, 1843-1847; William H. Martin, 1847; Marion A. Baldwin, 1847-1865; John W. A. Sanford, 1865-1868; Joshua Morse, 1868-1870; John W. A. Sanford, 1870-1872; Benjamin Gardner, 1872-1874; John W. A. Sanford, 1874-1878; Henry C. Tompkins, 1878-1884; Thomas N. McClellan, 1884-1889; William L. Martin, 1889-1894; William C. Fitts, 1894-1898; Charles G. Brown, 1898-1903; Massey Wilson, 1903-1907; Alexander M. Garber, 1907-1911; Robert C. Brickell, 1911-1915; William L. Martin, 1915-

PUBLICATIONS.—*Biennial Reports*, 1882-1916, 16 vols.; Wm. C. Fitts, Attorney General, *Title to real estate of Alabama Girls' Industrial School* (1895); and numerous *Briefs* in cases in the Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States Supreme Court.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 124, 174; *Toulmin, Digest*, 1823, pp. 24, 25, 681; *Aikin, Digest*, 1833, p. 368; *Codes*, 1852, sec. 71; 1867, secs. 108, 109; 1876, secs. 110, 243; 1886, secs. 70, 500, 501; 1896, sec. 2031; 1907, secs. 422, 634-640, 1593, 5723, 7125; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 719-721; *Ex parte State*, 113 Ala. p. 85. See *Supreme Court Reports* for various impeachment cases, *passim*. In the three cases of the *State ex rel. Daly*, *State ex rel. Turner*, and *State ex rel. Martin v. Henderson*, 74 Southern Reporter, p. 344, the supreme court passed upon the act of September 22, 1915, and defined the respective powers of the governor and attorney general. The briefs in these cases are important contributions to the history of the office, and of the many interesting and important points raised. The authority of the attorney general to enjoin rates is reported in the case of the *State ex rel. Martin, Attorney General, v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.*, 72 Southern Reporter, p. 496; and for a review of the case involving the authority of the attorney general see *Briefs* for Appellant. The daily newspapers for 1916 carry full proceedings incident to the Girard liquor raids and the Madison County prosecutions, conducted

under the direction of Attorney General W. L. Martin.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. See Courts; Lawyers.

AUBURN. Post office, educational center and incorporated town, in the central part of Lee County, on the Western Railway of Alabama, 7 miles west of Opelika, about 30 miles southwest of West Point, 59 miles northeast of Montgomery, and 32 miles northwest of Columbus, Ga. Altitude: 698 feet. Population: 1870—1,018; 1880—1,000; 1890—1,440; 1900—1,447; 1910—1,408. The locality was settled at an early date. When the town was incorporated, it was a part of Macon County. It has electric lights, water-works, well drained streets, and sidewalks.

Among the early settlers were the Mitchel, Frazer, Moore, Nunn, Harris, Hurst, Hurt, Wright, Samford, Gay, Cobb, Cooper, Cuillars, Holifield, McElhaney, Grout, Gachet, Lampkin, Drake, Bedell, Bostick, Reese, Riley, Dillard and Glenn families, who came from 1835 to 1850. The Wimberly, Dowdell and Harrison families came later.

In 1858, the Alabama Conference Methodist Episcopal, South, established a college at Auburn, called the East Alabama Male College (q. v.). It had a fine record, but had hardly entered upon its career, when the exigencies of war closed its doors. In 1872, the institution was presented to the State of Alabama as a nucleus for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, now Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 316; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 143 *et seq.*; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

AUBURN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. A society of former graduates and students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The headquarters of the Association are at Auburn, with Leslie L. Gilbert, Executive Secretary. John V. Denson, Opelika is President, Moses F. Kahn, Montgomery, Vice President, Jerry Gwin, Birmingham, Second Vice-President, are the officers, and W. H. Blake, Sheffield, Elery Edwards, New York, A. C. Crowder, Birmingham, Thomas Bragg, Birmingham, Haygood Paterson, Montgomery, J. Oliver Sims, Pensacola, John P. Illges, Columbus, Ga., and Walker Reynolds, Anniston, form the Executive committee or Council.

Local Chapters of the Association are located at: Auburn, Birmingham, Montgomery, Dothan, Columbus, Ga., New York City, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Association publishes the *Auburn Alumnus*, established in 1913. James R. Rutland was editor-in-chief 1913-1920. L. L. Gilbert, Secretary of the Association, is now editor.

REFERENCES.—The *Auburn Alumnus*, files in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

AUBURN BRANCH RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.

AUBURN SUMMER SCHOOL. See Polytechnic Institute, The Alabama.

AUCHEUCAULA. A Creek Indian town in Talladega County, on the north side of Ochuecola Creek, a short distance above its influx into the Coosa River. A part of the town may have been in Coosa County. On modern maps the alternative name is Peckerwood Creek.

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1; LaTourrette, Map of Alabama (1838).

AUDITOR, THE STATE. One of the constitutional offices of the executive department of the State government. He is elected by the people for a term of four years; no person not 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States 7 years, and of the State 5 years next preceding his election is eligible to the office; he is prohibited from receiving any fees, costs or perquisites other than his prescribed salary; he may be removed only by impeachment before the State senate, for wilful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, intemperance, or an offense involving moral turpitude while in office, on charges preferred by the house of representatives; he is ineligible to succeed himself; and he must keep his office at the State capitol.

He is required by section 137 of the constitution to make a full and complete report to the governor, at a time fixed by the legislature, showing "the receipts and disbursements of every character, all claims audited and paid out, by items, and all taxes and revenues collected and paid into the treasury, and the sources thereof." He has full supervision over all phases of the State's fiscal affairs; receipts and disbursements are made upon his certification or warrant, and in his office are kept detailed accounts of the financial operations of all the State departments together with all State revenues and taxes, and of school funds, trust funds, special funds, and funds arising from the sale of public lands; of the State bonds issued and redeemed and all interest payments. He is required to audit and adjust the accounts of all public officers; keep a regular account with every person in each county who is by law authorized to collect and receive any part of the State revenue; to adjust all claims against the State; to prescribe the forms to be used by all public officers in collecting, keeping account of and making returns of all State revenues; to have printed immediately after each session of the legislature, all revenue laws passed at such sessions; to proceed against all defaulters as provided by law. In the report required by the constitution to be made to the governor, he must include a detailed statement of all payments made from the contingent fund, and must "perform such other duties in relation to the fiscal affairs of the state as are, or may be required of him by law." It is further provided that, "the enforcement of the revenue laws of the State shall be under the general supervision and direction of the state

auditor, who shall, by general rules, and, if need be, by special instructions, direct the tax assessors and tax collectors in the discharge of their duties."

To carry on the work and duties imposed clerical help is authorized, namely, a chief clerk, a warrant clerk, a general bookkeeper, a land clerk, a filing clerk, a pension clerk and a stenographer.

Comptroller of Public Accounts.—The office was created as the comptroller of public accounts by the first State constitution, elections being made annually by joint vote of both houses of the legislature. It was a survival under the State organization of the Territorial auditor of public accounts, first provided for in the government of Mississippi Territory by an act of the legislative council and house of representatives, March 1, 1806, which authorized the governor to appoint, "for the time being," an auditor of public accounts. The office, under the same title and with the same duties and powers, was carried into the organization of the government of Alabama Territory by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1817.

The constitution of 1819 provided that "the comptroller of public accounts shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities heretofore appertaining to the office of auditor of public accounts." The office under the same title was retained in the constitution of 1861, but provision was made for biennial elections by joint vote of both houses of the legislature. The constitution of 1865 made no change in the office nor in the mode of election, but that of 1868 changed the title to that of auditor, and provided for his choosing by the electors of the State "at the time and places at which they shall vote for representatives." In the constitution of 1875 the title was changed to "State Auditor," and the term of office from four to two years, but the mode of election remained the same. That of 1901 changed only the term of office, again making it four instead of two years.

Duties as to Lands.—The auditor has from the beginning had control of the lands in the possession of the State from tax sales. On June 19, 1915, the legislature placed him in charge of all lands under State jurisdiction, and authorized the appointment of a land clerk in his office, who superseded the former state land agent (q. v.) appointed by the governor. Section 1 of the act provides, "that the State auditor shall have charge of all lands which have been sold to the State for taxes unpaid; all '16th section' lands; all school indemnity lands; the salt springs reservation; and all swamp and overflowed lands, and of all papers, documents and records relating thereto, except those which are required by law to be kept in the office of the secretary of State."

Confederate Pensions.—The beginning of the auditor's connection with Confederate pensions was the passage of the law of February 19, 1867, providing for furnishing, upon the comptroller's order, of artificial limbs to maimed soldiers, or in lieu thereof,

the payment of the sum of \$100 to soldiers who were too badly maimed to be benefited by an artificial limb. By an act of March 4, 1901, all applications, records of decisions of county and State pension boards and other records pertaining to Alabama pensions, were required to be handled through the auditor's office, and warrants for pensions issued by him. He was also required to keep an alphabetical register, according to counties, of the names of all pensioners and their post offices. To assist in handling this work, he was authorized to employ a combination stenographer and pension clerk at a salary of \$900 a year. In 1915 the legislature authorized the appointment of a pension clerk, at an annual salary of \$1,500, who is also the secretary of the Alabama Pension Commission.

Insurance Supervision.—Under act of February 24, 1860, it was made the duty of the comptroller to issue certificates authorizing insurance companies chartered by other States to transact business in this State. The auditor's office continued the supervision of insurance until 1897, when this duty was transferred to the office of the secretary of state.

Ex Officio Duties.—The state auditor's ex officio duties, at different times, have been: in 1875, membership in the board for the assessment of railroad property, which in 1885 became the State board of assessment, of which he was also a member; in 1879, the governor, attorney general and auditor were authorized to compromise and settle claims of the State against any person or any public officer, or his sureties; in 1889, he was made a member of a committee, with the governor, and the treasurer, to approve the contract made by the secretary of state for newspaper publication of all laws passed by the legislature at each session; in 1903, he was made a member of the capitol building commission; in 1915, he became a member of the State board of purchase, the board of Confederate pension commissioners, and was continued on the State board of registrars.

Term of Office.—The term of office of the auditor of public accounts of Mississippi Territory, as of Alabama Territory, was indeterminate, the governor being authorized to make the appointment "for the time being." No clerical assistance was provided. Under the constitution of 1819 he was to be elected annually, and by an act of February 10, 1852, was authorized to employ a clerk whose official acts should be presumed to be by authority of the comptroller, but who was held responsible therefor. The constitution of 1861 made the term of office two years, and that of 1868 increased it to four years, but in 1875 it was changed to two years, and finally in 1901, it was fixed at four years.

Auditors.—(Comptrollers) Samuel Pickens, 1819-1829; George W. Crabb, 1829-1836; Jefferson C. VanDyke, 1836-1848; Joel Riggs, 1848-1855; William J. Greene, 1855-1865; Malcolm A. Chisholm, 1865-1868; (Auditors) Robert M. Reynolds, 1868-1872; Robert T. Smith, 1872-1876; Willis Brewer, 1876-1880; J. Malcolm Carmichael, 1880-

1884; Malcolm C. Burke, 1884-1888; Cyrus D. Hogue, 1888-1892; John Purifoy, 1892-1896; Walter S. White, 1896-1900; Thomas L. Sowell, 1900-1905; J. Malcolm Carmichael, 1905-1907; William W. Brandon, 1907-1911; C. Brooks Smith, 1911-1915; Miles C. Allgood, 1915-.

PUBLICATIONS.—Reports, 1819-1915.

See Executive Department; Insurance; Insurance, Department of.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 70, 137; *Code*, 1907, secs. 597-615; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 36, 217, 239, 479, 719, 891; *Reports*, *supra*.

AUSTINVILLE. A village in Morgan County, about one half mile west of Albany, (formerly New Decatur), with a population of about 800, mostly employees in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shops who own their own homes. It was incorporated in 1907 under the statute and named for V. L. Austin, who formerly owned the land. It has a drug store, several mercantile stores, a good school building and several churches. Population: 1910—1,058; 1920—1,670.

REFERENCES.—Official and Statistical Register, 1920, Mss. in Department of Archives and History.

AUTAUGA COUNTY. Created by the legislature, November 30, 1818. It was formed from Montgomery County; by act of December 13, 1820, the boundaries in the north and northwest, were enlarged; and January 12, 1827, the line between Autauga and Shelby Counties was more definitely fixed. In 1868 part of its territory was taken to establish the new counties of Chilton (first Baker) and Elmore on the north and east. It was named for Autauga Creek, a bold stream running through the county. The creek received its designation from the Indian village of that name, situated below the point where the creek runs into the Alabama River. (See Atagi.) Its area is 584 square miles, or 373,760 acres.

The act creating the county provided that for the time being court should be held "at Jackson's mill, on the Autauga Creek," but, for the want of necessary buildings, might "adjourn to such other place contiguous thereto as may seem most proper." The legislature, November 22, 1819, named Robert Gaston, Zachariah Pope, Atsey Pollard, Alexander R. Hutchinson, and Zacheus Powell, as commissioners to "fix on a site for the public buildings" in the county, and to contract for and superintend the building of "a suitable courthouse, jail, and pillory." They were paid the modest sum of \$15 each for their services. The town of Washington was chosen. It was located on the Alabama River at the mouth of Autauga Creek, and on the site of the Indian village of Atagi. It was one of the first settled portions of the county. The first houses were erected in 1817. For about 15 years it held a position of importance in the political, social and business life of the county.

Because of the location of Washington in

the extreme southern part of the county, there was much dissatisfaction, and the legislature, December 28, 1827, authorized a vote to be taken at the general election in August, 1828, "for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the citizens of said county, with regard to the removal of the seat of justice from its present location, to, or near the center of said county." The sheriff was directed to certify the result to each of the members of the legislature from the county, but what the vote was is not available. Possibly it was in favor of retaining Washington as the county seat. However, on December 2, 1830, the legislature appointed John Essel, John Hunt, Francis Baker, Enoch Islands and Henley Brown as commissioners to select a seat of justice, having due regard "to centrality, population, health and general convenience."

The commissioners selected a site near the center of the county, which was called Kingston. The place was without other advantages than its central location, and a Wetumpka editor denominated it the "Great Sahara." During its existence as the county seat it had only a limited population.

The legislature removed the county seat to Prattville, December 12, 1868, and Kingston became a deserted village. It is no longer a post office, and maps designate the site as Old Kingston. About two miles away the name is preserved as a station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the central part of the State, wholly within the Coastal Plain, or agricultural district, and is bounded on the north by Chilton, south by Lowndes, east by Elmore and Montgomery, and west by Dallas County. Its surface is undulating with a general trend south and east to the Alabama River. Geologically it lies upon a great pebble bed, which covers the line of contact of the metamorphic rocks and the Cretaceous formation. The northern part, more than two-thirds of its area, is hilly with a sandy and often gravelly soil. In the southern part the lands are sandy loam, with clay subsoil and are very productive. The central and western sections comprise red loam table lands, all highly productive. The lands of the southern section are calcareous. There are two outcroppings of rotten limestone in the county, one in township 17, the other below Dutch Bend on the Alabama River. Yellow ochre has been mined and marketed in limited quantities, but the supply is not commercially important. There is a bed of phosphatic greensand, a formation which is more extensively shown in Greene County. The entire area of the county is wooded, with long-leaf pine as its principal forest growth. Other trees are the various species of oak, hickory, short-leaf pine, magnolia, gum, walnut, beech and poplar. The Alabama River forms the southern boundary and Big Mulberry Creek, a part of its western boundary. Aside from these, its water-courses are Autauga, Bear, Beaver, Bridge, Buck, Ivy, Little Mulberry, Mortar, Nowlands,

Piney Woods, Swift, Whitewater and Yellow Creeks.

Aboriginal History.—In the early years of the eighteenth century, the French found the territory of the county inhabited by the Alabama Indians, whose villages were located along the Alabama River. But on an ancient French map there is an Alibama town (Alabama), apparently in the western part of the county. Altogether, the county has no important aboriginal history.

Along the Alabama River are found some evidences of aboriginal occupancy, but they are not numerous. Autauga (Atagi), an Alibama town, was situated below the mouth of Autauga Creek, which enters the river just above the present Washington ferry on the Montgomery and Prattville public road. Opel 'Lako, an Upper Creek town, possibly Alibama, was located in the county, but its site has never been determined. Arrow and spearpoints of flint are found in several sections, but at no place in sufficient quantities to suggest the existence of workshop sites, as on the opposite side of the Alabama, and on the Tallapoosa River, some miles to the east.

During the Creek War, 1813-14, Dutch Bend became a place of refuge for the Creeks after their defeat at the Holy Ground. Here Weatherford's wife, Sapoth Thlanie died, two days after the battle. Weatherford had a plantation on the west bank of the river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Pintala Creek.

Settlement and Later History.—Settlers entered its borders from the stream of migration through old Fort Jackson in 1814, immediately following the close of the Creek War. Its permanent settlers date from 1816, 1817 and 1818, the number in the latter year being sufficient to call for the setting up of a separate county. Within the first fifteen years of its history, almost all of its best lands had been occupied, its population had become stable, and migration had set in from among its people to other parts of the Old Southwest.

Among the early residents of the county were, Gov. Wm. W. Bibb, John A. Elmore, Sr., Bolling Hall, Sr., James Jackson, Robert Gaston, Jacob P. House, Francis Lewis, Bent Pierce, Phillips and Byrd Fitzpatrick, Nicholas Zeigler, Edmund Gholson, Isaac Funderburg, Levi Kelly, William Hester, Jesse Gay, Josiah Rice, Thomas Harris, James Goss, Thomas Tatum, George Jones, Edmund Foreman, Joseph Riley, Mackey Johnson, Archibald Graham, Richard Bibb, Job Calloway, William Lewis, Joshua Marcus, William Futch, Isalah Thacker, Aaron Moore, Hiram Bishop, Abram Chancellor, Lewis C. Davis, Thomas C. Smith, William R. Pickett, Mark Howard, Seaborn Mims, Lewis Tyus, Richard Mouton, Wm. Hightower, Jeremiah Jackson, Robert Motley, Robert Broadnax, Edmund Shackelford, John G. Stoudenmire, William N. Thompson, John Mathews, James Mathews, William Peebles, Benjamin Averett, James and Nehemiah Howard, Eli Ely, Lazarus Parker, William Nunn, Thomas Hogg, Dr. N. S. Jones, Benjamin Davis, Dr. A. R. Hutchinson, Organ Tatum, Berry Tatum, S. McGraw,

B. Mason, John Lamar, L. Houser, S. Stoudenmire, John McNeel.

The county has been the birthplace or home of several persons of distinction. Gov. Wm. W. Bibb, first governor of Alabama, made his home in the vicinity of the present Coosada, there he died, and his remains lie in a private cemetery on his old home place. In the same community resided John A. Elmore, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution, Bolling Hall, Sr., a former Representative in Congress from Georgia, James Jackson, who represented Autauga County in the first constitutional convention of the State in 1819, and Capt. Albert T. Goodwyn, representative in Congress. Daniel Pratt founded Prattville and the great gin manufacturing interests which have rendered his name and county famous. In the county also resided for a time Gen. Thomas Woodward, noted Indian fighter; also William R. Pickett, father of Col. A. J. Pickett, the historian; Gen. E. Y. Fair, minister to Brussels; Elder Lewis C. Davis, popularly known as "Club Axe" Davis. The county was the birthplace of Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Harris, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan; and of his niece, Miss May Harris, prominent as an author.

The county is properly classed as agricultural, although it has important manufactures. Its agricultural statistics appear in full below. One of the earliest manufacturing plants, the Pratt Gin Co., was established long before the War. It was one of the very first of the purely distinctive manufacturing plants using water as power, although there were many gristmills and sawmills supplying local demands, erected on the streams of the State.

There are three railroad lines in the county: Louisville & Nashville, main line, 8 miles main track, and 1.85 miles side track; Montgomery & Prattville branch, 4.82 miles main track, and .74 mile side track; Mobile & Ohio, 29.68 miles main track, and 3.01 miles side track; and Alabama Central Ry., 8.75 miles main track.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 3,116.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,000.

Foreign-born white, 5.

Negro and other nonwhite, 2,111.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres,—

3 to 9 acres, 666.

10 to 19 acres, 219.

20 to 49 acres, 1,141.

50 to 99 acres, 533.

100 to 174 acres, 291.

175 to 259 acres, 104.

260 to 499 acres, 104.

500 to 999 acres, 38.

1,000 acres and over, 20.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 373,760 acres.

Land in farms, 245,668 acres.

Improved land in farms, 114,851 acres.

Woodland in farms, 121,669 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 9,148 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$3,882,789.
Land, \$2,247,184.
Buildings, \$824,554.
Implements and machinery, \$156,463.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$654,588.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,246.
Land and buildings per farm, \$986.
Land per acre, \$9.15.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 2,576.
Domestic animals, \$634,571.
Cattle: total, 9,987; value, \$138,294.
Dairy cows only, 4,187.
Horses: total, 1,237; value, \$130,198.
Mules: total, 2,427; value, \$310,455.
Asses and burros: total, 4; value, \$765.
Swine: total, 17,486; value, \$50,945.
Sheep: total, 481; value, \$1,624.
Goats: total, 2,360; value, \$2,290.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 50,503; value, \$17,860.
Bee colonies, 1,227; value, \$2,157.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 924.
Per cent of all farms, 29.7.
Land in farms, 147,552 acres.
Improved land in farms, 51,042 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,584,374.
Farms of owned land only, 826.
Farms of owned and hired land, 98.
Native white owners, 617.
Foreign-born white, 3.
Negro and other nonwhite, 304.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,176.
Per cent of all farms, 69.8.
Land in farms, 77,956 acres.
Improved land in farms, 60,176 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,246,101.
Share tenants, 255.
Share-cash tenants, 11.
Cash tenants, 1,886.
Tenure not specified, 24.
Native white tenants, 368.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other nonwhite, 1,806.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 16.
Land in farms, 20,160 acres.
Improved land in farms, 3,633 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$241,263.

Live Stock Products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk: Produced, 620,298; sold, 24,919 gallons.
Cream sold, 0 gallons.
Butter fat sold, 0 pounds.

Butter: Produced, 260,183; sold, 27,192 pounds.

Cheese: Produced, 0; sold 0 pounds.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$59,912.

Sale of dairy products, \$9,144.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry: Number raised, 107,944; sold, 20,773.

Eggs: Produced, 173,683; sold, 52,289 dozens.

Poultry and eggs produced, \$59,858.

Sale of poultry and eggs, \$15,026.

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, 8,000 pounds.

Wax produced, 972 pounds.

Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,062.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 139.

Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 5.

Wool and mohair produced, \$110.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 170.

Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 1,984.

Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 108.

Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 7,036.

Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,032.

Sale of animals, \$38,072.

Value of animals slaughtered, \$66,047.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,724,394.

Cereals, \$312,240.

Other grains and seeds, \$30,928.

Hay and forage, \$28,626.

Vegetables, \$100,749.

Fruits and nuts, \$19,318.

All other crops, \$1,232,533.

SELECTED CROPS (ACRES AND QUANTITY).

Cereals: 32,122 acres; 334,354 bushels.

Corn, 28,277 acres; 278,362 bushels.

Oats, 3,836 acres; 55,929 bushels.

Wheat, 3 acres; 23 bushels.

Rye, 6 acres; 40 bushels.

Kafir corn and milo maize, 0 acres; 0 bushels.

Rice, 0 acres; 0 bushels.

Other grains:

Dry peas, 2,078 acres; 10,221 bushels.

Dry edible beans, 1 acre; 20 bushels.

Peanuts, 1,452 acres; 15,412 bushels.

Hay and forage: total, 1,433 acres; 1,821 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 535 acres; 769 tons.

Wild, salt, or prairie grasses, 30 acres; 34 tons.

Grains cut green, 590 acres; 725 tons.

Coarse forage, 278 acres; 297 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 28 acres; 1,706 bushels.

Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,001 acres; 56,229 bushels.

All other vegetables, 820 acres.

Tobacco, 0 acres; 200 pounds.

Cotton, 50,757 acres; 14,545 bales.

Cane—sugar, 262 acres; 2,208 tons.

Sirup made, 25,891 gallons.

Cane—sorghum, 129 acres; 489 tons.
 Sirup made, 4,059 gallons.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

Orchard fruits: total, 28,565 trees; 17,962 bushels.

Apples, 6,427 trees; 2,776 bushels.

Peaches and nectarines, 19,382 trees;
 13,098 bushels.

Pears, 1,118 trees; 1,463 bushels.

Plums and prunes, 1,179 trees; 528 bushels.

Cherries, 421 trees; 72 bushels.

Quinces, 18 trees; 11 bushels.

Grapes, 2,558 vines; 15,324 pounds.

Tropical fruits: total, 555 trees.

Figs, 507 trees; 24,302 pounds.

Oranges, 0 trees; 0 boxes.

Small fruits: total, 3 acres; 3,481 quarts.

Strawberries, 3 acres; 2,981 quarts.

Nuts: total, 1,333 trees; 6,724 pounds.

Pecans, 681 trees; 4,992 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,069.

Cash expended, \$149,110.

Rent and board furnished, \$26,023.

Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,956.

Amount expended, \$129,275.

Feed—Farms reporting 983.

Amount expended, \$54,669.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops,
 \$11,264.

Domestic Animals not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 184.

Value of domestic animals, \$29,645.

Cattle: total, 518; value, \$14,353.

Number of dairy cows, 153.

Horses: total, 86; value, \$10,173.

Mules and asses and burros: total, 28;
 value, \$4,600.

Swine: total, 133; value, \$513.

Sheep and goats: total, 1; value, \$6.

Population.—Statistics from decennial
 publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Cen-
 sus:

	White	Negro	Total
1820	2203	1650	3853
1830	5867	6007	11874
1840	6217	8125	14342
1850	6274	8749	15023
1860	7105	9621	16739
1870	4329	7292	11623
1880	4397	8710	13107
1890	4796	8418	13330
1900	6742	11173	17915
1910	8320	11717	20038

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to De-
 cember 31, 1916, from U. S. Official Postal
 Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural
 routes from that office.

Autaugaville	Marbury
Billingsley—2	Mulberry
Booth	Prattville (ch)—3
Fremont	Statesville
Haynes	Vida—1
Jones—1	Wadsworth
Kalmia	Winslow

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—James Jackson.

1861—George Rives, Sr.

1865—Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

1867—H. L. Alexander.

1875—H. J. Livingston, D. B. Booth.

1901—Morgan M. Smith, Mac A. Smith.

Senators.—

1819-20—Howell Rose.

1822-3—Dunklin Sullivan.

1825-6—James Jackson.

1828-9—William R. Pickett.

1831-2—William R. Pickett.

1834-5—Robert Broadnax.

1837-8—Samuel S. Simmons.

1840-1—Dixon Hall.

1843-4—William L. Yancey.

1844-5—Sampson W. Harris.

1847-8—Seth P. Storrs.

1849-50—Seth P. Storrs.

1853-4—Thomas H. Watts.

1855-6—Adam C. Felder.

1857-8—Adam C. Felder.

1861-2—Samuel F. Rice.

1865-6—Adam C. Felder.

1868—J. A. Farden.

1871-2—J. A. Farden.

1872-3—C. S. G. Doster.

1873—C. S. G. Doster.

1874-5—W. G. M. Golson.

1875-6—W. G. M. Golson.

1876-7—P. H. Owen.

1878-9—W. D. McCurdy.

1880-1—W. D. McCurdy.

1882-3—Willis Brewer.

1884-5—Willis Brewer.

1886-7—Willis Brewer.

1888-9—Willis Brewer.

1890-1—Mac A. Smith.

1892-3—Mac A. Smith.

1894-5—Willis Brewer.

1896-7—Willis Brewer.

1898-9—A. E. Caffee.

1899 (Spec.)—A. E. Caffee.

1900-01—C. P. Rogers, Sr.

1903—Walter Robert Oliver.

1907—H. S. Doster.

1907 (Spec.)—H. S. Doster.

1909 (Spec.)—H. S. Doster.

1911—T. A. Curry.

1915—W. W. Wallace.

1919—J. C. Harper.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Phillips Fitzpatrick; C. A. Den-
 nis.

1820-1—Phillips Fitzpatrick; J. Jackson.
 1821 (called) — Phillips Fitzpatrick; J.
 Jackson.

1821-2—W. R. Pickett; John A. Elmore.

1822-3—Phillips Fitzpatrick.

1823-4—William R. Pickett.

1824-5—William R. Pickett.

1825-6—Robert Broadnax; John McNeill.

1826-7—Robert Broadnax; Eli Terry.

1827-8—Robert Broadnax; Eli Terry.

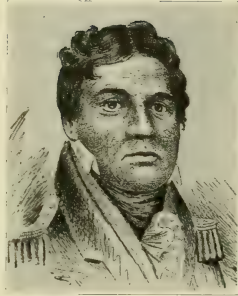
1828-9—Robert Broadnax; — Rogers.

1829-30—Robert Broadnax; William Hes-
 ter.

1830-1—Robert Broadnax; Dixon Hall, Sr.



Sequoyah or George Guess
Inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, native
of Will's Valley, North Alabama



Pushmataha
Choctaw chief, who fought with Andrew
Jackson's forces in Alabama in the Creek
War of 1813.

INDIAN CHARACTERS

- 1831-2—Robert Broadnax; Dixon Hall.
 1832 (called)—Robert Broadnax; S. S. Simmons.
 1832-3—Robert Broadnax; S. S. Simmons.
 1833-4—Dixon Hall, Jr.; S. S. Simmons.
 1834-5—Wm. Burt; S. S. Simmons; J. B. Robinson.
 1835-6—Dixon Hall, Jr.; S. S. Simmons; Benjamin Davis.
 1836-7—John P. Dejarnette; S. S. Simmons; Benjamin Davis.
 1837 (called)—John P. Dejarnette; S. S. Simmons; Benjamin Davis.
 1837-8—John P. Dejarnette; William Burt; T. W. Brevard.
 1838-9—Dixon Hall, Jr.; J. W. Withers; Thomas Hogg.
 1839-40—Dixon Hall; John Withers.
 1840-1—Benjamin Davis; Absalom Doster.
 1841 (called)—Benjamin Davis; Absalom Doster.
 1841-2—John Steele; William L. Morgan.
 1842-3—John Mitchell; William L. Morgan.
 1843-4—John Steele; Crawford M. Jackson.
 1844-5—John Steele; Crawford M. Jackson.
 1845-6—John Steele; Crawford M. Jackson.
 1847-8—John Wood; Crawford M. Jackson.
 1849-50—John Wood; Bolling Hall.
 1851-2—C. C. Howard; Bolling Hall.
 1853-4—Bolling Hall.
 1855-6—Crawford M. Jackson.
 1857-8—Crawford M. Jackson.
 1859-60—A. C. Taylor; Daniel Pratt (1860), to succeed Mr. Taylor.
 1861 (1st called)—Daniel Pratt.
 1861 (2d called)—Daniel Pratt.
 1861-2—Daniel Pratt.
 1862 (called)—Daniel Pratt.
 1862-3—Daniel Pratt.
 1863 (called)—L. Howard.
 1863-4—L. Howard.
 1864 (called)—L. Howard.
 1864-5—L. Howard.
 1865-6—Charles S. G. Doster.
 1866-7—Charles S. G. Doster.
 1868—Alfred Baker.
 1869-70—Alfred Baker.
 1870-1—Charles S. G. Doster.
 1871-2—C. S. G. Doster.
 1872-3—S. J. Patterson.
 1873—S. J. Patterson.
 1874-5—J. E. Bozeman.
 1875-6—J. E. Bozeman.
 1876-7—S. S. Booth.
 1878-9—W. J. Smith.
 1880-1—J. L. Johnson.
 1882-3—Mac. A. Smith.
 1884-5—T. D. Cory.
 1886-7—Philip A. Wood.
 1888-9—Merrill E. Pratt.
 1890-1—P. A. Wood.
 1892-3—M. White.
 1894-5—Mac. A. Smith.
 1896-7—T. B. Love.
 1898-9—H. S. Doster.
 1899 (Spec.)—H. S. Doster.
 1900-01—H. S. Doster.

- 1903—Joseph A. Wilkinson.
 1907—Eugene Ballard.
 1907 (Spec.)—Eugene Ballard.
 1909 (Spec.)—Eugene Ballard.
 1911—J. B. Bell.
 1915—McQueen Smith.
 1919—M. A. Graham.

See Alibamu; Autaugaville; Coosada; Daniel Pratt Gin Company; Prattville.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823; *Acts*, 1818, p. 60; 1820-21, p. 72; 1826-27, p. 36; 1827-28, p. 40; 1830-31, p. 419; 1868, p. 115; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 107; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 287; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 165; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 180; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 71; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 26; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907); John Hardy, "History of Autauga County," in *Daily State Sentinel*, Montgomery, Aug. 10, 1867.

AUTAUGAVILLE. Post office and terminus of the Alabama Central Railroad, in the southern part of Autauga County, 11 miles southwest of Prattville, 2 miles from the Alabama River, and 22 miles west of Montgomery. Population: 1870—whites 541, colored, 1,846, total 2,387; 1880, Autaugaville Precinct—2,385; 1890—Autaugaville Precinct—2,025; 1900, Precinct No. 3—2,273; 1910—Precinct No. 3—2,257; 1910, Autaugaville—313. The first settler was William N. Thompson, Sr., who came in 1820, built a small gristmill, opened the first store, and afterward erected a flour mill. The families of John McNeel, Nehemiah and James Howard, were among the early settlers. Descendants of these families still reside in the county. A cotton factory was established at Autaugaville in 1849 by William and Theodore Nunn. It has one of the old Methodist communities and one of the old Sunday schools in the State.

AUTHORS. See Literature.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, ALABAMA. A voluntary social and business organization, formed at the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, January 24, 1916, and having as its objects the bringing together of dealers for cooperation and mutual advantage in securing better roads and in improving business. It holds an annual meeting in January every year. Its officers are a president, two vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.
 REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

AUTOSSEE, BATTLE OF. An engagement of the Creek Indian War of 1813-14, between the American forces under Gen. John Floyd in command of the Georgia Militia, and the Creeks, fortified in the Indian town of Autossee, south of the Tallapoosa River,

near the mouth of Calebree Creek, in Macon County. (See Atasia.) It was fought November 29, 1813, and represents the principal contribution of Georgia to the defense of the Mississippi Territory in the Creek War.

In obedience to a call from the Federal Government, Gov. David B. Mitchell of Georgia assembled a large force of militia. These were placed under Brig. Gen. John Floyd. After much delay they reached the Chattahoochee, where they built Fort Mitchell. Here they were reinforced by 400 friendly Indians, under Gen. Wm. McIntosh and Mad Dog's Son (not Mad Dragon's Son). The successes of Gen. Jackson in the Coosa Valley had driven numbers of Indians from that quarter. Many of these had joined other hostiles at Autossee.

Gen. Floyd left Fort Mitchell on November 23, 1813, for an attack. He had 950 white troops and 400 Indians. Reaching the vicinity on the morning of November 29th, he assaulted the place, and routed the enemy in an engagement lasting about three hours. The Indians fought fiercely, but lost about 200 killed. The town was set on fire, and about 400 houses, many of excellent Indian architecture and filled with articles of value, were burned. The losses of the Georgians were 11 killed and 54 wounded. Several friendly Indians were killed and wounded. After burying his dead, Gen. Floyd began the return March to Fort Mitchell. He had hardly started, however, before the Indians fell upon his rear, but they were soon dispersed.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 557-559; White, *Historical Collections of Georgia* (1854), pp. 290-291; Brackenridge, *History of the Late War* (1844), p. 191; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 338.

AVIATION REPAIR DEPOT, MONTGOMERY. Government post and military reservation for the repairing and manufacture of parts for airships. The United States government in the Spring of 1918 through the War Department selected Montgomery as "the ideal spot" for the location of a repair depot for what was at that time known as the Southeastern department. The government agents selected the same site, with additional land that was used by the Wright brothers in making experiments at Montgomery, with "gliders" when aviation was in its infancy.

The James Alexander Construction Company in 45 working days erected a complete repair depot with everything in readiness for the installation of machinery.

The War Department sent Major Stiles M. Decker to take command of the Depot, which was turned over to the U. S. government on July 4. On July 21, the 882nd and 883rd repair squadrons from Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, arrived and found a general plan of what was to be done awaiting them. Two additional squadrons arrived on July 26th, namely, the 879th and 880th squadrons from Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Although the last two squadrons were not experts, they were taken in hand by the first two arrivals and in a short time their work

equaled in excellence that of their teachers. On August 7, 100 expert mechanics were received from the school for enlisted men at St. Paul, Minn. These men had been especially trained as motor mechanics, ignition and tire experts.

The first ships to be repaired came to the Depot from Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., and arrived while the machinery was being set up. Shortly after this time the Field was visited by a cyclone which attained a wind velocity of 96 miles an hour and did much damage to the buildings. However, under the direction of Major Decker the necessary repairs were made and the Depot was soon working with the usual rapidity that would be found in any great American industry.

Major Decker was relieved from duty on November 27, 1918, and ordered to Middleton, Pa., where he was to assume new duties at the Aviation General Supply Depot. Capt. Louis G. Hawley, commander of the 879th squadron, the ranking officer on the Field, assumed command, remaining in such capacity until December 14, when he was relieved by Major Louis R. Knight. Major Knight came to the Depot from the Armorers School at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

A number of civic and patriotic organizations cooperated with the officers at the Aviation Repair Depot in making the life of the officers and enlisted men as pleasant as possible. Among those most prominent may be mentioned the Chamber of Commerce, War Camp, Community Service, the Girls' Patriotic League, Rotary Club, and American Red Cross. The Y. M. C. A., through its members and staff, together with the ladies who operated the Hostess House, made for the men life as near homelike as they could.

During the time that Major Knight was in command of the Field, a number of ships making cross country flights from the Pacific to the Atlantic stopped at the Field, and authorities there were informed that photographs were being taken along the routes and that from these aerial mail routes would be chosen.

Major Knight was succeeded by Major Frank E. Lackland, who pursued the same lines that had been inaugurated by Major Knight, and his work at the Field was very successful.

Upon his transfer Major W. J. Fitzmaurice took command of the Depot and is in charge of its affairs at this time.

Upon the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the Central powers the work of demobilization was handled with rapidity by the officers of the Depot. Ex-service men were given the places of soldiers that had been discharged and now there is only one repair squadron at the Field, and several hundred civilian employees.

REFERENCES.—Letters and manuscript records in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

AVONDALE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

AVONDALE MILLS, Birmingham. See Cotton Manufacturing.

B

BACHCHA CHUKKA. A temporary Choctaw settlement or camp, the site of Tusahoma on the Tombigbee River, after the coming of the English. The name signifies Ridge Houses, because the houses, "Chukka," were situated on a ridge, "bachcha." In the text of Romans' Florida, p. 328, the name is spelled Batcha-Chooka, and on his map Batcha Chuka.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BACHCHA ILLI. This place name signifies Dead Ridge, "Bachcha," Ridge, "Illli," Dead. It is written Bachelé on De Crenay's map. It is now known as Gullette's Bluff, situated on the east side of Alabama River, a short distance below the mouth of Pursley Creek in Wilcox County.

REFERENCES.—Ms. records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY. See Health, State Board of.

BAHAIS. A religious body, founded by Ali Mohammed, a Persian, as forerunner, and brought to completed organization by Baha Ullah, as the one whom Ali had foretold—"Him whom God would manifest." Its mission is the spiritual unity of mankind; its teachings are for all men; and its extension is accomplished through assemblies. It has no houses of worship, but halls are used for service. In 1890 it was not represented in the United States. The census of 1910 reported, for Alabama, 1 hall located in Birmingham, and 29 members, of whom 14 were males and 15 females.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 41-42.

BAINE COUNTY. See Etowah County.

BAKER COUNTY. See Chilton County.

BALDWIN COUNTY. Created by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, December 21, 1809. It was the third county formed in the State, and its territory was taken from Washington County. As originally constituted, it lay wholly west of the Tombigbee River, east of the Mississippi line, north of the 31st parallel, and south of the fifth township line, including all the country south of that line in the present Clarke County. The Alabama Territorial Legislature, February 7, 1818, enlarged its boundaries by adding to it so much of Greene County, Mississippi, as was thrown into the Alabama Territory by the location of the boundary line. The first State legislature, December 13, 1819, still further enlarged it by adding all the country south of Little River as far east as the line between ranges seven and eight, and north of the 31st parallel. On December 16, 1820, all that

part of the county lying south of Washington County and west of the Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers was added to Mobile County; that part lying in the Fork of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers was added to Monroe, and that part of Mobile County east of Mobile Bay was added to Baldwin. By act of December 21, 1832, the northern boundary was more definitely fixed. In 1868, the northeastern part of the county was cut out for the formation of Escambia County. Its area is 1,595 square miles, or 1,020,800 acres.

The county was named for Abraham Baldwin, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, so given in deference to the wishes of the early settlers of the county, many of whom were from that State.

On the organization of the county, the seat of justice was established at McIntosh Bluff, on the Tombigbee. Here it remained until December 16, 1820, when it was transferred to Blakeley. The same act directed the county court of Mobile to sell the court house at McIntosh Bluff, and the proceeds to divide equally between that county and the counties of Baldwin and Monroe. The act named Cyrus Sibley, James W. Peters, Francis B. Stockton, Benjamin J. Randall, and Samuel Hall as commissioners to purchase a site and to erect a court house in Blakeley, at not exceeding \$2,000.

In 1868, August 11, the county commissioners were directed to select a new location for the county seat on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, within two miles of Montrose. Daphne was chosen, but probably not until after 1870. The legislature, February 5, 1901, named Bay Minette as the seat of justice.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Clarke and Monroe Counties, on the east by Escambia County, Ala., and Escambia County, Fla., on the west by Clarke, Washington, and Mobile Counties, and Mobile Bay, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. The county is practically surrounded by water, being separated from the adjacent counties on the north by Little River; on the west by Alabama River and Mobile Bay; on the east, for most of its length, by Perdido River and Bay. Its length from north to south is about 72 miles, and its extreme width nearly 32 miles, making its area approximately 1,585 square miles, or 1,014,400 acres. Most of this area is an elevated plain, with a gentle slope toward the south. In the northwestern part of the county the slope to the Alabama River Valley is abrupt, amounting to an escarpment. This valley includes approximately 222 square miles of the county's area, and about 47 square miles of this consist of second bottoms lying from 10 to 20 feet above the overflow, or swamp lands. The soil is mostly sandy loam, of average fertility, and especially adapted to truck farming. It has fine grazing lands. The county has no important mineral deposits. There are numerous streams draining its surface into the Gulf of Mexico. The most important are Tensas,

Fish, Blackwater, Styx and Little Rivers, and White House, Horseneck, Bay Minette, Turkey, Majors, Pine Log, and Hollinger Creeks. Away from the river and creek bottoms, long-leaf pine is the principal timber. There are some cuban pines in the southern part of the county. In the river and creek bottoms, white oak, ash, cottonwood, sweet gum and hickory are the prevailing trees.

Aboriginal History.—At the advent of the French, Mobilian Indians were found settled on the east side of Mobile River in the northern part of the county, and the name Tawasha Creek may evidence a transient settlement of the Touacha Indians at that place, during some period of the French dominion. About 1715 Bienville settled the Taensa Indians on Tensaw River, where they remained until 1764, when they followed the French across the Mississippi River. Apart from these settlements the county seems to have been without Indian inhabitants, and to have been used as a common hunting ground by the contiguous tribes. But the mounds and numerous shell banks found along the Gulf coast, Mobile Bay, and the river banks, are sufficient witnesses of occupancy by a prehistoric population. Remains are to be found on Mobile, Perdido and Bon Secour Bays, on Tensaw, Battle, Bon Secour and Fish Rivers, and on the islands and bayous along the gulf coast, as well as on some of the large creeks flowing through the inland plantations. Mounds have been located at the following points: burial mound near Josephine on Perdido Bay; a burial mound on extremity of Bear Point in Perdido Bay; burial mounds and sites on Tensaw River; burial mound one mile from mouth of Perdido Bay, and half mile inland; large mound, 40 feet high, near a creek, on the McMillan place, 8 miles from Stockton; mounds at and above Stockton on Tensaw River on the plantation of Maj. Robert Farmer, British commandant; a mound 50 feet high, the largest in this section, on island at Battle Creek; mounds on Simpson Island, also near Starke's Wharf, near Fish River and on Seymours Bluff. Shell-banks and shell-heaps, containing aboriginal remains are found on Simpson Island at mouth of Mobile River; on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, one mile from Point Clear; on east bank of Tensaw River near old Blakeley in T. 3, S., R. 1, E.; extensive banks near Gasque on Bon Secour Bay; deposits at Blakeley; on Bon Secour River and at Strong's Bayou. These shell heaps are in the nature of kitchen middens and in most cases contain pottery and broken artifacts.

Settlement and Later History.—The history of Baldwin County is inseparably associated with two great Indian tribes, the Alibamos and Creeks, with three great European nations, France, Spain and England, and at different times and under peculiar circumstances, with the Americans, as friends or enemies. The first American settlements in the county were made on Lake Tensaw and on Tensaw River, mostly by Tory families which migrated from Georgia and South Carolina

during the American Revolution, although some came after that struggle, leaving their homes in consequence of Whig intolerance. Intermingled with these Tensaw settlers, however, were Whig families. Some of the family names of the settlers have been preserved—Byrne, Easley, Hall, Kilcrease, Linder, Mims, Pierce, Sibley, Steadham, Stockton and Holmes. Of these, Captain John Linder was the most prominent. He was a native of Switzerland, and was in the British service for several years as engineer and surveyor. During the Revolution, Gen. Alexander McGillivray assisted him in removing his family and numerous negro slaves, and in settling them on Lake Tensaw. The settlers were later reinforced by the arrival into their midst of several Indian countrymen, with their Indian wives and halfbreed children. Benjamin Durant was a type of these newcomers. He was a Carolinian who had married Sophia, a sister of Gen. McGillivray.

The first saw mills in the county were owned by Byrne and by Joshua Kennedy. They were in existence in 1813, but no doubt had been erected several years previously. The first cotton gin was established in 1803 by John and William Pierce at the Boat Yard on Lake Tensaw. Another cotton gin was built at McIntosh's Bluff on the Tombigbee, but the year of its erection is not known.

Baldwin County has been the theatre of some of the most striking events in Alabama history. Across its northern border in 1560 marched the Tristan de Luna expedition (q. v.) from Mobile Bay on its way to found the short-lived colony of Nanipacna, located most probably on Boykips' Ridge in Wilcox County. About a century and a half later the soldiers of Bienville passed through it in their campaigns against the Alibamos. In August, 1813, near Tensaw Lake the Fort Mims massacre (q. v.) took place, the most fearful tragedy in Alabama history. The next year, in September, 1844, occurred the investment and bombardment of Fort Bowyer by Col. Nichols in the extreme southwest part of the county, in which Col. Nichols was driven off with great loss by the American garrison, commanded by Major William Lawrence, of the U. S. Army. Fort Bowyer was occupied later by Gen. Packenham's army and fleet, after their defeat at New Orleans, followed by its surrender February 12, 1815. But it was held but a few days, as news came of the declaration of peace. The site of Fort Bowyer was subsequently used in the erection of Fort Morgan, noted for its heroic defense by the Confederates against a powerful Federal force and fleet in April, 1864, contemporary with and paralleled by the equally heroic defense of Blakeley.

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 1,818.

Color and nativity of farmers:

Native white, 1,111.

Foreign-born white, 382.

Negro and other nonwhite, 325.

Number of farms, classified by size:

Under 3 acres, —.

3 to 9 acres, 138.
 10 to 19 acres, 227.
 20 to 49 acres, 815.
 50 to 99 acres, 274.
 100 to 174 acres, 264.
 175 to 259 acres, 38.
 260 to 499 acres, 38.
 500 to 999 acres, 10.
 1,000 acres and over, 14.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 1,020,800 acres.
 Land in farms, 152,938 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 32,863 acres.
 Woodland in farms, 92,115 acres.
 Other unimproved land in farms, 27,960 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$4,113,374.
 Land, \$2,458,740.
 Buildings, \$915,401.
 Implements and machinery, \$143,718.
 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$595,515.
 Average values:
 All property per farm, \$2,263.
 Land and buildings per farm, \$1,856.
 Land per acre, \$16.08.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, \$1,730.
 Domestic animals, \$572,354.
 Cattle: total, 18,810; value, \$244,932.
 Dairy cows only, 4,869.
 Horses: total, 2,192; value, \$189,507.
 Mules: total, 431; value, \$57,720.
 Asses and burros: total, 9; value, \$625.
 Swine: total, 14,963; value, \$39,219.
 Sheep: total, 16,581; value, \$38,307.
 Goats: total, 3,361; value, \$2,044.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 45,127; value, \$20,339.
 Bee colonies, 1,076; value, \$2,822.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,546.
 Per cent of all farms, 85.
 Land in farms, 132,948 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 27,472 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,721,844.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,388.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 158.
 Native white owners, 953.
 Foreign-born white, 358.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 235.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 267.
 Per cent of all farms, 14.7.
 Land in farms, 11,319 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 4,598 acres.
 Land and Buildings, \$348,797.
 Share tenants, 52.
 Share-cash tenants, 5.
 Cash tenants, 198.
 Tenure not specified, 12.
 Native white tenants, 153.
 Foreign-born white, 24.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 90.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 5.
 Land in farms, 8,671 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 793 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$303,500.

Live Stock Products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk: Produced, 502,230; sold, 17,198 gallons.
 Cream sold, 368 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, 9,898 pounds.
 Butter: Produced, 118,546; sold 18,854 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, 1,955; sold, 650 pounds.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$42,266.
 Sale of dairy products, \$14,734.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry: Number raised, 81,503; sold, 21,032.
 Eggs: Produced, 172,179; sold, 54,711 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$63,062.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$19,401.

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, 5,744 pounds.
 Wax produced, 143 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$782.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 13,475.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 0.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$12,007.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 248.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,559.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 86.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 4,751.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 893.
 Sale of animals, \$36,974.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$40,412.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$688,913.
 Cereals, \$136,519.
 Other grains and seeds, \$5,200.
 Hay and forage, \$60,504.
 Vegetables, \$199,965.
 Fruits and nuts, \$16,532.
 All other crops, \$270,193.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 9,015 acres; 146,236 bushels.
 Corn, 8,563 acres; 133,145 bushels.
 Oats, 233 acres; 4,081 bushels.
 Wheat, 0 acres; 0 bushels.
 Rye, 0 acres; 0 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, 21 acres, 385 bushels.
 Rice, 190 acres; 3,544 bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 177 acres; 1,038 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 15 acres; 137 bushels.
 Peanuts, 126 acres; 1,962 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 3,506 acres; 3,982 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,995 acres; 2,086 tons.
 Wild, salt, and prairie grasses, 323 acres; 324 tons.
 Grains cut green, 1,117 acres; 1,504 tons.
 Coarse forage, 71 acres; 68 tons.
Special crops:
 Potatoes, 735 acres; 63,430 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,627 acres; 173,020 bushels.
 Tobacco, 4 acres; 3,715 pounds.
 Cotton, 6,243 acres; 2,187 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 264 acres; 3,206 tons.
 Sirup made, 49,626 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 61 acres; 17,425 tons.
 Sirup made, 230 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 25,991 trees; 5,012 bushels.
 Apples, 494 trees; 69 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 17,421 trees; 1,814 bushels.
 Pears, 2,519 trees; 2,874 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 5,195 trees; 255 bushels.
 Cherries, 21 trees; 0 bushels.
 Quinces, 319 trees; 0 bushels.
 Grapes, 10,315 vines; 22,550 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 5,987 trees.
 Figs, 3,623 trees; 82,435 pounds.
 Oranges, 1,120 trees; 735 boxes.
 Small fruits: total, 9 acres, 24,061 quarts.
 Strawberries, 8 acres; 23,086 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 4,478 trees; 20,371 pounds.
 Pecans, 4,158 trees; 17,094 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor.—Farms reporting, 609.
 Cash expended, \$59,752.
 Rent and board furnished, \$6,699.
Fertilizer.—Farms reporting, 1,325.
 Amount expended, \$82,868.
Feed.—Farms reporting, 1,023.
 Amount expended, \$69,752.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$7,095.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 534.
 Value of domestic animals, \$79,113.
 Cattle: total, 1,936; value, \$30,590.
 Number of dairy cows, 672.
 Horses: total, 419; value, \$36,650.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 50; value, \$6,275.
 Swine: total, 1,470; value, \$3,946.
 Sheep and goats: total, 989; value, \$1,652.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census:

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	651	1062	1713
1830	965	1359	2324
1840	1161	1790	2951
1850	2100	2314	4414
1860	3585	3854	7530
1870	3159	2845	6004
1880	4890	3675	8565

1890	5678	3263	8941
1900	9015	4179	13194
1910	13064	5110	18178

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to December 31, 1916, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Barnwell	Lottie
Battles Wharf	Loxley—1
Bay Minette (ch)—1	Magnolia Springs—1
Blacksher	Miflin
Bon Secour	Montrose
Bromley	Oak
Carney	Orange Beach
Caswell	Palmetto Beach
Daphne—1	Perdido Beach
Davies	Perdido Station
Dyas	Point Clear
Elberta	Robertsdale—1
Fairhope—1	Roscoe
Foley—1	Scranage
Fort Morgan	Seacliff
Gasque	Seminole
Gateswood	Silverhill
Hurricane	Stapleton
Josephine	Stockton
Latham	Summerdale—2
Lillian	Tensaw
Little River	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Harry Toulmin.
 1861—Joseph Silver.
 1865—J. H. Hastie.
 1867—Stephen Moore.
 1875—Henry C. Lea.
 1901—B. F. McMillan.

Senators.—

1819-20—Robert R. Harwell.
 1821-2—Julius Haines.
 1822-3—Francis W. Armstrong.
 1824-5—James Taggart.
 1825-6—William Crawford.
 1826-7—Willoughby Barton.
 1828-9—Jack F. Ross.
 1831-2—John B. Hogan.
 1835-6—James F. Roberts.
 1838-9—Theophilus L. Toulmin.
 1839-40—Girard W. Creagh.
 1842-3—Girard W. Creagh.
 1845-6—B. L. Turner.
 1847-8—Girard W. Creagh.
 1849-50—Cade M. Godbold.
 1851-2—Lorenzo James.
 1853-4—James S. Dickinson.
 1855-6—James S. Jenkins.
 1857-8—Noah A. Agee.
 1859-60—Stephen B. Cleveland.
 1861-2—Origin S. Jewett.
 1862-3—Robert Broadnax.
 1865-6—John Y. Kilpatrick.
 1868—R. N. Barr.
 1871-2—R. N. Barr.
 1872-3—J. D. Driesbach.
 1873—J. D. Driesbach.
 1874-5—J. D. Driesbach.
 1875-6—J. D. Driesbach.
 1876-7—R. C. Torrey.
 1878-9—R. C. Torrey.
 1880-1—W. Y. Titcomb.

1882-3—W. Y. Titcomb.
 1884-5—J. M. Davison.
 1886-7—J. M. Davison.
 1888-9—Daniel Williams.
 1890-1—Daniel Williams.
 1892-3—W. B. Kemp.
 1894-5—W. B. Kemp.
 1896-7—C. S. Lee.
 1898-9—C. S. Lee.
 1899 (Spec.)—C. S. Lee.
 1900-01—D. D. Hall.
 1903—Daniel Dillon Hall.
 1907—O. O. Bayles.
 1907 (Spec.)—O. O. Bayles.
 1909 (Spec.)—O. O. Bayles, deceased; and district not represented.
 1911—E. M. Lovelace.
 1915—H. H. Holmes.
 1919—Riley Kelly.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Thomas Carson.
 1820-1—Joseph Mims.
 1821 (Called)—Joseph Mims.
 1821-2—Elijah Montgomery.
 1822-3—Lud Harris.
 1823-4—Samuel Haines.
 1824-5—Silas Dinsmore.
 1825-6—Edward J. Lambert.
 1826-7—James F. Roberts.
 1827-8—Origen Sibley.
 1828-9—David Mims.
 1829-30—David Mims.
 1830-1—James F. Roberts.
 1831-2—Joseph Hall.
 1832 (Called)—Joseph Hall.
 1832-3—Joseph Hall.
 1833-4—Joseph Hall.
 1834-5—James L. Seaberry.
 1835-6—Joseph Hall.
 1836-7—Lee Slaughter.
 1837 (Called)—Lee Slaughter.
 1837-8—Cade M. Godbold.
 1838-9—Cade M. Godbold.
 1839-40—David Mims.
 1840-1—Gerald B. Hall.
 1841 (Called)—Gerald B. Hall.
 1841-2—Richard Singleton Moore.
 1842-3—William H. Gasque.
 1843-4—Richard Singleton Moore.
 1844-5—Gerald B. Hall.
 1845-6—J. H. Hastie.
 1847-8—Reuben McDonald.
 1849-50—Reuben McDonald.
 1851-2—William Booth.
 1853-4—William Wilkins.
 1855-6—P. C. Byrne.
 1857-8—Joseph Nelson.
 1859-60—T. C. Barlow.
 1861 (1st called)—T. C. Barlow.
 1861 (2d called)—Reuben McDonald.
 1861-2—Reuben McDonald.
 1862 (Called)—Reuben McDonald.
 1862-3—Reuben McDonald.
 1863 (Called)—R. B. Bryers.
 1863-4—R. B. Bryers.
 1864 (Called)—R. B. Bryers.
 1864-5—R. B. Bryers.
 1865-6—G. W. Robinson.
 1866-7—G. W. Robinson.
 1868—A. L. Holman.

1869-70—A. L. Holman.
 1870-1—O. S. Holmes.
 1871-2—O. S. Holmes.
 1872-3—James M. Vaughn.
 1873—James M. Vaughn.
 1874-5—Joseph Nelson.
 1875-6—Joseph Nelson.
 1876-7—W. H. H. McDavid.
 1878-9—Louis Dolive.
 1880-1—J. H. H. Smith.
 1882-3—H. A. Tatum.
 1884-5—James M. Vaughn.
 1886-7—Dan Williams.
 1888-9—H. A. Tatum.
 1890-1—Richard A. Moore.
 1892-3—H. P. Hanson.
 1894-5—R. H. Moore.
 1896-7—C. W. Joseph.
 1898-9—J. H. H. Smith.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. H. H. Smith.
 1900-01—George H. Hoyle.
 1903—David Crawford Byrne.
 1907—S. C. Jenkins.
 1907 (Spec.)—S. C. Jenkins.
 1909 (Spec.)—S. C. Jenkins.
 1911—S. C. Jenkins.
 1915—I. B. Thompson.
 1919—Sibley Holmes.

See Bay Minette; Blakely; Bowyer; Fort; Daphne; Daphne State Normal School; Fort Mims Massacre; Little River; McIntosh Bluff; Mobilians; Montgomery Hill; Montrose; Morgan Fort; Spanish Fort; Stockton; Tensas; Tensaw River.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 114; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 268; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 205; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 230; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 73; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1911), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 28; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897) and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

BALLAST. See Road and Ballast Materials.

BANK, THE STATE, AND BRANCHES. See State Bank and Branches.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. A voluntary association of banking institutions of the State "to promote the general welfare and condition of banks and banking institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance, and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial forces of the State of Alabama, and especially in order to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs and laws which affect the banking interests of the entire State, and for protection against loss by crime." Any bank, banker, or trust company of the State of Alabama may become a member of the

association upon payment of the annual dues prescribed by the by-laws; also the officers of the various clearing-houses in the State. Member-banks may send delegates to the meetings of the association, who are required to be officers or directors of the institutions they represent. The present constitution and by-laws, adopted when the association was reorganized in 1902, provide an organization consisting of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and eight second vice-presidents, each a chairman of a group of members from a district composed of from 10 to 15 counties. The administration of the affairs of the association is vested in a council known as the "Council of Administration," composed of the chairmen of the eight groups, together with the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer as ex officio members. Standing committees upon various subjects of interest to bankers are maintained. At the annual meetings of the association, the delegates who are also members of the American Bankers' Association, elect the vice-president of that organization for the State of Alabama.

The association was first organized in 1890, but became somewhat inactive and was reorganized at a meeting held in Blount Springs August 11, 1902, at which time the present constitution was adopted. In addition to the regular order of business, addresses, speeches and discussions of the various professional and general questions of conduct and management, both national and state, are given special consideration. It was due to the activity of the Alabama Bankers' Association that the present State banking law, by which the banking department was created, was enacted. The association has taken an advanced position in regard to practically all business questions, giving especial encouragement and assistance to the development of the State's agricultural interests. An example of active assistance given the farmers was the convention of bankers, called by the superintendent of banks, at Montgomery, October 31, 1914, to devise plans for the temporary or permanent relief of the cotton situation as it then existed. A large attendance and a hearty response were given by the bankers, and as a result of their deliberations, measures for the relief of the serious conditions confronting the cotton planters on account of the European War were put under way.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings*, 1900-1914, 7 vols.; Convention of Alabama Bankers, *Proceedings*, Nov. 17, 1914.

See Banks and Banking; Banking Department; State Bank and Branches.

REFERENCES.—Publications listed above.

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY. A transcontinental highway, starting at the "Zero Milestone" in Washington, D. C., and ending in San Diego, California, passing through the states of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The practicability of such a route is due to climatic conditions prevailing the year around, and

the low grade that could be maintained, freedom from snow blockade and steep mountain climbs, open to travel every day in the year. The Highway was inaugurated and named at a meeting of leading good roads advocates assembled in Birmingham, October 6, 1916, to formulate plans for the establishment of a Southern transcontinental highway from Washington to the Pacific Coast. The Highway was named as a tribute and later as a memorial to John Hollis Bankhead, "father of good roads in the U. S. Senate," the man who secured the first Federal aid in building good roads in every state in the Union. In the fall of 1917 the pathfinders appointed to locate the route made their selection from Washington, D. C., to Memphis, Tenn., and reported to the United States Good Roads Association, at the convention held at Little Rock, Ark., April, 1918, when the recommendations were approved. The route from Memphis to El Paso, Texas, was reported and adopted at the convention held at Mineral Wells, Texas, April, 1919. At the convention held at Hot Springs, Ark., April, 1920, recommendations of the pathfinders and the board of directors, fixing the route from El Paso to San Diego were ratified.

The Bankhead Highway was at first largely a series of connecting county roads, but has gradually become through official action of the legislatures and highway commissions of the States through which the route lies, an integral part of the several state highway systems. In the majority of States, federal aid is provided by the Bankhead road measure. By 1920 more than three fourths of the highway was being improved under the direct inspection of the government. More than a thousand miles at that date was improved with either permanent paving or hard surface, and more than \$40,000,000 was available or in prospect for construction of permanent links in the Highway. More than a thousand miles of the Highway runs through the State of Texas, and the Highway Commission of Texas, and counties which the road traverses, have appropriated and voted bonds to the amount of \$27,405,000 to build their respective links, which are to be permanent and hard surface roads. California has voted bonds to the amount of over \$40,000,000 to build a paved link of the Bankhead Highway from the Arizona line to San Diego, a distance of over 200 miles.

The Bankhead Highway is not only a practical route for touring, but also for hauling of freight. It connects the principal cities of North Carolina with Washington; it links Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis, and it also serves the principal cities of the West all the way to San Diego and the Pacific Coast.

Army Convoy.—The War Department sent a U. S. Army Convoy over the route during 1920 thus giving government recognition to the Bankhead Highway, definitely establishing it as the most important Southern transcontinental route. The Convoy, following an impressive ceremony at Zero Milestone on June 14th, left Washington, D. C. with Col.

John F. Franklin, U. S. Army, as expeditionary commander, and J. A. Rountree, Secretary of the Bankhead National Highway Association as field director, under appointment of the War Department and by the Association as representative and spokesman. The convoy was composed of forty-four trucks, four of which were 10 ton size, seven automobiles and four motorcycles. The personnel consisted of twenty officers and one hundred and sixty enlisted men. The convoy landed in Los Angeles October 6th, after traveling 4,000 miles.

The convoy received an ovation from the start to the finish. In every city, town and village through which it passed receptions with banquets, barbecues and chicken dinners were served. Public meetings were held and the people addressed by members of the convoy during which a half million people heard the gospel of good roads. It is the present expectation of the promoters of the route that the Bankhead Highway will be one of the first highways to be taken over by the Federal Government as one of its transcontinental post and military roads.

The Bankhead Highway is recognized as one of the great routes for tourists from the north and east to the south and west, and is prominently shown on the map of the American Automobile Association and other tourists' maps. It is estimated that the total cost of the Highway, when completed will be above \$100,000,000.

Road of Remembrance.—It is the intention of the Bankhead Highway Association to make of the highway a road of remembrance. Fruit and nut trees, flowers and shrubs will line the route, planted as memorials to heroes of the States and localities through which the highway passes. Monuments and markers will also mark the route.

Woman's Auxiliary Board.—A woman's auxiliary board was authorized by the board of directors at Birmingham, February 5, 1920, "to have charge of beautifying the Bankhead National Highway."

Features of Interest on Route.—The capitol and public buildings at Washington, D. C.; battlefields and historic points in Virginia; tobacco fields and King's Mountain in North Carolina; cotton mills in South Carolina; Stone Mountain in Georgia; Camp McPherson, Atlanta; iron and steel plants and coal fields at Birmingham; cotton plantations in Mississippi; crossing the Mississippi River at Memphis; Hot Springs, in Arkansas; oil fields of Texas; copper mines in New Mexico; Roosevelt Dam in Arizona; Indian and game reservations in Oklahoma; orange groves and orchards in California and on the Pacific Coast. See Zero Milestone, and sketch of Senator John H. Bankhead.

REFERENCES.—Archives of the United States Good Roads Association, and the Association's bulletin; letters from J. A. Rountree and S. M. Johnson, in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. A State executive department, originally created March 2,

1911, and reorganized under act of February 15, 1915. It is "charged with the execution of all laws relating to corporations and individuals doing or carrying on a banking business in the State of Alabama." The title of the act declares the legislative purpose to be "through this department to regulate, examine and supervise banks and banking, to punish certain prohibited acts relating thereto, to provide for the seizure and liquidation of banks, to provide for the levy of an assessment upon State banks for the support of the banking department [so] created."

The chief officer of the department is the superintendent of banks, appointed by the governor, with the approval of the State senate, for a term of four years. He must be a man of good character, familiar with banking transactions, and neither directly nor indirectly interested in any banking business. His salary is \$3,600 a year. He takes an oath of office, gives a surety bond of \$25,000, and may be impeached for "neglect of duty, malfeasance, misfeasance, extortion or corruption in office, incompetency, or intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics . . . or for any offense involving moral turpitude." He is authorized to employ four persons as examiners, at monthly salaries of \$150 each, one office assistant at \$83.33, and a stenographer at \$75 a month. The necessary traveling expenses of the superintendent, examiners and office assistant are paid by the State. The department maintains an office in the capitol.

The jurisdiction of the department extends to every bank in the State, other than national banks; and it is the duty of the superintendent, either personally or by competent examiner appointed by him, to visit and examine, under oath if need be, every state bank at least twice in each year in order to ascertain its condition and resources, and whether the requirements of its charter and of the law have been complied with. He is authorized, with the concurrence of the banking board, to take charge of and close any bank found to be insolvent or improperly managed, and retain possession until it can resume business or shall have been finally liquidated as provided by law. In case of liquidation, he may appoint an agent, at a salary not exceeding \$200 a month, payable from the assets of the bank, to assist him in closing its affairs. He must require of all state banks at least two reports each year showing the details of their condition and business in the manner prescribed by him, and himself make an annual report to the governor covering the business of the department, which is published as other State documents. He may withhold a certificate of incorporation for a proposed bank until the proper assurances and documents are filed with him.

The department is supported by an annual license tax based upon the aggregate capital, surplus, and undivided profits of every bank doing business in the State, graduated from \$25 on a total of \$25,000 or less, to \$200 on a total of \$500,000 or more. A penalty of

\$5 for each day the tax remains in default after the time fixed by law for its payment is prescribed, and it is the duty of the superintendent to enforce collection. The constitutionality of the tax was attacked in the case of *Lovejoy v. City of Montgomery*, but the supreme court upheld the law.

The constitution of 1875 declared that no banks should be established otherwise than under a general banking law, but no such general law was enacted until 1903. This omission is explained mainly by the fact that for many years the United States Government, in order to assist the development of the national banking system, exacted a tax of 10 per cent upon the issues of state banks, making the profit of such enterprises too small to be attractive. In 1894, Gov. William C. Oates recommended a banking law, in the belief that the Federal tax would be repealed. The legislature at that session sent a joint resolution to Congress, asking its immediate repeal, but passed no banking law. The matter seems to have rested thus until October 10, 1903, when a law "providing for the examination and regulation of the business of banking in the State of Alabama" was approved. This law required reports in detail of resources and liabilities; contained provisions for the regulation of capitalization, cash reserve, character of loans and discounts, and methods of procedure in cases of impairment of capital; and authorized the governor to appoint a bank examiner, at \$2,000 a year and necessary traveling expenses. On August 26, 1909, the appointment of a state bank examiner and two assistant examiners was authorized, so that at least two examinations of every bank might be made every year.

In 1911, Gov. Emmet O'Neal recommended to the legislature the establishment of a separate State banking department, to be under the control of an officer with ample authority backed by adequate penalties. He said, "The growth of the banks of Alabama, both in numbers and in deposits, has more than kept pace with the expansion of the State in population and industrial development. Unfortunately this growth has been marred in the recent past by some failures of a most inexcusable and disgraceful description, and through the shameless violation of the commonest rules of sound banking. I am persuaded that these failures and all the harm to many hundreds of depositors, could have, and would have been prevented by a department of banking properly equipped and clothed with authority and charged with responsibility."

Acting upon this suggestion, the legislature created a banking department, March 2, 1911. The governor appointed Alexander E. Walker, of Florence, superintendent, and he was commissioned to succeed himself in 1915. The policy of the department has been constructive, yet conservative, calculated to place the business of banking in the State upon a firmer basis, and to enhance its standing and influence in the financial circles of the country. Special efforts have been made to bring about a better understanding and a more effectual

cooperation between the banking and the agricultural interests of the State. An example of the work done in that direction was the calling by the superintendent of a convention of all the bankers of the State at Montgomery on November 17, 1914, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the trying situation of the cotton planters brought about by the European War and the abundant crop of that year.

Examiner (old law).—Thomas J. Rutledge, 1904-1911.

Assistant Examiners (old law).—Ralph W. Garner, 1909-1911; L. P. Hosmer, 1910-1911.

Superintendent (new law).—Alexander E. Walker, 1911-

Members of Board (new law).—Edward J. Buck, 1911-1915; George A. Searcy, 1911-1915; W. W. Crawford, 1916-; J. W. Little, 1916-.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Annual reports*, 1911-1916, 6 vols. These contain full statistics of the banking business of the State during the period covered. Reports compiled by the examiner under the laws of 1903 and 1909 were not separately published, but appear in the *Annual reports* of the State treasurer.

See Banks and Banking.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1875, 1901; *Code*, 1907, secs. 3538-3561; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 483-487; 1909, special sess., pp. 232-233; 1911, pp. 50-89; 1915, pp. 88-103; *Lovejoy v. City of Montgomery*, 180 Ala., p. 473; Gov. William C. Oates, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1894-95, pp. 231-232; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1911, p. 142; Convention of Alabama Bankers, *Proceedings*, 1914.

BANKS. Corporations, firms, or individuals engaged primarily in making loans and caring for deposits, and secondarily in various other activities, such as dealing in domestic and foreign exchange, the investment of funds, the buying and selling of securities, and the issue of notes for circulation as money. Incorporated banking institutions have been provided for in the laws of Alabama since the organization of the State. A law was passed by the legislature of Mississippi Territory, December 11, 1816, incorporating the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Huntsville. The legislature of Alabama Territory passed an act February 13, 1818, to establish the Tombeckbe Bank in the town of St. Stephens, and another, November 20, 1818, establishing the Bank of Mobile. When the State constitution was adopted in 1819, provision was made for the establishment of one State bank with such number of branches as the legislature might from time to time deem expedient. Regulatory provisions were included in the act establishing the State bank, but most of the details of organization were left to the discretion of the legislature. Among other provisions of the constitution, was one to the effect that after the establishment of the State bank, the private banks in existence might be admitted as branches thereof, but banking institutions other than the State bank were not permitted. In accordance with the constitution, the legislature, December 21,

1820, passed an act establishing the State bank, the details of whose history are given under the title State Bank and Branches.

So long as The Bank of the State of Alabama existed there were no other banking institutions chartered; but after its suspension several other private banks were incorporated. Data concerning such institutions previous to 1865 will also be found under the title State Bank and Branches. Banks and banking since 1865 are discussed under that title.

For discussions of national banks, Federal reserve board, farm loan board, etc., see the titles listed below.

See Banking Department; Bankers' Association, The Alabama; Banks and Banking; Farm Loan Board; Federal Reserve Board; National Banks; State Bank and Branches.

BANKS. Post office and station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in the central part of Pike County, about 8 miles southeast of Troy. Altitude: 599 feet. Population: 1900 —198; 1910—207.

BANKS AND BANKING. The organization and operation of banks in Alabama are under the supervision of the State banking department, which has wide regulative powers. The present banking system was inaugurated by the act of October 10, 1903, "providing for the examination and regulation of business of banking in the State of Alabama." There are, however, certain fundamental principles with respect to banking laid down in the present constitution. Similar provisions, not quite so broad in their scope, nor comprehending so many administrative details, were incorporated in the constitution of 1875.

The banking law of 1911, enlarged and elaborated the existing laws, and superseded all previous enactments on the subject. In addition to creating the banking department, described under that title, this act, with its amendments, provides that banks organized under State laws shall pay, through the banking department, stipulated fees proportioned to the amount of their capitalization. It regulates by specific provisions all matters of capitalization; cash reserve; maximum allowable loans to one person, firm or corporation; and the increase or reduction of capital stock. It also provides penalties for banking officers who receive deposits when a bank is known to be insolvent; declare unearned dividends; make changes in capital stock without authority from the superintendent of banks; conceal loans from the board of directors; permit overdrafts by officers or employees, etc. In many respects the provisions of the law are similar to and quite as stringent as those of the national banking laws.

Before the establishment of the present system, provision was made for the incorporation of banks, designated as free banking institutions, the same as other commercial or industrial corporations; and certain features of their organization and business transactions were regulated by law. Such de-

tails of these regulations as were not to be applied by legal proceedings, were administered by the comptroller of public accounts. Up to 1837 the outstanding feature of the banking system was the Alabama State Bank and its branches. During the existence of this institution, provision was made in law for the organization and conduct of private banks; but there seems actually to have been little competition with the State bank. The code of 1852 continued in effect all acts or joint resolutions incorporating companies for banking purposes. The provisions of this kind in effect at the time the code was adopted regulated the capital stock of banks, which might not be less than \$100,000 nor more than \$500,000; required reports to be made to the comptroller of public accounts at least as often as once a year on the condition of a bank and the business transacted since its last report; required the currency or notes issued for circulation by a bank to be countersigned by the comptroller; provided for putting the affairs of a bank which failed to redeem a stipulated percentage of its outstanding notes in charge of a commission for liquidation; and regulated various other details of banking business. Between 1840 and 1861, there were several "free banking institutions" organized in the State. Some of the larger and best-known were those at Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, and Huntsville. Their reports, some of them indicating a considerable volume of business transacted, were published in the regular annual reports of the comptroller. The outbreak of the War had a fatal effect upon banking interests, as upon practically all other industrial, economic, and financial institutions of the State; and few if any of these free banks seem to have been operated until its close. The period of 10 years immediately following the close of the War was characterized by wildcat schemes of many kinds, and no permanent financial institutions seem to have originated during that decade.

In 1875, provisions were included in the new constitution which were intended to form a foundation for a general State banking system. No legislation in accordance with the constitutional provisions was enacted, however, until 1903. The delay is explained by the fact that the United States Government, during the time referred to, exacted a tax of 10 per cent upon the issues (circulation) of State banks. This was done for the purpose of stimulating the development of the national banking system at the expense of all other banking systems. It had precisely the result intended. While it was in effect, the profits of a bank organized under State laws were too small to be attractive to capitalists. The passage of a banking law, based upon the provisions of the constitution, was recommended by Gov. William C. Oates in his message of December 5, 1894, in which he expressed the belief that the Federal tax law would soon be repealed. The legislature, however, contented itself with addressing a memorial to Congress asking the immediate repeal of the tax. Nothing further

was done until October 10, 1903, when the law which in many of its provisions forms the basis of the present banking system was enacted.

The law of 1903 provided for bank examiners, but established no State department for the administration of its provisions. In his message of January 16, 1911, Gov. Emmet O'Neal recommended the establishment of a banking department, in charge of an officer clothed with ample authority and backed by adequate penalties for failure to comply with the law or with the regulations established by the department. The establishment of such a department was made the more necessary, in the governor's opinion, by the fact that during the past few years, several failures "of a most inexcusable and disgraceful description," had been caused by "the shameless violation of the commonest rules of sound banking." These failures, he thought, would be prevented by a banking department clothed with appropriate authority and charged with responsibility. In pursuance of this suggestion, the legislature passed an act on March 2, 1911, by which a State department with ample power and authority was established, and in which an effectual system of regulations for the conduct of banking in this State was included.

The act of February 8, 1915, authorized the conversion of state banks into national banks, under stipulated regulations. The Federal Reserve Bank act, December 23, 1913, was the occasion for the passage of the act of September 25, 1915, by the Alabama Legislature, authorizing state banks, savings banks, and trust companies organized under the laws of Alabama to subscribe for stock and become members of the Federal Reserve Bank.

See Banking Department; Federal Reserve Bank; National Banks; State Bank.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1875, secs. 14-20; *Constitution*, 1901, secs. 247-255; *Codes*, 1852, secs. 10, 937-941; 1886, secs. 1193-1198; 1896, secs. 1085-1098; 1907, secs. 3518-3527; *Acts*, 1903, pp. 483-487; 1909, pp. 262-263; 1911, pp. 50-89; 1915, pp. 77, 88-103, 883; Supt. of Banks, *Annual reports*, 1911-1915.

BAPTIST COLLEGE INSTITUTE (Located at Danville, Morgan County). See North Alabama Baptist Collegiate Institute.

BAPTIST COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. A denominational educational institution for young men, young women, boys and girls, located at Newton, Dale County. It was founded by the Baptist Church at Newton in 1898, at which time the site was chosen, a building erected and trustees appointed. The church and property were taken over in 1908 by the Alabama Baptist State Convention.

While under the auspices of that denomination, "the school is in no way sectarian, and the children of all denominations may enter upon exactly the same basis." The grounds include 12 acres, and the school building is modern and substantial. The work is organized into literary, business and domestic sci-

ence departments. Diplomas are awarded for the completion of the prescribed courses. Its report to the State education department, September 30, 1916, showed buildings and site valued at \$20,000; equipment, \$20,000; 6 teachers; 220 pupils; and total support, \$3,000. Prof. A. W. Tate has been principal of the institute from the beginning.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1898-1916; Alabama State Convention, *Minutes*, 1915, p. 34.

BAPTIST COLORED UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA. A denominational school for the education of negroes, located at Selma, and under the control of the Alabama Baptist State Convention. The first movement looking to the founding of the institution was made at the meeting of the Colored Baptist Convention held in Tuscaloosa in November, 1873. They had some opposition in developing their plans, but were not to be turned from their purpose. At the convention which met at Eufaula in 1877, it was definitely decided to locate the school at Selma, and the formal opening took place in January, 1878, at the St. Phillip Street Baptist Church, with Rev. H. Woodsmall as president, and W. R. Pettiford as assistant. The school now has, with other property, 36 acres of land, on which are two large four-story brick buildings, and three small frame ones. The courses offered include theological, normal, college, preparatory, grammar and primary departments. Instruction is also given in sewing and millinery, and in domestic science. Literary and religious societies are maintained. In 1885 the name of the school was changed from "The Alabama Normal and Theological School," to "Selma University." In November, 1895, it was changed to "Alabama Baptist Colored University." On September 30, 1916, its report to the state superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$75,000; equipment, \$1,000; 18 teachers; 281 pupils; and a total support of \$17,100.

Presidents.—Rev. H. Woodsmall, 1878-1881; W. H. McAlpine, 1881-1883; E. M. Brawley, 1883-1886; C. L. Bruce, 1886-1893; C. S. Dinkins, 1893-1901; C. O. Boothe, 1901-1902; R. T. Pollard, 1902-.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1884-1916. In the issues for 1905-06 and 1907-08 are detailed sketches of the institution. *Acts*, 1880-81, p. 503.

BAPTIST ORPHANAGE. See Child Welfare.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION. See Baptists, various branches of.

BAPTISTS. A religious denomination, of various branches, tracing its American origin from the coming of Roger Williams in 1839, as the apostle of religious liberty, and to whom must be ascribed the honor of founding first Baptist church society in the United States. Even at that early day, among believers there developed differences, some holding to the Particular, or Calvinistic doctrines, as distinguished from the General,

or Arminian branch. The Calvinistic view came to be generally accepted, but later, in the bodies known as Free and Free Will Baptists, the Arminian doctrines again found expression.

Differences had so far developed that in 1906 the U. S. Bureau of the Census found it necessary to distinguish 14 Baptist bodies in the presentation of their statistics. Before sectional and doctrinal differences had differentiated Baptists into these groups, there was more or less general unity. In 1814 was formed the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions. In the development of that body, however, foreign missionary work was but a small part of its activities. It undertook some home missions also, besides other work, including the tract society, which in 1840 was reorganized as the American Baptist Publishing Society.

The Baptists in Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee, from whom those in Alabama have been largely drawn, took a leading part in early Baptist extension and growth, as well as in the work of the general convention. To that body in its early history Alabama Baptists generally held allegiance individually, through their churches, associations and conventions. The further history of the denomination in the State, since the divisions early came about, is given under separate branches.

See Baptist (Southern Convention); Baptists, Church of Christ; Baptists, Free; Baptists, Free Will; Baptist, Primitive; Baptists, Seventh-Day; Baptists, Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), *passim*; and the several citations in the seven following titles.

BAPTISTS, CHURCH OF CHRIST A

A branch of the general religious body of Baptists, made up of a membership located in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and grouped in seven associations in 1906. This Baptist sect holds essentially the same general doctrines as the Separate Baptists, but local conditions appear to have prevented union. They are Calvinistic, though liberal; and they hold that baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and foot-washing are gospel institutions. In polity they accord in practice with other Baptists. The churches are organized into associations, which "are purely for purposes of fellowship." They have no distinctive missionary societies or benevolent organizations, but they are not closed as "antimissionary." "Since they occupy mountainous sections chiefly, and represent the less wealthy communities, their missionary spirit finds expression in local evangelistic work. As they have come in contact more and more with other churches, their sense of fellowship has broadened, and with this has been apparent a desire to share in the wider work of the general church."

In 1906 there were 28 church organiza-

tions in Alabama, with 1,947 members; 25 of these reported this membership as 741 males, and 1,065 females; 24 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 8,845, and valued at \$11,525; no parsonages reported; and 1 Sunday school, with 3 teachers and 50 pupils.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 136-138.

BAPTISTS, FREE. A branch of the general body of Baptists, having its origin in New England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It grew out of a dissatisfaction on the part of numbers of Baptists in that section, which declined to accept the Calvinistic theology in its most rigid form. They were sometimes called "New Lights," or "Randallites," so named because the first congregation was organized by Benjamin Randall. They are sometimes called Free Will Baptists, but the particular branch immediately under review is not to be confused with the Baptists of that name, which is also represented in Alabama.

The term Free Baptists has been finally adopted as more nearly descriptive of their adherence, not only to the doctrine of free will, but also to free grace and free communion. In polity they are congregational, but for purposes of fellowship, associations are formed, ordinarily called quarterly conferences. The quarterly conferences are represented in yearly conferences, and these in turn in a triennial general conference. The claim is made by the Free Baptists that they were the first religious body to pronounce against slavery, their general conference of 1835 making a vigorous declaration on the subject.

The statistics of 1906 show in Alabama 21 organizations; 1,200 members; 13 church edifices, valued at \$4,750; no parsonages reported; and 12 Sunday schools, with 39 officers and teachers and 273 pupils.

See Baptists, Free Will.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 117-123, 157; Cathcart, *Baptist encyclopædia* (1881), pp. 416-417.

BAPTISTS, FREE WILL. A branch of the general body of Baptists, sometimes confused with Free Baptists, but more properly known as Free Will Baptists. They accept the five points of Arminianism as opposed to the five points of Calvinism. Immersion is considered the only correct form of baptism, but no distinction is made in the invitation to the Lord's Supper, and they uniformly practice open communion. They further believe in foot-washing and anointing the sick with oil.

While in doctrine and polity they are similar to the Free Baptists, they have a different origin, and are traced to local Baptist differences in Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century. In the South their position on slavery was at variance with the position of the Free Baptists of the North. The Free Will Baptists are congregational in government, hold quarterly conferences, state conferences or associations,

and an annual conference representing the entire denomination.

In 1906 the Free Will Baptists had 42 churches; 2,213 members; 40 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 10,800, and valued at \$15,150; no parsonages reported; and 11 Sunday schools, with 53 officers and teachers and 502 pupils. These were organized into 3 associations, viz.: Cahaba, 11 churches, and 584 members; North River, 8 churches, and 336 members; and State Line, 23 churches, and 1,337 members, located in south central and west Alabama.

See Baptists, Free.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 124-127; *Catholic*, *Baptist Encyclopedia* (1881); pp. 416-417.

BAPTISTS, MISSIONARY. See Baptists (Southern Convention).

BAPTISTS, PRIMITIVE. A branch of the general religious body of Baptists, dating from differences developed early in the nineteenth century in reference to missionary societies, Sunday schools, education of preachers, and similar liberal ideas and practices. They are also known as "Old School," "Regulars," "Anti-mission," and "Hard Shell." With the growth of population and complexity in social organization, the religious leaders among the Baptists began the development of plans looking to the unification of their forces for extension, internal development, etc. These liberal ideas aroused opposition on the part of many churches, and in the first quarter century of the history of the Baptists in Alabama, there was a fierce conflict. The denomination was divided into two camps known as missionary and anti-missionary, resulting finally in a permanent division in 1836, in many cases reaching to both churches and associations.

The story of this period is dramatically told in the usual church histories, and the official literature of the respective organizations. The Primitive branch is strongest in North Alabama, in Chambers County in East Alabama, and in Pike, Henry, Butler and Covington counties in South Alabama. Its churches are organized into associations, but they have never formed a central state body, and have never had any state conventions or general bodies of any kind. In the annual minutes of the associations are to be found statements of articles of faith, constitutions and rules of order.

In doctrine the denomination is Calvinistic. Usually their abstracts of principles, or articles of faith are eleven in number. The full verbal inspiration of the Old and New Testament scriptures, immersion of believers as the only form of baptism, and as a prerequisite to the taking of the Lord's Supper, and the practice of foot-washing are adhered to rigidly. As a church they stand for honesty in public and private dealing, the prompt payment of debts, and the perfect independence of individual action within the law. While not opposing an educated ministry, they are opposed to the maintenance

of educational institutions by the church. They are without Sunday schools, but are not opposed to the religious training and instruction of their children. They have no organized missionary activities, but at the same time do not oppose evangelistic effort on the part of their preachers.

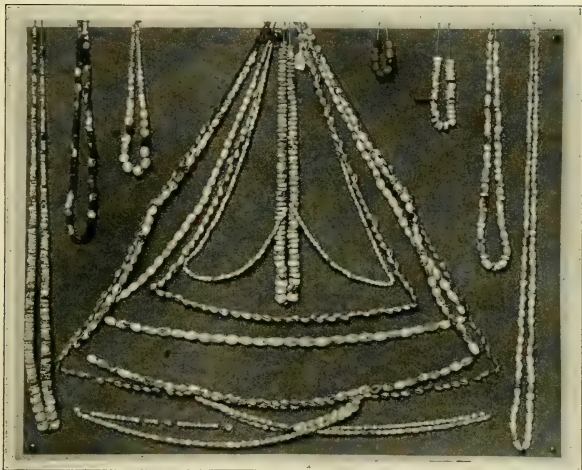
A number of Alabama Primitive Baptist churches and some of the associations date from the early settlement of the State, and prior to the division. The details of their history are poorly preserved, and their original manuscript records are meager. Few files of minutes of the associations in published form are available, and in consequence denominational growth cannot possibly be stated with any degree of accuracy. Their rules do not require the organization and preservation of statistical data.

The U. S. Census Report of 1906 gives the total number of organizations in the State as 306; total number of members 9,772; 221 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 77,031; and church property valued at \$123,123. There has doubtless been growth and enlargement in many churches, and some new churches have been organized, with a falling off in others, but information is not at hand to enable a definite statement.

Associations.—The association is the only form of church union among Primitive Baptists. They meet once a year, and preserve only a loose form of organization. They are composed of messengers from the different churches, usually three in number. The officers are a moderator and clerk. In the constitution of the Beulah Association, which may be taken as typical, it is declared that it will not correspond "with any association the churches of which hold or are in any wise connected with any missionary society, Sunday school union society, or advocate state or national conventions held for the purpose of furthering the missionary cause, theological schools, nor any other society that has been, or may hereafter be, formed under a pretense of circulating the Gospel of Christ, nor any secret society that now exists, or may hereafter exist." As illustrating the unwillingness of associations to interfere with absolute independence on the part of the churches, they expressly hold that no act of the associations shall be in any way binding on the churches.

In the Report of 1906 above referred to 28 organizations are reported in Alabama. Twelve churches in the State are reported as "unassociated." The following is a list of the associations with total number of churches and members:

Associations.	Churches.	Members
Antioch	17	519
Beulah	21	933
Buttahatchie	6	107
Cane Creek	8	204
Choctawatchee	11	321
Clay Bank	23	776
Conecuh River No. 1.....	8	266
Conecuh River No. 2.....	16	656
Ebenezer	10	424
Fellowship	24	540



ORIGINAL SHELL BEADS FOUND IN INDIAN CEMETERY AT THE ALIBAMO
TOWN, TOASI, NEAR MONTGOMERY

Associations.	Churches.	Members
Five Mile	3	64
Flint River	12	248
Hillabee	20	699
Hopewell	11	221
Liberty	8	474
Little Hope	4	87
Little Vine	10	308
Lost Creek	9	186
Mount Zion	15	482
Mud Creek	12	362
Muscle Shoals	4	37
Patsaliga	18	503
Pilgrims Rest No. 1.....	16	535
Pilgrims Rest No. 2.....	3	93
River Fork	3	44
Second Creek	7	212
Wetumpka	14	579
Unassociated	12	354

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 138-150; Cathcart, *Baptist Encyclopedia* (1881); Holcombe, *History of the rise and progress of the Baptists in Alabama* (1840); Riley, *History of the Baptists of Alabama* (1895); and *Minutes* of the several associations. Partial files of some of the latter are preserved in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BAPTISTS, SEVENTH-DAY. A branch of the general religious body of Baptists, evangelical in doctrine, and distinguished from the regular Calvinistic group only by their observance of the seventh day instead of the first day as the sabbath. It is said of them that "They are in no sense 'Judaizers' or 'Legalizers,' but believe in salvation through faith alone, and insist upon the observance of the Sabbath, not as a basis of salvation, but as evidence of obedience and conformity to the teachings of Christ." They were originally "restricted communions," but now no limitations are imposed. Immersion is a necessary condition to church membership. In church government they are independent congregationalists. The churches are organized into associations and a general conference, but these bodies have advisory jurisdiction only. The denomination has always been characterized by a missionary spirit; and woman's boards, sabbath schools, and Christian endeavor societies are supported.

In Alabama, in 1906, there was 1 Congregation of 9 males and 15 females; 1 church edifice, valued at \$2,000; 1 parsonage, valued at \$1,000; and 1 Sunday school, with 9 officers and teachers and 45 pupils.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 113-116; Cathcart, *Baptist encyclopaedia* (1881), pp. 1042-1043.

BAPTISTS. (Southern Convention.) The principal branch of the great religious body of Baptists in Alabama. The denomination traces its history through conflicting struggles to the original founding of the church of that name. In America it has its beginning with Roger Williams at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1639, and Dr. John Clarke at Newport a year or two later. With de-

nominal growth came denominational differences, and the breaking up into general branches, known by varying names, but by far the larger part are still known merely as Baptists. In 1844 a division came about due chiefly to sectional controversies, which resulted in 1845 in the formation of the Southern Baptist Convention, the northern body remaining as formerly, until within the last few years, when its various general societies came together as the Northern Baptist Convention. The term "Missionary" sometimes employed in reference to this branch is descriptive merely, and its adoption is illustrative of the long struggle over doctrinal differences, particularly in mission activity, education of ministers, general education, Sunday schools and other forms of church work.

The Missionary Baptists in Alabama are in harmony with all Baptists on the fundamentals of doctrine, more or less Calvinistic in terms, as will appear from the statement hereinafter; and in many features of polity they are in general accord with them, notably in the local autonomy or independence of the churches. There are no doctrinal or practical differences between them, organized as the Southern Baptist Convention, and the churches of the Northern Baptist Convention. They are not different denominations, but simply one denomination, working through different agencies, and generally in different parts of the world. However, it may be said that generally they are more strictly Calvinistic, and the Philadelphia or New Hampshire confession of faith is more firmly held than in the Northern churches. The cardinal principle of Alabama Baptists is implicit obedience to the plain teachings of the Word. Briefly summarized, they hold that the churches are independent in their local affairs; that there should be an entire separation of church and State; that religious liberty of freedom in matters of religion is an inherent right of the human soul; that a church is a body of regenerated people who have been baptized on profession of personal faith in Christ, and who have associated themselves in the fellowship of the Gospel; that infant baptism is not only not taught in the Scriptures, but is fatal to the spirituality of the church; that from the meaning of the words used in the Greek text of the Scripture, the symbolism of the ordinance, and the practice of the early church, immersion in water is the only proper mode of baptism; that the scriptural officers of the church are pastors and deacons; and that the Lord's Supper is an ordinance of the church observed in commemoration of the sufferings and death of Christ.

Early History.—Baptists came with the first pioneers into the territory now included in the State of Alabama. Their names are unknown but their number included many of the best men and women who sought homes in the new land. While the names of individual Baptists who located here after the territory was thrown open for settlement are unknown, the names of the early church or-

ganizations are preserved. The first church of the Baptist faith and order in the State was founded, October 2, 1808, on Flint River, a few miles northeast of the city of Huntsville, and was given the name of the stream on which it was located. It was constituted in the private home of James Deaton, and numbered twelve persons. To Rev. John Nicholson is to be given the honor of constituting this, the earliest known Baptist church in the limits of the State. Among his associates were Rev. John Canterbury and Rev. Zadock Baker, both preachers. This church is the lineal predecessor of the first Baptist church of Huntsville. The second was Bassett's Creek church, near the present Choctaw Corner in Clarke County, and dates from March 31, 1810. It was constituted by Elder James Courtney. The third was organized in the same year, but a little later within the present limits of Sumter County near the Mississippi line, and was called Oaktuppa. With the increase of population others were rapidly formed, and by 1820 there were at least 50 Baptist churches in the State. By the end of 1821 there were 70 churches, and 2,500 members; in 1825, there were 6 associations, 128 churches, 70 ministers, and about 5,000 members. Elder Hosea Holcombe, the fine old Alabama Baptist historian, declares that "this increase is without a parallel in the United States, and perhaps in the known world, especially in modern times."

The Flint River Association was constituted on September 26, 1814, the first in the State. It had 17 churches, with 1,021 members, but some of the churches were located in Tennessee. With the passing years other associations were constituted as follows: Bethlehem, formerly Beckbee, 1816; Cahaba, October 3, 1818; Alabama, December 13, 1819; Bethel, formed from Bethlehem, 1820; Muscle Shoals, July 15, 1820; Mount Zion, from Cahaba, 1823; Shoal Creek, formed from Muscle Shoals, 1825; and Buttahatcha, October 6, 1826.

In 1823 the state convention was constituted, missionaries were placed in the field, and aggressive steps towards extension were projected. Within ten years the wise and consecrated leaders of the denomination had laid the foundation for the superstructure of christian activities, which have so successfully engaged the church in Alabama during its whole history. These included missions, ministerial education, general education, benevolences, Sunday schools, the support of Bible and tract societies, and education and religious training of slaves and many others.

Southern Baptist Convention.—On the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention at Augusta, Georgia, May 8, 1845, the Baptists of Alabama were represented by a number of messengers. They entered with enthusiasm in the plans for reorganization, and throughout the entire history of the convention have earnestly and liberally supported its policies. Judge Jonathan Haralson of Alabama served as president of the Convention from 1889 to 1898 inclusive.

One of its first secretaries was Jesse Hartwell of Alabama who served for 1845 and 1846. Other secretaries serving from Alabama have been Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, Jr., 1849; Rev. James M. Watts, 1855; Rev. Truman S. Sumner, 1871 and 1872; Rev. Dr. O. F. Gregory, 1877 (while in Alabama). Annual sermons were delivered before the Convention by the following Alabamians: Rev. William H. McIntosh, 1861; Rev. Dr. E. T. Winkler, 1869; Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, 1885; Rev. Dr. George B. Eager, 1895; Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stakely, 1896; and Rev. Dr. A. J. Dickenson, 1907. Sessions of the Convention have been held in the following Alabama cities: Montgomery 1855, 1886; Mobile 1873; Birmingham 1891.

The missionary activities of the Convention were committed to a foreign board at Richmond, Virginia, and a domestic or home mission board in Marion, Alabama, but now maintained at Atlanta, Georgia. The first president of the domestic board was Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, Sr. While located at Marion the corresponding secretaries were Rev. J. L. Reynolds, Rev. Russell Holman, Rev. Thomas F. Curtis, Rev. Joseph Walker, Rev. Russell Holman (second period), Rev. M. T. Sumner and Rev. Dr. William H. McIntosh. After the location of the domestic board at Marion the state convention discontinued evangelization within its bounds, and gave its support loyally to the larger body in all of its great enterprises.

An item of interest here is the fact that, while it was in Alabama that the movement started which led to the withdrawal of Southern Baptists from their Northern Brethren in 1844 and the formation of the Southern Baptist Convention in the following year, it was a delegate from Alabama, Dr. Charles A. Stakely, that wrote out and offered the resolution at the Kansas City Convention which committed Southern Baptists to a part with their Northern Brethren in the formation of The General Convention of the Baptists of North America, a triennial body which represents the unity of all American Baptists.

State Convention.—This body known as "The Alabama Baptist State Convention," is made up of a fixed number of messengers from associations and churches. Its officers are a president, first and second vice-president, recording and statistical secretary, treasurer, and board of directors. Its objects are as follows:

"Article VIII.—The design of this Convention shall be to elicit, combine and direct the energies of the Baptists of Alabama in one sacred effort to encourage and promote (1) the propagation of the gospel in this State, and, through the Southern Baptist Convention, in the destitute parts of the world; (2) the education of those it believes called of God to the ministry; (3) the education of the youth of our country; (4) the publication and distribution of the word of God and other literature; (5) the organization and usefulness of Sunday schools and other religious and educational movements it may

deem promotive of the interests of the Kingdom of Christ and sanctioned by the Word of God."

The Convention operates through its officers, and separate boards, commissions, committees and other agencies as may be required. It is represented in the Southern Baptist Convention by messengers, and has the power to send messengers "to any other assembly with which in its wisdom it may wish to communicate." It holds an annual session. Its funds "consist of voluntary contributions or donations and not otherwise." As indicating a principle, fundamental in Baptist polity, Article XV declares that

"The convention disclaims all right of exercising authority over any church or association, hereby acknowledging that every church is independent, and, within its own sphere, is accountable to no body of men on earth."

The history of the Convention is of great interest. With the growth of the State, the necessity of a central body to bring together representatives of churches for purposes of mutual helpfulness, became more and more apparent, although varying doctrinal views held by churches and leaders made progress difficult. One of the leaders of the movement for organization was Rev. J. A. Randallson, then of Louisiana, but later of Alabama. Through the medium of correspondence, he requested a meeting at Salem Church near Greensboro, of those favoring a State Convention. The delegates met in October, 1823, representing "seven Missionary Societies." Other delegates were appointed, but they failed to attend. The volume of business was not large, and yet it was far reaching. Missionaries were appointed, ministerial education projected, and plans adopted for closer union. An excellent summary of the early years and struggles of the Convention, representing the organized efforts of Missionary Baptists in the State, is given by Cathcart, "Baptist Encyclopedia," p. 15.

"For ten years the Convention devoted its energies to the cause of missionary work within the State, with occasional contributions of money to other objects. State missions and ministerial education were the first objects of this Convention. For the first fifteen years it was not very successful, and had to contend against the most serious hindrances that an extensive and fierce anti-missionary spirit could engender; a number of the strongest of our early ministers taking that side of the great questions then in controversy, they hindered the cause very much; the great majority of the ministers who claimed to be missionary Baptists were entirely neutral on these matters. But there were giants in those days,—noble spirits who were every way worthy of their high calling; men who confronted the enemies of missions and every other enemy, and laid the foundations of our State enterprises deep down on solid rock. Such were Hosea Holcombe, Alexander Travis, J. McLeomore, D. Winbourne, S. Blythe, C. Crow, A. G. McGraw, J. Ryan, and a number of others who might

be gracefully mentioned here. It is worthy of remark that in those early times in Alabama, both in our associations and in the convention, decided union and sympathy of feeling were manifested toward 'the Baptist General Convention of the United States,' and handsome sums were contributed for foreign missions, and especially for Dr. Judson's Burmese Bible. The benevolent operations of the Convention were then largely carried forward by efficient agents who were appointed by the body."

The Association holds an annual session. Its proceedings, with official reports of boards, institutions, etc., and associational and church statistics, are regularly published. In practical operation its activities are numerous. The list which follows gives the place, the date and the pagination of the minutes of the several sessions in order, viz.:

Organization, Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 28-29, 1823. p. 20.

Marion, Nov. 5-6, 1824. p. 6.

Tuscaloosa, 1825. pp. —

Greensboro, 1826. pp. —

Bethany, Monroe County, July 13-14, 1827. p. 13.

Marion, 1828.

Canaan Church, Jefferson County, Aug. 15-16, 1829. p. 8.

Near Canton, Wilcox County, 1830.

Salem Church, Near Greensboro, 1831.

1832.

Grant's Creek Church, Near Tuscaloosa, Aug. 16, 1833.

Salem Church, Near Greensboro, Nov. 8-10, 1834. p. 13.

Oakmulgee Church, Perry County, Nov. 7-9, 1835. p. 16.

Fellowship Church, Wilcox County, Nov. 12-14, 1836. p. 16.

Enon Church, Madison County, Nov. 11-14, 1837. p. 16.

Grant's Creek Church, Nov. 10-13, 1838. p. 16.

Oakmulgee Church, Perry County, Nov. 9-12, 1839. p. 16.

Salem Church, Greene County, Nov. 7-9, 1840. p. 8.

Talladega, Nov. 13-16, 1841. p. 15.

Montgomery, Nov. 12-15, 1842. p. 24.

Marion, Nov. 11-14, 1843. pp. 28, 11.

Marion, Nov. 16-19, 1844. p. 16.

Marion, Nov. 22-25, 1845. p. 24.

Marion, Nov. 14-17, 1846. p. 24.

Greensboro, Nov. 20-23, 1847. p. 29.

Marion, Nov. 18-20, 1848. p. 36.

Carlswille, Dallas County, Nov. 3-5, 1849. p. 24.

Marion, Nov. 2-5, 1850. p. 32.

Tuskegee, Nov. 1-4, 1851. p. 47.

Marion, Nov. 6-9, 1852. p. 40.

Selma, Dec. 3-6, 1853. p. 37.

Marion, Dec. 3-11, 1854. p. 34.

Montgomery, May 9-10, 1855. p. 30.

Lafayette, April 11-14, 1856. p. 36.

Marion, April 10-13, 1857. p. 29.

Talladega, Nov. 6-9, 1857. p. 36.

Gainesville, Nov. 12-16, 1858. p. 38.

Marion, Nov. 11-16, 1859. p. 40.

Tuskegee, Nov. 9-13, 1860. p. 32.

- Marion, Nov. 8-12, 1861. p. 24.
 Selma, Nov. 7-10, 1862. p. 24.
 Marion, Nov. 6-9, 1863. p. 22.
 Montgomery, Nov. 11-14, 1864. (In Minutes, 1865.)
 Marion, Nov. 10-14, 1865. p. 23.
 Selma, Nov. 9-12, 1866. p. 28.
 Mobile, Dec. 6-9, 1867. p. 16.
 Marion, Nov. 6-9, 1868. p. 23.
 Oxford, Nov. 12-15, 1869. p. 30.
 Opelika, Nov. 11-15, 1870. pp. 28, 11.
 Montgomery, Nov. 10-13, 1871. p. 28.
 Eufaula, Nov. 8-11, 1872. (In Minutes, 1873.)
 Tuscaloosa, Nov. 7-10, 1873. p. 24.
 Marion, Nov. 13-16, 1874. p. 28.
 Huntsville, July 15-18, 1875. p. 32.
 Montgomery, July 13-16, 1876. p. 33.
 Gadsden, July 12-15, 1877. p. 28.
 Talladega, July 18-21, 1878. p. 23.
 Birmingham, July 17-19, 1879. p. 40.
 Greenville, July 14-17, 1880. p. 43.
 Troy, July 13-17, 1881. p. 41.
 Huntsville, July 12-16, 1882. pp. 47, 11.
 Marion, July 11-15, 1883. pp. 40, viii, 311.
 Tuscaloosa, July 18-22, 1884. pp. 40, ix, 31.
 Tuskegee, July 17-21, 1885. pp. 46, ix, 31.
 Birmingham, July 16-20, 1886. pp. 51, 11.
 Union Springs, July 14-18, 1887. pp. 53, 11.
 Talladega, July 13-16, 1888. pp. 69, 11.
 Selma, Nov. 8-11, 1889. p. 38.
 Mobile, Nov. 7-10, 1890. pp. 41, 21.
 Eufaula, Nov. 5-9, 1891. p. 66.
 Anniston, Nov. 22-24, 1892. p. 75.
 Greenville, Nov. 7-9, 1893. p. 72.
 Marion, July 4-6, 1894. pp. 46, vii.
 Selma, Nov. 13-16, 1895. p. 54.
 Huntsville, Nov. 6-9, 1896. pp. 50, x.
 East Lake, Dec. 15-17, 1897. p. 64.
 Opelika, Nov. 9-11, 1898. pp. 46, xi.
 Gadsden, Nov. 8-10, 1899. pp. 59, xii.
 Tuscaloosa, Nov. 13-15, 1900. pp. 50, xvi, 4.
 Brewton, Nov. 13-15, 1901. pp. 51, vii, 21.
 New Decatur, June 24-26, 1902. pp. 54, xi, 11.
 Troy, July 22-24, 1903. pp. 59, xii, 21.
 Anniston, July 20-22, 1904. pp. 60, xv, 21.
 Sheffield, July 21-24, 1905. pp. 72, xi.
 Talladega, July 18-20, 1906. p. 65.
 Dothan, July 24-26, 1907. pp. 89, xiv.
 Roanoke, July 22-24, 1908. p. 34.
 Andalusia, July 20-22, 1909. pp. 36, 21.
 Albertville, July 19-21, 1910. pp. 94, 21.
 Greenville, July 19-21, 1911. pp. 106, 21.
 Jasper, July 24-26, 1912. p. 127.
 Enterprise, Nov. 18-20, 1913. pp. 82, 14, 11.
 Selma, Nov. 17-19, 1914. p. 122.
 Huntsville, Nov. 14-16, 1915. p. 118.
 Mobile, Nov. 14-16, 1916. p. 123.
 Sylacauga, Nov. 13-16, 1917. p. 107.

Executive Board.—As stated the organized activities of Alabama Baptists are conducted through the officers and boards of the state convention. The present organization consists of the central headquarters in Mont-

gomery, under an executive board (formerly the executive committee). The executive committee was the successor of the state board of missions, and was organized December 6, 1915, and Rev. Dr. W. F. Tarbrough, then of Anniston, was elected secretary-treasurer, and assumed the duties of his office January 1, 1916. The name was changed to executive board at the session of 1916. The new program of the Baptists of the State, on the reorganized basis, involves the following three-fold subdivision of activities:

1. Missions, including evangelism, Sunday schools, young people's unions, enlistment and church aid.

2. Benevolence, including ministerial education at Newton, Howard and the Seminary at Louisville, and the denominational colleges.

The secretary-treasurer has general supervision of all departments. The functions of the board coordinate and include all of the old boards and committees, with power to employ agents and to devise plans for the execution of its several duties.

In 1871, at the convention held in Montgomery, a Sunday school board was organized, with headquarters at Talladega. This marks the beginning of state mission work. Rev. T. C. Boykin was made secretary. In 1874 its scope was enlarged and its name changed to the state mission board. Rev. T. M. Bailey became the first corresponding secretary, with headquarters at Marion. The second corresponding secretary was Rev. Dr. W. B. Crumpton, who continued the office in Marion until after the session of the convention in November, 1892, at which time the mission board was consolidated with the bible and colportage board of Opelika, and moved to Montgomery, 1893. Dr. Crumpton held the position from 1886 to January, 1896. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. W. C. Bledsoe who served until April, 1899. At that time Dr. Crumpton was called back from Kentucky to take his old place, which he filled until January 1, 1916, when he retired as secretary emeritus.

Missions.—Contributions to the support of foreign missions and home missions are made to the foreign mission board and to the home mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention. These general agencies conduct the missionary activities of all churches in affiliation with the State Convention. The foreign field includes work in Africa, Argentina, Brazil, China, Italy, Japan and Mexico. The home mission field includes the work of church extension, evangelism, mountain schools, enlistment, work among foreigners, indians and negroes, cooperation with home mission work in state conventions, and work in Cuba and Panama. Statistics of missionary contributions will be found under the sub-title "Associations."

Until 1845 mission work was conducted under the State Convention and the General Convention. In that year the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention gave a new impetus to missions. The home mission board was located at Marion, Ala., a choice which challenged the denominational pride of the church in the State.

Support of missions, foreign and home are fundamental in the thinking and practices of Missionary Baptists. In behalf of mission activities they have been aggressive and militant. It was largely because of their determination to aid in carrying the Gospel standard to the heathen and to the waste places of the State that many of their brethren parted company with them, and fierce and uncompromising controversies had sprung up to the embarrassment of the faithful. In no single field have their courage and consecration been more signally displayed. They have contributed thousands of dollars, they have sent devoted missionaries to the field, and they have grown in spiritual grace and power as a people because of their vision and sacrifice.

The early Baptists of Alabama were strongly missionary. This was reflected in the organization meeting of their State Convention in 1823. That body had as its officers leaders of the missionary movement. Its constitution declared for the support of foreign and home missions. The State was divided into three missionary districts, and five preachers each were appointed to do six weeks active missionary labor during the year at "one dollar a day (exclusive of traveling expenses)." The entrance of these men in the field, while contributing to the extension of the church, served to arouse into bitter opposition the hitherto latent anti-missionary feeling.

In 1836 after continuous and uncompromising conflict for more than 15 years a division took place, the missionary element continuing its work under the State Convention, and the non-progressive becoming what is now known as the Primitive or Old School Baptists. Of the division Riley, "History of Alabama Baptists," p. 110, says:

"The scenes attendant upon this severance were, in many instances, most exciting. The movement involved the separation of parents and children, brothers and sisters, in their church relations. Every part of the State in which these colliding elements in the Baptist ranks existed, there came this final division. It is known throughout the State today proverbially as 'the big split.'"

A special phase or episode in the mission and anti-mission struggle should here be noticed. The conflict took various forms. In the Alabama Association, Rev. William Jones espoused the anti-mission side. He was a gifted preacher and an aggressive leader. Mr. Jones took the position of the Kehukle Association of North Carolina, which in 1827 had made the first public announcement of opposition to the "anti-mission movement." Under the appeals of Mr. Jones about 40 members of different churches joined him in organizing what they called "The Apostolic Baptist Church." This church had only a fitful existence of a few years.

But the Baptist Churches were troubled by other differences than those over missions. From 1826 to 1830 Rev. William McKee of the Cahaba Association propounded the doctrine that "the body of Christ ex-

isted anterior to the creation of man, and was not, at all, a human body, but a spiritual one." The doctrine was known locally as McKeeism, and many ministers and churches became adherents to the new sect. Rev. James H. Wells of the Bethel Association wrote a book in defense of the doctrine. But the movement gradually lost strength, its author renounced it, and it finally died away. About the same time Campbellism, so-called in the Baptist literature of the day, made its appearance in the Churches of Muscle Shoals Association, but its inroads were aggressively met.

Education.—The educational enterprises of the Baptists of Alabama, supported under the direction of the State convention, are Howard College (q. v.), Judson College (q. v.), Alabama Central Female College (q. v.), and the Baptist Collegiate Institute (q. v.). These institutions are locally managed by boards of trustees, appointed by the convention, with the exception of the Alabama Central Female College, the trustees of which are self-perpetuating. Reports are made to the convention annually. The convention control is administered by an educational secretary under the direction of the executive board. The office of the secretary is located in Birmingham. At the session of 1916 a resolution was adopted declaring that "all teaching and training activities in our Baptist Church are properly, a part of one whole educational program," and "that there should be a thorough correlation of the instruction and expressional (sic) activities through which Southern Baptists are projecting cultural work in their churches." The same body directed a campaign to raise \$100,000 "for denominational education," and "a current fund of \$20,000 additional."

No chapter in the history of Alabama Baptists is more creditable than that devoted to the support of education in all forms. At this first convention in 1823 they declared in favor of "the education of pious and intelligent young men called to the ministry." Collections were taken toward the endowment of "the Alabama scholarship in the theological seminary," and "a professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Columbia College, Washington, D. C. Ten years later, at the convention of 1833, the larger foundations for denominational educational activity were projected, in the adoption of a report providing for "a seminary of learning, on the manual labor plan." This institution was located within a mile of Greensboro, and entered upon an auspicious career in 1835, but the financial crash of 1837, coupled with inefficiency on the part of some of the teachers, abruptly defeated the enterprise, much to the sorrow of the leaders.

However, the failure did not retard further and immediate effort. In 1836 the Alabama Athenaeum was founded at Tuscaloosa by Baptist influences, and Dr. John L. Dagg called to the presidency. In 1836 the Marion Female Seminary was opened, largely through local Baptist cooperation, but from which they

later withdrew. This was followed by the establishment of the Judson Female Institute opened in 1839, and tendered to the convention in 1842. Dr. Milo P. Jewett was the first president. The failure of the Manual Labor Institute did not at all discourage the leaders, and in January, 1842, Howard College was opened in Marion, with Rev. Samuel S. Sherman in charge. The story of Howard and the Judson are to be found separately narrated elsewhere herein. As illustrating the wide interest in the subject a resolution was adopted in 1845 by the convention, approving "the efforts now making by benevolent individuals, to establish a school for the instruction of the blind, in this State," and the project was commended both to the Baptists of the Alabama and to the State Legislature.

The educational horizon in 1850 had widened, and the convention that year endorsed the efforts of the Liberty Association to establish a girls' school of high grade at Lafayette, and the Tuskegee Association at Tuskegee. Other experiences are found in the official records from him, and in 1892 an unsuccessful effort was made to embark the convention upon the support of a system of denominational high schools.

At different periods the following educational institutions have been under the control of the Baptists of the State, viz.: Talladega Baptist Male High School; East Alabama Female College at Tuskegee; Moulton College; Lafayette Baptist High School; South Alabama Female Institute, and also the Male High School, both at Greenville; the Southeast Alabama High School; the Scottsboro Baptist Institute; and Healing Springs Industrial Academy. With the exception of the one last named, these schools are now closed, or their buildings and equipment have passed into other hands.

The Mountain School Department of the Southern Baptist Convention maintains four schools in the State, viz.: Beeson Academy, property valued \$4,000; Bridgeport Academy, \$35,000; Eldridge Academy, \$10,000; and Gaylesville Academy, \$17,500.

The centennial year, 1876, was observed by Baptists in Alabama by an effort toward the endowment of Howard College, although the plans were far from successful. But through the endowment campaign denominational work in other departments greatly prospered.

Ministerial Education.—The education of pious and worthy young men for the ministry was one of the avowed objects for the foundation of the state convention. Without local institutions for such training, for many years effort in this direction consisted in the creation of opinion demanding preparation for the sacred work of the ministry, and in small contributions to the general theological seminary of the church. A proposition was made at the first session of the convention to endow an Alabama scholarship in such institution, and a collection was taken for that purpose. On this subject Dr. Riley says, "History of Alabama Baptists," p. 99:

"Since the earliest days of the convention until the present, there has been an unbroken effort to procure for the Baptist Churches of Alabama, a thoroughly equipped ministry. We are no more pronounced and emphatic than were the fathers of the convention of sixty years ago. Notwithstanding the increased facilities of instruction, there has been such rapid progress of the denomination in the state, and such a corresponding demand for ministers, that the relative proportion of intelligent and unlettered preachers today, is about the same as that of the early period about which we now write."

Plans for the Manual Labor Institute involved ministerial training; and a theological department was provided at the very inception of Howard College. A professor of theology was provided, and at the convention of 1844, it was reported that he had reached Marion and on January 1st of that year had entered upon his duties, with a class of four young men. At the same convention a State Baptist Education Society, with auxiliaries in the churches and associations, was formed "to furnish means of support to indigent young men of the Baptist Denomination, who are studying for the ministry, under the patronage of the Baptist State Convention." Details of the operations of the society are not available. The first graduates from the theological department of Howard College were J. S. Abbott and Washington Wilkes, 1851.

Ministerial education is now fostered by the convention through the theological departments of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Howard College, and Newton Baptist Collegiate Institute. At the Pelham Heights Encampment a summer school for ministerial training is provided. In January of every year ten winter schools of theology and methods are offered, of one week each in different parts of the State. The general direction of these activities is in charge of an educational secretary, under the executive board, as are the general educational interests of the church. Prior to this method of organization, supervision was in the hands of a board of ministerial education.

The struggle for growth in the ministry has been persistent. With limited opportunity for preparation, the pioneer preachers thoroughly mastered the Bible and a few of the better known religious works, and bravely went forth to do battle with the forces of evil. With the increase of facilities for education, a better condition of preparation for entrance upon ministerial work obtained. The preachers themselves realized their limitations, and the more progressive lost no opportunity to avail themselves of everything which might better equip them for their holy office. The young ministers sat at the feet of the tried veterans, and all united in frequent conferences for mutual benefit.

In later years a regular ministers' meeting has been held in connection with the annual sessions of the state convention. At these meetings papers are read, and the problems of church work as related to ministerial

leadership are discussed. At the meeting of the ministers held just preceding the convention in July, 1894, resolutions were adopted expressive of the value of such conferences, and declaring the belief that through them a more thorough sympathy and fellowship were possible. The same resolutions called for the appointment of a committee to arrange for ministers' meetings throughout the state. These conferences have been regularly held for many years.

Sunday Schools.—The administration of Sunday School work is under the executive board as a department of State missions. In its practical operation it is closely interlinked with the Southern Baptist Convention, operating through the Baptist Sunday School Board. The use of the periodical and other literature, conformity to its ideals and standards, and cooperation with its field and other workers are urged. As far as possible all up-to-date methods are in operation, including teacher training, the organized class movement, the utilization of special days, and the holding of institutes. The denominational A-1 Standard, with its 10 points is held before the schools as one which meets the needs of denominational life, and as one which will increase the efficiency of any school which succeeds in attaining it. State workers are appointed to carry forward all Sunday School activities.

A State Sunday School Convention is held annually at Pelham Heights. The first convened July 28-31, 1913, and one has been held every year since. At the same place every year is given a week of training for Sunday School leadership. In 1913 the scope of the department was enlarged, and its name changed to department of Sunday schools and enlistments, and it was later still further enlarged to include B. Y. P. U. supervision. While there is no formal affiliation, and the Baptist program is complete in itself, the work of the Alabama Sunday School Association is looked upon with favor and is encouraged.

The earliest record of an official utterance of the state convention on the subject was in a resolution at the session of 1829 wherein it was declared "that Bible societies, tract societies, Sabbath schools, and all such institutions are eminently suited" to advance the Redeemer's kingdom among men. Ten years later, at the session of 1839, the following strong statement was adopted:

"Resolved, That we regard the Sabbath school as one of the most important institutions of the day.

"Resolved, That we recommend to every minister in Alabama, to use his influence in the establishment of a Sabbath school in his congregation, and in convenient neighborhoods."

In 1845 the convention found an increasing interest in such schools. It was further found that "recent precious revivals of Religion in many parts of the State have demonstrated the importance and utility of Sabbath schools—in the fact that a majority of those who have professed a change of heart, and been

added to the churches, were from among the young—and many of them had enjoyed the advantages of Sabbath school instruction."

In 1847 Rev. A. W. Chambers published a "Catechetical Instructor," for use in Sunday schools and this the convention in 1865 formally requested him to revise, enlarge and republish.

In May, 1853, the Baptists of Alabama were represented at a Sunday school convention held in Richmond, Va., at which measures were adopted which gave an added impulse to this work throughout the State.

The growth of Sunday schools during the whole of the early and much of the later history of the church in Alabama was left to the individual pastor and to the consecrated men and women to whom the vision of their large usefulness had come. The state convention encouraged by formal declarations of approval similar to the above, and at each session a report was made. In 1871 as noted elsewhere herein, it became apparent that the work could be greatly advanced by a central supervising and promotion agency, and the State Sunday School Board was created, with headquarters at Talladega. Through organized supervision thus begun the work has greatly prospered. With a reorganization of the scope and activities of the board and change of the name to the State Board of Missions, Sunday schools have been supervised as a department of the board.

County Sunday school conventions are organized and successfully conducted in many associations.

Temperance.—No denomination has been more active, in an organized way than the Baptists, in the support of all temperance reform movements. Their attitude is set forth in the report of the temperance committee at the convention of 1916, unanimously adopted:

"The work of eradicating the saloon from civic life and its influence from political life has commanded the attention of Christian people for more than a generation, and no denomination has been more zealous for such reform than the Baptists. As a denomination all have been in the forefront of the battle and many of our leaders have been leaders in prohibition reform. We thank God that He has been able to use so many of our people in eradicating this great curse from our fair state."

Their position in the matter of law enforcement in connection with the whisky traffic is thus stated in the same report:

"The illegal sale of liquor must be eradicated from every nook and corner of the State, and every 'blind tiger' and 'speak easy' must be closed, and every criminal indulging in violation of the law punished or driven from the State before our efforts shall cease."

The recommendations pledge the support of Baptists to the Alabama Anti-Saloon League, and "hail with joy the return to Alabama of the incomparable Brooks Lawrence"; protest against the use of the mails "to flood prohibition territory with

liquor advertisements"; urge Congress to submit an amendment for "nation-wide prohibition"; and urge legislation by Congress for prohibition in the District of Columbia.

From the beginning of their work in the State the Convention has given its support to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and to the Alabama Anti-Saloon League; and representatives of these organizations have been accorded a warm welcome at the sessions. For many years Rev. Dr. W. B. Crumpton, corresponding secretary of the State Board of Missions, was president of the League. The convention of 1904 sent five fraternal messengers to the meeting of the American Anti-Saloon League in Columbus, Ohio, in November of that year. On more than one occasion the declaration has been made that prohibition was "the most important political question of the day," and candidates for office have been called upon to declare themselves on the subject.

The historic position of the Baptists of Alabama is in accord with the foregoing. Strong declarations are to be found in the sermons of preachers, in the minutes of associations, and in the proceedings of early conventions. Then as now the active temperance movements in the State had the support of this denomination. At a session of the convention in 1839 resolutions were adopted appointing delegates to a temperance convention in Tuscaloosa in December of that year, and urging delegates to "use all prudent means to induce their respective churches to become auxiliary." The convention of 1853 directed the appointment of delegates to a temperance convention held that year in Montgomery; and at the same time petitioned the legislature then in session "to enact a law giving precincts or counties the right of deciding by popular vote or otherwise, whether licenses shall be granted in their respective bounds."

Ministerial Relief.—Centralized relief activities in support of aged and infirm ministers date from the session of the convention held in 1878, but it was several years before funds had been collected and the work advanced sufficiently to afford assistance. The fund is now administered by a board, with a president and a treasurer. The report for 1917 showed relief extended to 20 ministers; disbursements to beneficiaries \$2,320 for 1916-17; receipts from the same period, \$2,519.48; and outstanding investments of \$4,329.85. It is planned by the Southern Baptist Convention to consolidate and unify all relief funds, and it is not improbable that the work of the State board will be merged in the larger central plans.

At the convention of 1903 a Ministerial Benefit Society was organized, with insurance and benefit features on an assessment plan. At its 15th annual meeting, November 14, 1917, a membership of 289 was reported. Its proceedings regularly appear in Convention "Minutes."

Woman's Work.—Organized work among women is the special province of the Woman's Missionary Union. Its operations are a part

of the work in the state mission field, under the direction of the executive board. The union is referred to in the Report of the Board, 1917, as "a most highly valued auxiliary," and that "as an educational and collecting agency this organization of our sisters stands unexcelled among all our forces." The specific functions of the union are declared in its constitution to be the stimulation of "the missionary spirit and the grace of giving among the women and young people of the churches, and aiding in collecting funds for missionary purposes, to be disbursed by the State Mission Board and the Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention." In the development of the activities of the unions, various local or subsidiary organizations have been projected, including young women's auxiliaries, missionary circles, intermediate girls' and boys' societies, and sunbeam bands. A special "Manual of methods" has been compiled as a reference book for missionary organizations. The union has regularly held an annual session every year since organization. A corresponding secretary directs the work from the headquarters of the board in Montgomery. A young people's leader and field worker is regularly engaged. At Pelham Heights during the year, programs are offered in mission training and study.

Women's societies had existed in the churches from their first entrance into the State. At first they were called missionary societies, through which collections were taken and contributions to the cause of missions, fostered by the General Convention. Later they came to be called ladies aid societies, an honored name through all the years of Baptist church history in the State. These societies were the faithful coadjutors of the pastors, and they had more than their share in every good work. The influence of women in the growth of the Baptist church in Alabama runs like a powerful stream through its entire history.

At the organization of the Baptist State Convention in 1823, of the twenty delegates, one half were sent as representatives of seven missionary societies founded and operated by Baptist Christian women. These societies were at Bethel, Jonesboro, Salem, Claiborne, Elyton, Rouse's Valley and Greensboro. An extract is preserved of the letter sent by the ladies aid society of Jonesboro to the Convention. Among other things, it appeals to be allowed "some humble part in so glorious a work." During the same year one zealous member gave her watch and chain to the missionary cause, and the member of another contributed two pairs of socks, knit with her own hands. During the years of dissension and indifference and spiritual hardship, the Baptist women never lost heart, but were the courageous and sympathetic ministers to their faithful pastors.

In recognition of the indebtedness of the churches to the women, at the organization of the Baptist church in Mobile, 1835, their by-laws contained this provision: "In the choice of pastor, or of ministerial supply, or

of deacons, the reception of members, and all cases of discipline or fellowship, the sisters are entitled to vote."

At the Convention of 1877, Rev. O. F. Gregory presented the first of a series of resolutions urging the formation of societies "to aid, not only in the work of foreign missions, but also in that of home missions and education, for none can do this so well as women."

Until 1893 the forms of organization varied. Delegates had for some years been regularly in attendance upon the sessions of the state convention, and conferences had naturally followed. A central committee on woman's work appears as one of the important committees of the convention, created at the session of 1889. Without chart other than was implied in the title and the fact of appointment, the committee brought about the cooperation of pastors, local church workers, and mission and aid societies and sunbeam bands, and at the same time its extension activities resulted in organizing several new societies. The committee had a corresponding secretary, whose first report appears in the convention minutes in 1890. In 1892 the Woman's Missionary Union was formed, and its first annual meeting was held October 8, 1893. For several years the proceedings of the union were published as a part of the minutes of the state convention, but they are now published separately, and they contain a mass of interesting details concerning many well-directed religious activities.

Baptist Young People's Union.—Organized work among the young people of the adolescent period is carried on through local unions in the several churches, and are one of the state mission activities of the executive board. These come together in a state convention annually for conference and fraternal intercourse. In the progress of the spirit of training for efficiency the unions have taken a permanent place in church life, both in town and country. The executive board says of their position in church economy that their functions are "mainly to develop the devotional, the practical, the doctrinal and the missionary life of our young people, all in loyalty to the church life." A training week at Pelham Heights is provided for the special preparation of young people for their religious activities. A superintendent and a field secretary of young people's work are regularly engaged in promoting the unions. The union held its first session in Montgomery, 1894. At the state convention of 1894 resolutions were adopted noting "with hearty interest and satisfaction that the young people's movement in connection with our churches in this state has grown up in loyal relation to the pastors and churches, and as a helper to existing denominational institutions and activities."

Louise Short Baptist Widows' and Orphans' Home.—This institution represents the organized effort of the denomination in the State for the relief of widows and orphans. Prior to its establishment, individual Baptists, local churches, Sunday schools and

women's societies had met the call for this form of benevolence. The Home dates its beginning to a series of resolutions sent to the State Convention by the Fort Deposit Church, and favorably acted upon by the former at its session in Mobile, November 10, 1890. A charter was granted by the legislature February 14, 1891, with Joseph Norwood, J. W. Stewart, Dayton Plaster, R. Meadows, Mrs. M. L. B. Woodson, Mrs. P. L. Brooks, George W. Ellis, C. W. Hare, Mrs. D. I. Purser, Miss Annie Grace Taitley, N. D. Denson and W. G. Robertson as trustees. After agitation and discussion through 1891, 1892 and 1893, acting under instructions of the convention in 1892, the trustees selected Evergreen as the location of the home. It was formally opened March 8, 1893. On February 8, 1895, the legislature amended the charter, and, among other things, restated the purposes of the home, viz.:

That the object of this corporation shall be to procure the control of orphans, destitute widows and such other children as the board of trustees may think proper to receive for the purpose of supporting and educating them in the home established for that purpose in Evergreen, Conecut County, or to secure a suitable home for any such children outside of said institution when practicable."

The institution bears the maiden name of Mrs. Marie L. B. Woodson, of Selma. Through her generous donation of property valued at \$20,000 she was accorded the honor of the name. Mrs. Woodson in 1909 became an inmate of the home she was partly instrumental in founding, and after enjoying its sheltering care for about two years, on May 26, 1911, she passed away aged 84 years.

The properties consist of 80 acres of land, and 5 commodious buildings, including a modern barn and laundry. Two of the buildings are memorial gifts by J. C. Bush, of Mobile and Thomas J. Scott, Sr., of Montgomery. Its 23rd report, November 1, 1916, showed receipts from all sources of \$26,643.27, while the disbursements were approximately the same. The officers of the home are financial agents, superintendent, matron, physician and teachers. Since 1912 it has published a small periodical called "Our Children," circulated to keep its news before the denomination and to give them information as to its achievements.

Colportage.—The dissemination of religious literature has in various form engaged the attention of both the state convention and the association. About 1880 definite steps were taken for the organization of the work as one of the regular activities of the convention. In 1881 five colporters were in the field, but the difficulties were many, and funds were lacking. A plan for "Permanent Funds," of one hundred dollars each was adopted, in order to furnish working capital. The first of these funds was given by the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church at Montgomery. In 1883 fifteen funds were reported as subscribed. In 1884 about 9,000 books were reported as sold. In 1897 it appears that the colportage funds had been

lost. However, in 1900 the work was revived, and at present it is being conducted under the state mission activities of the executive board, with a field secretary. In the "minutes" for 1915, p. 12, will be found a brief sketch of colportage in the State.

The Alabama Bible Society was formed November 13, 1836, auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible society. Local societies were organized in many of the churches. Annual meetings were held during the sessions of the convention. In 1853, depositories were established in Montgomery, Selma and Gainesville. On February 8, 1858, the legislature incorporated "The Alabama Baptist Bible and Colporteur Society," whose purpose was to sell or gratuitously distribute Bibles, religious books and tracts. The officers were Rev. Dr. I. T. Tichenor, President, F. M. Lau, Corresponding Secretary, Jonathan Haralson, Recording Secretary, Dent Lamar, Treasurer, with the following board of directors: Rev. A. G. McCraw, President, W. B. Haralson, C. H. Cleveland, Sr., James H. Barnes, F. L. Johnson, A. Andrews, G. C. Johnson, J. E. Prestidge, Jere Johnson, and William M. Ford. The society was given the right to locate a depository in Selma. Its capital was not to exceed \$50,000. The society entered vigorously upon its work, but in 1861, December 6, the legislature authorized the transfer of all of its properties to the convention. At the sessions of that body during the war the Bible board reported that their efforts were largely taken up in sending the Bible and good books to soldiers in camp. For many years, and long prior to present methods, through agents and colporters large numbers of Bibles, Testaments, tracts and other religious books were scattered over the State. Many of these are to be met with today in the more retired and unchanged sections.

At the Convention of 1844 resolutions were adopted expressing approval of the "design and claims" of the American Tract Society for Alabama, and recommended its publications to both ministers and laity.

Work for Negroes.—While there is no prohibition in the constitution of the convention or in the local regulations of churches, negroes are not now carried on the rolls of the churches. The position of the Southern Baptist convention, which controls the denomination in this state is one of sympathy and cooperation with the National Baptist convention and other Baptist organizations among negroes. Messengers from these are received by that convention, as well as by the state convention. Both conventions have earnestly encouraged educational institutions for the training of negro preachers. However, according to the 1917 report of the executive board of the state convention, the present activities of the church in reference to work among the negroes, while of tremendous responsibility, "is wholly unorganized and cannot be counted." Attention is called to the cooperation of the Baptists of Alabama with the work of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. The state

convention pays two hundred dollars annually toward the support of the teacher of the Bible in Selma University.

The record of the Baptists of Alabama in relation to the negro, whether as a slave or as a citizen is altogether creditable. On the rolls of the churches the names of slaves are to be found from their earliest organization in the state. Slaves in Baptist homes received religious instruction, and masters were enjoined generally to sympathetic treatment. The position of the early Baptists may be inferred from resolutions adopted at a meeting of the state convention in November, 1844, at which it was declared that the Baptists recognized the "duty of using all practicable and legal methods for communicating religious instruction, so far as may be in their power." With the consent of masters, preachers were urged to "assemble the colored people, in no very great numbers at one time or place, on the plantations or at the churches, as may be convenient, and adapt discourses especially to them; that they pray and sing with them, and endeavor to guide them into the way of Heaven." Members of churches were urged to erect suitable houses of worship on the plantations or in convenient situations, with the proviso, "not to produce annoyance to the neighbors, or lead into temptation by the assemblage of large numbers of them together, or far from their homes." The opinion was expressed that masters would find that sound religious instruction would be the truest economy as well as the most efficient police, facts which would lead them to cooperate in meeting the expenses incident to the maintenance of churches and ministers for the slaves. This friendly attitude continued, but because of sectional agitation, not only the Baptists, but all of the churches and other institutional agencies acted with caution in their attitude toward the slaves. Alabama Baptists were unwavering in their support of Southern institutions, and at no time did they falter in their allegiance to the State and to the Confederacy in the great struggle beginning in 1861. Nevertheless, they maintained the same lofty and wholesome attitude toward the religious instruction of "colored people," a subject which they characterized as of "paramount importance to our churches, and of vital interest to our country." At the session of the convention in November, 1863, they again declared themselves earnestly in favor of religious instruction. The end to be sought the leaders conceived to be the development of Christian character, through which the slaves would be happy and contented. Masters were again urged to cooperate, and they were charged with being just and equable in their treatment.

Pelham Heights.—At Pelham, located 20 miles south of Birmingham at the intersection of the Louisville and Nashville and the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railways, is the site of the summer assembly grounds, popularly known as Pelham Heights, or Pelham encampment, where, every year, a series of meetings is held for mutual conference

and fellowship. The assembly is usually held in July or August. It brings together ministers, women workers, young people, and many of the distinguished leaders of the denomination. The first encampment was at Shelby Springs, 1910, the second at Shocco Springs, 1911, and the third at Pelham Heights, 1912, the first to convene there. Originally the management of the encampment was in the hands of a commission of seven, incorporated under the general laws of Alabama, but in 1917 the state convention took over the properties of the commission. Meetings have been held every year with increasing interest.

Centennial, 1908.—In 1908 the centennial of the planting of the first Baptist church in Alabama was appropriately observed in Montgomery at an adjourned session of the state convention, November 27-29, 1908. A centennial committee was named in 1905. In 1906 it was enlarged and Dr. Charles A. Stakely was appointed chairman. It was subdivided into historical, missionary, press and campaign committees. The historical committee appointed county representatives to collect materials for the history of the Baptist churches in their counties. The centennial program, carefully worked out through the intelligent zeal and enthusiasm of the chairman and his associates, covered, in the language of the committee's report, "every phase of our history, our life and our work, and the great, good hand of the Lord be recognized in the leadership and blessing of our people in these hundred years of grace." The exercises were held in the auditorium at Montgomery. A souvenir program of 20 pages was provided, and brief official record of the proceedings appears in the minutes of the state convention for 1909.

Miscellaneous.—The Baptists have always held the Sabbath in high reverence. Their work in the Sunday Schools, as illustrating one of the proper means of employing the sacred day, is discussed elsewhere. At the convention in July, 1880, strong resolutions were adopted, deploring the desecration of the Sabbath, protesting against the running of passenger, freight and excursion trains on that day, and providing for the appointment of a committee to memorialize the legislation to pass laws prohibiting Sunday trains.

The utilization of laymen for larger church activities, which had taken shape as the laymen's missionary movement in 1908, found a ready response on the part of the state convention, and a strong committee was named, with Hon. H. S. D. Mallory as chairman. Vigorous reports and resolutions were adopted, and, apart from the spiritual value to the workers, much material help was given to the various departments of denominational work. In March, 1915, a laymen's convention was held in Birmingham, which was well attended. Laymen's day was appointed at Pelham Heights. Groups of emergency men have been enlisted. The movement is under the direction of a committee of the convention.

The presence in Alabama of Dr. Booker T. Washington was in part due to George W. Campbell, a member of the Tuskegee Baptist

Church; and for a number of years W. W. Campbell and C. W. Hare, of Tuskegee (both Baptists), have been members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, of which Dr. Washington was the virtual founder and long the head. On the death of the latter the state convention in November, 1915, adopted appropriate resolutions.

Summary.—Dr. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Montgomery, thus summarizes the work of the denomination in the State:

"In Alabama as every where else the Baptists have stood openly for the rights of the individual conscience and the equality of all consciences before God. Practicing a pure democracy in the government of their own churches, they have been ardent supporters of the principles of the same in the political and civil order of the State. Fighting the battle for education and christian missions with non-progressive elements in their own ranks they have come out victorious and taken a conspicuous hand in forwarding these great interests at home and abroad. And in these lines they have produced their share of the State's most distinguished men and most brilliant women. In addition to a persistent evangelism, the Baptists have been leaders in everything that has made for the good of the family and the community, everything in the line of private and public morality and happiness, more particularly of late in the movements for temperance reform and the growing rights of women. And they have grown from strong to stronger with the years."

Associations.—There are 78 active Missionary Baptist Associations within the bounds of the Alabama Baptist State Convention. All of these are affiliated with the central body, with the exception of the Southeastern and the Weogufka Associations. The list which follows contains the name, with changes if any, number of churches, number of ordained ministers, total membership of churches in the Association, total Sunday School pupils, total value of church property, total contributions for missions, and grand total of expenditures for all purposes. The statistics are given for the year 1916, and are taken from the "American Baptist Year-Book," 1917.

Alabama Association: Churches, 11; ordained ministers, 6; total membership, 913; Sunday School pupils, 398; church property, \$7,200; contributed for missions, \$83; total contributions, \$682.

Antioch: Churches, 11; ordained ministers, 6; total membership, 834; Sunday School pupils, 495; church property, \$9,600; contributed for missions, \$150; total contributions, \$2,367.

Baldwin County: Churches, 21; ordained ministers, 9; total membership, 1,214; Sunday School pupils, 877; church property, \$25,300; contributed for missions, \$389; total contributions, \$13,306.

Bethel: Churches, 30; ordained ministers, 12; total membership, 2,917; Sunday School pupils, 1,837; church property, \$37,000; con-

tributed for missions, \$917; total contributions, \$7,428.

Bethlehem: Churches, 29; ordained ministers, 7; total membership, 2,618; Sunday School pupils, 819; church property, \$23,300; contributed for missions, \$810; total contributions, \$5,127.

Bibb County: Churches, 33; ordained ministers, 24; total membership, 3,404; Sunday School pupils, 2,311; church property, \$33,200; contributed for missions, \$775; total contributions, \$7,431.

Big Bear Creek: Churches, 34; ordained ministers, 22; total membership, 2,589; Sunday School pupils, 1,640; church property, \$13,100; contributed for missions, \$149; total contributions, \$2,149.

Bigbee: Churches, 22; ordained ministers, 13; total membership, 1,436; Sunday School pupils, 1,093; church property, \$42,000; contributed for missions, \$1,255; total contributions, \$8,563.

Birmingham (originally Canaan Association): Churches, 75; ordained ministers, 58; total membership, 13,268; Sunday School pupils, 10,895; church property, \$556,200; contributed for missions, \$12,935; total contributions, \$102,282.

Blount County (originally Warrior River Association): Churches, 39; ordained ministers, 34; total membership, 3,253; Sunday School pupils, 2,198; church property, \$32,000; contributed for missions, \$131; total contributions, \$5,408.

Butler County: Churches, 31; ordained ministers, 15; total membership, 2,960; Sunday School pupils, 1,529; church property, \$45,400; contributed for missions, \$1,371; total contributions, \$9,330.

Cahaba: Churches, 29; ordained ministers, 13; total membership, 2,699; Sunday School pupils, 1,328; church property, \$63,800; contributed for missions, \$1,914; total contributions, \$9,757.

Calhoun County: Churches, 53; ordained ministers, 46; total membership, 6,822; Sunday School pupils 4,101; church property, \$145,500; contributed for missions, \$6,225; total contributions, \$24,470.

Carey: Churches, 32; ordained ministers, 37; total membership, 3,352; Sunday School pupils, 1,983; church property, \$49,700; contributed for missions, \$806; total contributions, \$19,228.

Cedar Bluff: Churches, 17; ordained ministers, 12; total membership, 1,160; Sunday School pupils, 840; church property, \$8,200; contributed for missions, \$84; total contributions, \$2,201.

Centennial: Churches, 17; ordained ministers, 4; total membership, 1,116; Sunday School pupils, 665; church property, \$28,600; contributed for missions, \$815; total contributions, \$5,123.

Central: Churches, 18; ordained ministers, 26; total membership, 1,659; Sunday School pupils, 831; church property, \$24,100; contributed for missions, \$322; total contributions, \$3,377.

Cherokee County (originally Tallassee-hatchie and Ten Island Association):

Churches, 26; ordained ministers, 17; total membership, 2,054; Sunday School pupils, 1,227; church property, \$18,400; contributed for missions, \$266; total contributions, \$3,435.

Chilton County (originally Mulberry Association): Churches, 22; ordained ministers, 25; total membership, 1,946; Sunday School pupils, 1,115; church property, 21,300; contributed for missions, —; total contributions, —.

Clarke County (originally South Bethel Association): Churches, 48; ordained ministers, 17; total membership, 5,184; Sunday School pupils, 2,164; church property, \$56,400; contributed for missions, \$1,060; total contributions, \$9,643.

Clay County: Churches, 23; ordained ministers, 13; total membership, 2,189; Sunday School pupils, 1,366; church property, \$13,600; contributed for missions, \$107; total contributions, \$3,897.

Clear Creek: Churches, 38; ordained ministers, 23; total membership, 2,878; Sunday School pupils, 1,181; church property, \$18,000; contributed for missions, \$93; total contributions, \$7,173.

Cleburne County: Churches, 28; ordained ministers, 14; total membership, 2,455; Sunday School pupils, 1,176; church property, \$21,000; contributed for missions, \$76; total contributions, \$2,443.

Coffee County (originally Haw Ridge, and then Pea River Association): Churches, 28; ordained ministers, 19; total membership, 3,644; Sunday School pupils, 1,919; church property, \$63,200; contributed for missions, —; total contributions, —.

Colbert County: Churches, 14; ordained ministers, 13; total membership, 2,151; Sunday School pupils, 1,048; church property, \$42,000; contributed for missions, \$658; total contributions, \$7,606.

Columbia: Churches, 44; ordained ministers, 31; total membership, 5,847; Sunday School pupils, 3,030; church property, \$84,100; contributed for missions, \$906; total contributions, \$11,118.

Conecuh County: Churches, 25; ordained ministers, 11; total membership, 2,366; Sunday School pupils, 1,399; church property, \$50,800; contributed for missions, \$1,299; total contributions, \$6,568.

Coosa River: Churches, 42; ordained ministers, 26; total membership, 5,124; Sunday School pupils, 2,376; church property, \$111,100; contributed for missions, \$2,753; total contributions, \$22,011.

Coosa Valley: Churches, 14; ordained ministers, 5; total membership, 1,556; Sunday School pupils, 885; church property, \$12,600; contributed for missions, \$330; total contributions, \$2,304.

Crenshaw County: Churches, 18; ordained ministers, 7; total membership, 1,626; Sunday School pupils, 777; church property, \$13,400; contributed for missions, \$444; total contributions, \$2,982.

Cullman: Churches, 48; ordained ministers, 42; total membership, 4,424; Sunday School pupils, 2,469; church property,

\$53,400; contributed for missions, \$677; total contributions, \$9,767.

Dale County (originally Newton Association): Churches, 31; ordained ministers, 11; total membership, 4,068; Sunday School pupils, 2,318; church property, \$39,500; contributed for missions, \$760; total contributions, \$7,412.

DeKalb County (originally Cherokee Association): Churches, 51; ordained ministers, 38; total membership, 4,379; Sunday School pupils, 3,141; church property, \$30,100; contributed for missions, \$598; total contributions, \$7,830.

East Liberty (originally Liberty Association): Churches, 24; ordained ministers, 9; total membership, 3,223; Sunday School pupils, 1,739; church property, \$52,700; contributed for missions, \$1,952; total contributions, \$10,587.

Elmore County: Churches, 26; ordained ministers, —; total membership, 2,998; Sunday School pupils, 1,707; church property, \$35,200; contributed for missions, \$885; total contributions, \$7,667.

Escambia County: Churches, 24; ordained ministers, 11; total membership, 2,361; Sunday School pupils, 1,218; church property, \$47,300; contributed for missions —; total contributions, —.

Etowah County: Churches, 34; ordained ministers, 27; total membership, 4,439; Sunday School pupils, 3,594; church property, \$76,200; contributed for missions, \$1,199; total contributions, \$13,011.

Eufaula: Churches, 19; ordained ministers, 6; total membership, 2,055; Sunday School pupils, 913; church property, \$55,300; contributed for missions, \$1,632; total contributions, \$7,764.

Geneva County (originally Sandy Creek Association): Churches, 25; ordained ministers, 17; total membership, 2,762; Sunday School pupils, 2,032; church property, \$21,100; contributed for missions, \$578; total contributions, \$7,048.

Gilliam Springs: Churches, 24; ordained ministers, 14; total membership, 2,204; Sunday School pupils, 1,499; church property, \$10,900; contributed for missions, \$70; total contributions, \$1,707.

Harmony Grove: Churches, 14; ordained ministers, 10; total membership, 1,090; Sunday School pupils, 708; church property, \$4,800; contributed for missions, \$108; total contributions, \$1,714.

Judson: Churches, 22; ordained ministers, 11; total membership, 2,547; Sunday School pupils, 1,327; church property, \$3,100; contributed for missions, \$395; total contributions, \$4,455.

Lamar County: Churches, 13; ordained ministers, 6; total membership, 830; Sunday School pupils, 407; church property, \$7,000; contributed for missions, \$208; total contributions, \$1,669.

Lauderdale County (originally Florence Association): Churches, 15; ordained ministers, 9; total membership, 1,170; Sunday School pupils, 644; church property, \$30,200;

contributed for missions, \$576; total contributions, \$5,686.

Limestone County: Churches, 15; ordained ministers, 12; total membership, 1,373; Sunday School pupils, 918; church property, \$19,200; contributed for missions, \$544; total contributions, \$4,961.

Macedonia: Churches, 15; ordained ministers, 8; total membership, 834; Sunday School pupils, 419; church property, \$4,000; contributed for missions, \$90; total contributions, \$1,502.

Madison County (originally North Liberty Association): Churches, 19; ordained ministers, 15; total membership, 1,912; Sunday School pupils, 1,214; church property, \$43,900; contributed for missions, \$973; total contributions, \$12,802.

Marshall: Churches, 35; ordained ministers, 31; total membership, 4,573; Sunday School pupils, 2,969; church property, \$38,500; contributed for missions, \$966; total contributions, \$9,070.

Mineral Springs: Churches, 13; ordained ministers, 14; total membership, 890; Sunday School pupils, 690; church property, \$7,600; contributed for missions, \$78; total contributions, \$1,372.

Mobile: Churches, 27; ordained ministers, 19; total membership, 3,561; Sunday School pupils, 2,883; church property, \$243,000; contributed for missions, \$4,056; total contributions, \$32,328.

Montgomery: Churches, 25; ordained ministers, 18; total membership, 4,054; Sunday School pupils, 2,885; church property, \$202,300; contributed for missions, \$4,409; total contributions, \$28,904.

Mount Carmel: Churches, 11; ordained ministers, 9; total membership, 571; Sunday School pupils, 70; church property, —; contributed for missions, —; total contributions, —.

Mud Creek: Churches, 8; ordained ministers, 20; total membership, 674; Sunday School pupils, 287; church property, \$3,700; contributed for missions, \$26; total contributions, \$311.

Muscle Shoals: Churches, 47; ordained ministers, 21; total membership, 5,606; Sunday School pupils, 3,361; church property, \$110,600; contributed for missions, \$2,755; total contributions, \$22,237.

New River: Churches, 20; ordained ministers, 13; total membership, 1,694; Sunday School pupils, 750; church property, \$12,500; contributed for missions, \$192; total contributions, \$2,151.

North River: Churches, 36; ordained ministers, 28; total membership, 3,506; Sunday School pupils, 2,512; church property, \$39,900; contributed for missions, \$963; total contributions, \$10,477.

North St. Clair (originally Cahaba Valley and then St. Clair Association): Churches, 24; ordained ministers, 19; total membership, 1,902; Sunday School pupils, 1,393; church property, \$17,200; contributed for missions, \$131; total contributions, \$3,793.

Pine Barren: Churches, 21; ordained ministers, 9; total membership, 1,452; Sunday

School pupils, 821; church property, \$25,200; contributed for missions, —; total contributions, —.

Pleasant Grove (originally Blue Creek Association): Churches, 15; ordained ministers, —; total membership, 1,040; Sunday School pupils, 439; church property, \$5,500; contributed for missions, \$27; total contributions, \$1,033.

Randolph County: Churches, 29; ordained ministers, 25; total membership, 3,203; Sunday School pupils, 2,059; church property, \$53,900; contributed for missions, \$1,212; total contributions, \$6,494.

Russell County (originally Harris Association): Churches, 17; ordained ministers, 4; total membership, 1,639; Sunday School pupils, 1,182; church property, \$37,100; contributed for missions, \$777; total contributions, \$10,438.

Salem-Troy (originally Salem and Troy Associations): Churches, 27; ordained ministers, 15; total membership, 2,939; Sunday School pupils, 1,665; church property, \$81,000; contributed for missions, \$2,355; total contributions, \$10,468.

Sardis: Churches, 15; ordained ministers, 5; total membership, 1,368; Sunday School pupils, 802; church property, \$6,700; contributed for missions, \$24; total contributions, \$509.

Selma: Churches, 19; ordained ministers, 11; total membership, 2,014; Sunday School pupils, 1,113; church property, \$113,600; contributed for missions, \$3,522; total contributions, \$17,774.

Shady Grove: Churches, 22; ordained ministers, 18; total membership, 1,707; Sunday School pupils, 976; church property, \$9,800; contributed for missions, \$76; total contributions, \$2,052.

Shelby County (originally Shelby Association): Churches, 29; ordained ministers, 17; total membership, 2,711; Sunday School pupils, 2,074; church property, \$41,200; contributed for missions, \$758; total contributions, \$8,682.

Sipsey: Churches, 16; ordained ministers, 6; total membership, 1,435; Sunday School pupils, 458; church property, \$9,600; contributed for missions, \$28; total contributions, \$763.

Sulphur Springs: Churches, 16; ordained ministers, 19; total membership, 1,194; Sunday School pupils, 843; church property, \$8,800; contributed for missions, \$231; total contributions, \$2,244.

Tallapoosa County: Churches, 22; ordained ministers, —; total membership, 2,734; Sunday School pupils, 1,265; church property, \$44,000; contributed for missions, \$2,010; total contributions, \$10,644.

Tennessee River: Churches, 33; ordained ministers, 34; total membership, 3,017; Sunday School pupils, 2,090; church property, \$29,000; contributed for missions, \$557; total contributions, \$6,402.

Tuscaloosa County (originally Tuscaloosa Association): Churches, 37; ordained ministers, 23; total membership, 4,887; Sunday School pupils, 3,609; church property, \$106,-

000; contributed for missions, \$2,833; total contributions, \$20,240.

Tuskegee: Churches, 29; ordained ministers, 16; total membership, 2,774; Sunday School pupils, 1,924; church property, \$94,700; contributed for missions, \$2,085; total contributions, \$15,555.

Union: Churches, 38; ordained ministers, 13; total membership, 3,447; Sunday School pupils, 2,206; church property, \$42,900; contributed for missions, \$1,233; total contributions, \$9,101.

Unity: Churches, 32; ordained ministers, 20; total membership, 3,445; Sunday School pupils, 2,312; church property, \$32,200; contributed for missions, \$714; total contributions, \$8,997.

Washington County: Churches, 19; ordained ministers, —; total membership, 1,465; Sunday School pupils, 423; church property, \$19,200; contributed for missions, \$380; total contributions, \$4,478.

Weogufka: Churches, 18; ordained ministers, 13; total membership, 1,140; Sunday School pupils, 125; church property, —; contributed for missions, —; total contributions, —.

Zion (originally Zion Association, name changed to Covington Association in 1903, and back to Zion October 15, 1904): Churches, 39; ordained ministers, 30; total membership, 4,378; Sunday school pupils, 2,186; church property, \$74,500; contributed for missions, \$1,023; total contributions, \$11,315.

Literature.—The miscellaneous literature of the Baptist church in Alabama is not extensive. The first book of importance to be noted is the "History of the rise and progress of the Baptists in Alabama," by Rev. Hosea Holcombe, published in Philadelphia in 1840. Is is a well made book, and in editorial care, typographical excellence, and mechanical details, it is far better than the books of today. It is not only the first distinctively historical work published in the State, it is also of the very highest value as source material. Details concerning later historical works will be found under "References" below. Mere mention of some others by title only can be made: Rev. G. S. Anderson, "The sermon builder" (1892), "Sermon science" (1900), and "Bible student's primer" (1906), Rev. A. W. Chambliss, "Catechetical instructor" (1847); Rev. Dr. W. J. E. Cox, "Errors of Romanism" (1907); Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, "Sufficiency on the duty of Baptists in reference to the Bible" (1871), "A Baptist church radically different from Pedobaptist churches" (n. d.), "Struggles and triumphs of Virginia Baptists" (1873), "The alliance of State and Church" (1873), "Establishment and disestablishment" (n. d.), "Present condition of religious liberty throughout the world" (1893); Dr. H. J. and Rev. W. B. Crumpton, "The adventures of two Alabama boys" (1912); Rev. Thomas F. Curtis, "Dangers and advantages of unusual religious efforts" (1846), "Communion" (1850), "The Christian preacher" (1853), and "Progress of Baptist principles in the last hundred



Shell Gorget (ornament), showing human form, found in aboriginal cemetery, Montgomery County



Bone fish hook from Toasi, one of the few found east of the Rocky Mountains.



Native copper pendant from Toasi, near Montgomery, showing figure of a dragon fly.



Stone pipe in collection of W. H. Seymour, Montgomery.

INDIAN RELICS

years" (1885); Rev. Dr. John L. Dagg, "Essay in defense of strict communion" (1845), "Manual of theology" (1857), "Treatise on church order" (1858), "Elements of moral science" (1859), and "Evidences of Christianity" (1868); Rev. Dr. Noah K. Davis, "Theory of thought, a Treatise on deductive logic" (1880), "Life of the Nazarene," "Judah's jewels," and "Progress and prospects of Alabama" (1854); Rev. A. C. Dayton, "Theodosia Ernest," and "Baptist facts against Methodist fictions" (1859); Rev. E. J. Hamill and Rev. Dr. Samuel Henderson, "A discussion on Methodist episcopacy" (1856); Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, "Paul and the women, and other discourses" (1891), "The cloud of witnesses and other sermons" (1908); Rev. William Howard, "The origin, aims, and principles of the American Bible Union" (1857); Rev. Dr. Milo P. Jewett, "The mode and subjects of baptism" (1840); Rev. Thomas G. Keen, "Characteristics of the times" (1850); Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, "Grief for departed worth, a Sermon in commemoration of Rev. Prof. Horace S. Pratt" (1841), "Division efficiency consistent with human activity" (1849), and in collaboration with his son, Basil Manly, Jr., "The Baptist psalmody" (1850); Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, Jr., "The Bible doctrine of inspiration" (1888); Rev. Dr. J. N. Prestridge, "Modern Baptist heroes and martyrs" (1911); Rev. Dr. J. J. D. Renfro, "The Kingdom of Christ not of this world" (1857), "Sketch of Rev. N. D. Renfro" (n. d.); Rev. Dr. S. S. Sherman "The Bible a classic" (1850); Rev. Dr. J. J. Taylor, "The Gospel according to Mark" (1912); Rev. Henry H. Tucker, "The dignity of the ministerial office" (1853); Rev. Dr. M. B. Wharton, "Gospel talks" (1886), "Famous women of the New Testament" (1890), "Famous men of the Old Testament" (1903), "White blood, a story of the South" (1906), "Stories short and sweet" (1910); Rev. W. A. Whittle, "A Baptist abroad" (1890).

See Alabama Central Female College; Child Welfare; Howard College; Judson College; Newton Baptist Collegiate Institute; Old Age Relief.

PUBLICATIONS.—Baptist official publications consist of State Convention *Minutes*; Association *Minutes*; Woman's Missionary Union, *Reports*; Pelham Heights, *Programs*; Association Sunday School Conventions, *Minutes*; B. Y. P. U. Convention, *Proceedings*; and miscellaneous booklets, leaflets, announcements, programs, etc. Individual churches in many cases issue calendars, containing announcements and notices, weekly program, and miscellaneous items of general and local interest.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 66-91; Rev. Hosea Holcombe, *A History of the rise and progress of the Baptists in Alabama* (1840), Rev. Dr. B. F. Riley, *History of the Baptists of Alabama* (1895), ill., a work admirably presenting the denominational record from 1808 to 1894, *History of Conecuh County* (1881), and *History of the Baptists in the Southern States east of the Mississippi* (1898); Rev.

George E. Brewer, *History of the Central Association* (1895); Rev. Dr. W. C. Bledsoe, *History of Liberty (East) Baptist Association* (1886), ill.; Rev. Dr. Josephus Shackelford, *History of the Muscle Shoals Baptist Association* (1891), and "The pioneer Baptist preachers of North Alabama" in *The Moulton (Ala.) Advertiser*, May 17-July 5, 1910; Cathcart, *Baptist encyclopaedia* (1881), passim, for much historical and biographical data; Blue, *Churches of Montgomery* (1878); Hardy, *Selma* (1879); Townes, *History of Marion* (1844); Ball, *Clarke County* (1882); Little, *History of Butler County*, (1885); Hamilton, *Mobile of the Five Flags* (1913); Yerby, *History of Greensboro*, (1908); Revs. W. B. and A. D. Gillette, *Memoir of Rev. Daniel H. Gillette* (1846); Alderman and Gordon, *J. L. M. Curry, a Biography* (1911); Rev. Dr. John L. Dagg, *Autobiography* (1886); Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Sherman, *Autobiography* (1910); Rev. Dr. J. J. Taylor, *Daniel G. Taylor, a Country preacher* (1893); Rev. Dr. Boardman H. Crumpton, *In Memoriam* (1910); *Memorial Record of Alabama* (1893), Vol. 2, pp. 236-244; Miss Louise Manly, *History of Judson College* (1913), ill.; Mrs. Blandin, *History of Higher education of women in the South* (1909); Clark, *History of education in Alabama* (in U. S. Bureau of Education, *Contributions to American Educational History*, 1889); State Convention—*Acts*, 1859-60, pp. 396-397; 1856-87, pp. 621-623; Howard College—*Acts*, 1841, pp. 64-65; 1844-45, p. 105; 1859-60, p. 336; 1890-91, p. 1265; Alabama Baptist Bible and Colporteur Society—*Acts*, 1857-58, pp. 142-143; 1861, p. 70; Louise Short Home—*Acts*, 1890-91, pp. 683-687, 1894-95, pp. 432-434; *The Weekly Mercury*, Huntsville, Ala., June 9, 1909; *Morgan County Times*, Decatur, Ala., Aug. 14, 1908; The principal original sources are the Alabama Baptist State Convention, *Minutes*, 1823-1917; Southern Baptist Convention, *Proceedings*, 1845-1917; and *Associational Minutes*. In the State Convention, *Minutes*, 1892, pp. 62-66, will be found copies of the legislative acts relating to that body and also to Howard College. Files of these with comparative fulness are to be found in the custody of the recording and statistical secretary of the State Convention, the library of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., and the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BAPTISTS, TWO-SEED-IN-THE-SPIRIT-PREDESTINARIAN. A branch of the general religious body of Baptists, organized early in the nineteenth century as a protest of the more rigid Calvinist teachings against a general laxity of doctrine and looseness of church discipline, consequent upon the alleged prevalence of Armenian doctrines of Methodists. Its churches are to be found in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas. They resemble the Primitive Baptists in some respects and are sometimes popularly confused with that body, but they are far more extreme in their intensely Calvinistic doctrines and equally independent polity. The title phrase, "Two Seed," indicates one seed of good and one of evil, operating on the generations of mankind. Asso-

ciations of churches are formed, "but for spirit and fellowship rather than for church management." Sunday schools and church societies are not recognized.

The state of this denomination in 1890 as compared with its condition in 1906 shows a notable decrease. In Alabama in 1906 there were 2 congregations with a total of 32 members, 16 men and 16 women; and 2 churches, valued at \$450.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 155-157.

BAR ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA STATE.

A voluntary professional organization, whose objects are "to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice throughout the State, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and establish cordial intercourse among the members of the Bar of Alabama." The organization of the association was perfected, January 15, 1879, at a preliminary conference held in the hall of the house of representatives. Gov. Thomas H. Watts presided, and the secretary of the meeting was Alexander Troy, both of the Montgomery Bar. The meeting showed the presence of many of the leading lawyers throughout the State. Among these were Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, Gen. LeRoy Pope Walker, Col. Daniel S. Troy, Capt. Walter L. Bragg, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, W. G. Little, Jr., William M. Brooks, J. J. Robinson, G. W. Taylor, Peter Hamilton, Henderson M. Somerville, H. A. Woolf, James L. Pugh, J. Little Smith and G. B. Clark. After resolving to form an association, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers elected: President, W. L. Bragg; Vice Presidents, Peter Hamilton, E. W. Pettus, L. P. Walker, H. M. Somerville and James L. Pugh; Secretary and Treasurer, Alexander Troy. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Troy, then elected, has been successively retained, serving 38 years continuously.

The association was chartered by the legislature, February 12, 1879. It was given general corporate powers, and its purpose and objects were the same as those declared in the constitution. In furtherance of its objects regular annual meetings have been held. The association has more often convened in Montgomery than at any other point, but many of its sessions have been elsewhere, as will be noted in the list below.

From the beginning, through committees, and by means of papers and discussions at the meetings, the association has done much "to advance the science of jurisprudence, and to promote the administration of justice throughout the State." At every annual meeting some distinguished jurist or member of the bar of another state has delivered an address. Copies of their addresses appear in the Proceedings. At the meetings, in accordance with the constitution, the president always communicates "the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest made in the several States and by Congress during the preceding year." These addresses therefore constitute a valuable re-

view of legislation in the United States from 1879 to date.

The adoption of many of the most important statutory reforms since 1879 is to be traced to the influence of the association, either directly or indirectly put forth. The membership has not hesitated to go on record on any measures involving needed change. Some of these are the married woman's law, negotiable instruments, the mode of attesting conveyances of property, the execution of wills, marriage and divorce, the right of oral examination of witnesses in equity cases, and the complete reorganization of judicial procedure in Alabama. The committees on jurisprudence and law reform, judicial administration and procedure, and legislation have been the most potent factors in the accomplishment of the larger results referred to. Particular mention should be made of the work of the committee on correspondence, largely developed through the efforts of its long-time chairman, Frederick G. Bromberg, Esq., which has served the wholesome and practical purpose of advising the members, and through them, others in the profession in the State, not only in the matter of judicial progress, but on all law questions of national importance.

The honor of the profession of the law, and the maintenance of cordial intercourse among the members of the bar have been constantly emphasized by the membership of the association. What is believed to be the first code of ethics ever adopted by a similar organization, was adopted by the association on December 14, 1887. It has become a model throughout the entire country. In the report of the committee on code of professional ethics of the American Bar Association, made in August, 1908, full credit is given the Alabama code as being the foundation of the code adopted by that association, and by several of the State associations. The committee said in part: "The foundation of the draft for canons of ethics, herewith submitted, is the code adopted by the Alabama State Bar Association in 1887, and which, with but slight modifications, has been adopted in eleven other states." The Alabama code has been printed on stiff cardboard, framed, and a copy hung in each court room in the State. The preliminary paragraph is here quoted because of the noble sentiment inculcated:

"The purity, and efficiency of judicial administration which under our system is largely governmental itself, depends as much upon the character, conduct and demeanor of attorneys in this great trust, as upon the fidelity and learning of courts, or the honesty, and intelligence of juries."

The standards of the profession in the State have been raised through the efforts of the organization. The particular agencies appointed to this task have been the committee on legal education and admission to the bar, and the central council. These, through the association, have brought about the enlargement of the law course at the University of Alabama from one to two years, and the

creation by statute or a board of examiners on admission to the bar, to consist of three members to be appointed by the chief justice for a period of four years (q. v.). The most recent recommendation (1916) of the committee has been a three-year law course at the University of Alabama, and the requirement that all applicants for admission to the bar shall have completed "a course of study substantially equivalent for that prescribed for the county high schools." The council at the same time suggested "as a preliminary training to appearing as a barrister in court, three years study in an approved law school, followed by two or three years as the clerk of a barrister in his office; and then follow the whole five or six years training by a strict examination under the supervision of the bar association."

Early in the history of the association, by act of January 22, 1885, now sec. 2995, et seq., of the code, 1907, in amended form by act of October 3, 1903, the authority was conferred "to institute and prosecute, or cause to be instituted and prosecuted, in the name of the State of Alabama, the proceedings herein prescribed for the suspension or removal of an attorney." In order to make this law more effective, the legislature, August 25, 1915, provided that the association should not be liable for costs in the proceedings if instituted, or if not sustained. However, comparatively few prosecutions have been instituted for the disbarment of attorneys by the association. Most of those against whom proceedings have been instituted, have availed themselves of that provision of the statute permitting them to surrender their licenses to practice and to thus end the prosecution. With only one or two exceptions, the prosecutions instituted by the association, or by its central council, which have been litigated, have resulted in the disbarment of the offending attorney. The publicity attending these prosecutions has had a deterrent and wholesome effect.

Local bar associations are encouraged and fostered, and provisions made for their affiliation with the state association. A standing committee on local bar associations is annually appointed to care for this duty. A list of those organized and affiliated (Proceedings, 1915, p. 54):

Birmingham Bar Association;
Colbert County Bar Association;
Crenshaw County Bar Association;
Florence Bar Association;
Huntsville Bar Association;
Jasper Bar Association;
Mobile Bar Association;
Monroeville Bar Association;
Montgomery Bar Association;
Prattville Bar Association;
Scottsboro Bar Association;
Selma Bar Association;
Talladega Bar Association;
Tuscaloosa Bar Association;
Tuskegee Bar Association;

Presidents.—Walter L. Bragg, 1879; Edmund W. Pettus, 1879-80; John Little Smith, 1880-81; Edward A. O'Neal, 1881-82; M. L.

Stansel, 1882-83; Henry C. Semple, 1883-84 (to Aug. 7, 1884); N. H. Dawson, 1884 (Aug. 7 to Dec. 3, 1884); W. H. Barnes, 1884-85; William M. Brooks, 1885-86; H. C. Tompkins, 1886-87; W. F. Foster, 1887-88; Milton Humes, 1888-89; Thomas H. Watts, Sr., 1889-90; Hannis Taylor, 1890-91; A. B. McEachin, 1891-92; A. C. Hargrove, 1892-93; J. R. Dowdell, 1893-94; James E. Webb, 1894-95; Daniel S. Troy, 1895-96; Richard H. Clarke, 1896-97; John P. Tillman, 1897-98; John D. Roquemore, 1898-99; Jos. J. Willett, 1899-1900; Thomas G. Jones, 1900-01; Edward L. Russell, 1901-02; Lawrence Cooper, 1902-03; Edward de Graffenreid, 1903-04; Thomas R. Roulhac, 1904-05; George P. Harrison, 1905-06; Fred. G. Bromberg, 1906-07; H. S. D. Mallory, 1907-08; William S. Thornton, 1908-09; Emmet O'Neal, 1909-10; John London, 1910-11; John Pelham, 1911-12; Frank S. White, 1912-13; Thomas M. Stevens, 1913-14; Ray Rushton, 1914-15; Charles S. McDowell, 1915-16; Joseph H. Nathan, 1916-.

Secretary.—Alexander Troy, 1879-.

Annual Meetings.—1879-1916: The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates, and bibliography of Proceedings, viz:

Organization meeting, Montgomery, Jan. 15, 1879.

1st annual meeting, Montgomery, Dec. 4, 1879.

2d, Montgomery, Dec. 2, 1880.

3d, Mobile, Dec. 28-30, 1881.

Proceedings [organization to 4th meetings] 8vo. pp. 276.

4th annual meeting, Montgomery, Nov. 20-21, 1882. pp. 144, 1 l.

5th, Blount Springs, Aug. 1-2, 1883. pp. 130, 1 l.

6th, Birmingham, Aug. 6-7, 1884. pp. 154.

7th, Montgomery, Dec. 3, 1884. pp. 84, 1 l.

8th, Montgomery, Dec. 2-3, 1885. pp. 96.

9th, Montgomery, Dec. 1-2, 1886. pp. 169, 1 l.

10th, Montgomery, Dec. 14-15, 1887. pp. 173, 1 l. xvi.

11th, Montgomery, Dec. 19-20, 1888. pp. 161 [2].

12th, Huntsville, July 31-Aug. 1, 1889. pp. 160.

13th, Anniston, Aug. 6-7, 1890. pp. 190.

14th, Mobile, July 8-9, 1891. pp. 132.

15th, Montgomery, July 6-7, 1892. pp. 255.

16th, Montgomery, July 5-6, 1893. pp. 188.

17th, Montgomery, July 10-11, 1894. pp. 172.

18th, Montgomery, July 10-11, 1895. pp. 32, cxxxviii.

19th, Birmingham, Aug. 5-6, 1896. pp. 23, clxxx.

20th, Montgomery, June 30-July 1, 1897. pp. 108.

21st, Montgomery, June 17-18, 1898. pp. 198.

22d, Montgomery, June 16-17, 1899. pp. 132, xl.

23d, Montgomery, June 15-16, 1900. pp. 167, xli.

24th, Montgomery, June 28-29, 1901. pp. 220, xxxv.

25th, Huntsville, July 4-5, 1902. pp. 160, xxxii.

26th, Montgomery, June 19-20, 1903. pp. 221.

27th, Montgomery, July 8-9, 1904. pp. 275.

28th, Montgomery, June 30-July 1, 1905. pp. 279.

29th, Anniston, July 6-7, 1906. pp. 271.

30th, Montgomery, June 28-29, 1907. pp. 216.

31st, Montgomery, July 1-2, 1908. pp. 272.

32d, Birmingham, July 8-9, 1909. pp. 331

[2].

33d, Mobile, July 13-14, 1910. pp. 296 [2].

34th, Montgomery, July 7-8, 1911. pp. 270

[2].

35th, Montgomery, July 12-13, 1912. pp.

341 [3].

36th, Mobile, July 11-12, 1913. pp. 198

[2].

37th, Montgomery, July 10-11, 1914. pp.

291 [3].

38th, Montgomery, July 9-10, 1915. pp.

310.

39th, New Decatur, July 14-15, 1916. pp.

299 [3].

PUBLICATIONS.—*Reports or Proceedings*, 1879-1916, 37 vols.

The issue for the 39th annual meeting, 1916, is an octavo volume of 302 pages, and contains likenesses of all of the 38 presidents, 1879-1916. The volume also contains a full list of the annual addresses and papers read, with authors, titles and dates. The plates from which these pictures were made have been deposited with the department of archives and history, for permanent preservation.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1878-79; *Ibid*, 1903, p. 346; *Ibid*, 1915, pp. 313, 923; *Code*, 1907, sec. 2995 *et seq.*; American Bar Association, *Proceedings*, 1908, p. 567; 92 Ala., p. 113; Walter B. Jones, "The first code of legal ethics," in *Case and Comment*, 1916, vol. 23, p. 188; and *Reports*, or *Proceedings* of the association, *passim*.

BAR EXAMINERS. An official board of three members whose duties are to examine and pass upon applications for admission to the bar. The members are appointed by the chief justice, the first appointments dating from March, 1908. The members of the board are required to be attorneys actually practicing in the supreme and inferior courts of the State, possessed of the necessary qualifications for the performance of such duties, and their appointments are for four years. Meetings are held at the capitol twice a year, on the second Tuesdays in February and July, and continue in session four days. Members of the board are paid \$10 a day for every day actually engaged in the performance of their duties as such, which include the four days of holding the examinations, and the four days for passing upon the examination papers, together with one day going to and one day returning from the capitol. They also receive five cents a mile in going to and from the capitol for the performance of their duties.

They are required to examine applicants for admission to the bar on 10 subjects, and

by a sufficient number of questions to thoroughly test their learning thereon. After the examinations are completed, the members of the board meet at the capitol on the second Tuesdays in March and August, following the examinations, for the purpose of passing upon the papers. Their "judgment and conclusion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the legal learning of the applicants" must be endorsed upon the respective papers, after which they are filed with the clerk of the supreme court. Two members of the board may hold the examinations, and may pass upon the qualifications of applicants.

The creation of the board provides a method for admission to the bar, supplanting the old system of oral examinations, and is exclusive except as to graduates of the law school of the University of Alabama.

See Lawyers.

Members.—Thomas E. Knight, W. L. Parks and W. R. Walker, appointed 1908. Mr. Walker resigned in 1909, and was succeeded by Carson C. Whitson. On the death of Mr. Whitson, 1912, J. Winter Thorington was appointed. In 1912 Messrs. Knight, Thorington and Dickinson were appointed; and in 1916 were reappointed. Mr. Thorington resigned on being elected judge of the Montgomery Court of Common Pleas, and Henry F. Reese was named as his successor. The terms of Messrs. Dickinson, Knight and Reese expire in March, 1920.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, sec. 2972, *et seq.*; *Acts*, 1911, p. 91; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1911, p. 39; 1915, p. 35.

BARBOUR COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 18, 1832. Its territory was made up of portions of Pike County and of the Creek Indian cession of 1832. A portion was set apart to form Bullock County, December 5, 1866; and December 31, 1868, its northern section was cut off to Russell County. It has an area of 912 square miles, or 583,680 acres.

The county bears the name of James Barbour, governor of Virginia.

The same session of the legislature, January 11, 1833, provided for the organization of the county. All civil and military officers of Pike County, which by the division were thrown into Barbour, were continued in their respective offices until the expiration of their terms. The sheriff was required to hold an election in February, 1833, for additional officers. Jacob Utery, Daniel McKenzie, William Cadenhead, James A. Head, William Norton, William Bush, Green Beauchamp, Samuel G. B. Adams, Noah Cole, Robert Richards and T. W. Pugh were appointed commissioners to select a seat of justice, "which site shall be called and known by the name of Clayton." Until the location of the county site and until "a suitable house in which to hold said courts" was provided, the circuit and county courts were required to be held at the town of Louisville. The new county seat was named in honor of Judge Augustine S. Clayton of Georgia.

The first circuit court for Barbour county was held at Louisville March 25, 1833, Judge Anderson Crenshaw presiding. The next session convened Sept. 23, 1833, and adjourned to meet the next day at Clayton, the new seat of justice having been definitely located by the commissioners. The judge did not appear, however, and it was not until March, 1834, that another term was held, Judge Crenshaw again on the bench.

The county seat has remained continuously at Clayton, but terms of the circuit court have been held at Eufaula since.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southeastern section of the state, and about 50 miles north from the Florida line. Its eastern boundary is the Chattahoochee River, also the state boundary. It is separated on the west from Pike and Bullock counties by Pea River. On the north lies Russell County and a part of Bullock, and on the south Henry and Dale counties. Its highest elevation is 665 feet above sea level, on the plateau about 6 miles north of Clayton. Other important altitudes are Clayton 589 feet, Clio 534 feet, Lugo 363 feet, and Eufaula 255 feet. About one-third of the county is above the 400-foot level. The topography ranges from hilly and broken to nearly level. The county lies on the remnants of a southward sloping plain. Erosion in the northern part has gone so far that the ancient plain surface has completely vanished, a rolling and hilly surface taking its place on a lower level, but with occasional hilltops. South of this area is an extended belt of rough country running southeastward. An outlying portion of this belt is locally called "The Mountains," and comprises the rough lands. West and south of this rough belt is a triangular area, not yet eroded, and which constitutes the highest levels. The county is drained by a number of beautiful streams, which flow into the Chattahoochee and Pea rivers, through narrow valleys. Some of these are Barbour, Chewalla, Cowikee, with its several tributaries, Okenee, White Oak, Oketee Okenee, Hurricane, Campbell, Lindsey, Clear, Ufala, Pea Creek and the head waters of the Choc-tawhatchie River. An important physiographic feature of the Chattahoochee Valley are the terraces formed as bottom lands, when several hundred years ago the river flowed at a much higher level. The highest of these terraces lies 140 feet above the river. Eufaula is situated on one of these. As many as four different series of terraces are represented. The county lies wholly in the Coastal Plain. Its soils are rich, and admirably adapted to all forms of agriculture. About one-half of its area is in cultivation, detailed statistics of which appear hereinafter. The lands are popularly described as "oak-and-hickory," "sandy hammocks," and "piney-woods." These soils according to origin fall into uplands, derived from decomposition, stream-terrace, consisting of old alluvium, and first-bottom soils, overflowed frequently and still in process of formation and change. There are 13 series, embracing 24 types and several phases, in

addition to Meadow. Longleaf Pine, short-leaf pine, hickory, white oak, Spanish oak, sweet gum and sour wood are the principal forest growth. The climate is equable, with few extremes. The mean annual temperature is 64.7° F.; and the mean annual precipitation 52.25 inches. The driest record year had 42 inches, and the wettest, 70 inches.

Aboriginal History.—Remains are found in the county along the Chattahoochee River and its larger tributaries. The county was peopled from the earliest times by the Lower Creeks and many mound and village sites survive. The Lower Creek towns of Kawaiki, Oki-tiyakni, Ocheese, Sawokli or Chewakala, Tamali and Yufala were located in the county, on or near the Chattahoochee River; and unidentified village sites are met with in other sections. The following mound locations are noted: Domiciliary mound of red clay two miles above Eufaula, on property of H. Lampley; mound on north side of Williams' Lake, about one half mile from Upper Francis Landing, Chattahoochee River; two mounds 4 miles south of Clayton, on property of John Bell; and two mounds near Eufaula. Remains of a large town are found three miles northeast of Eufaula at St. Francis Bend.

Settlement and Later History.—The county received its earliest settlers about 1817. Some of those who came prior to 1820 were Rev. Joseph Harley, Methodist, the first preacher in the county, John Harley, the first teacher, Samuel Walden, John and Pilitier Whitehurst, brothers, John Purifoy, Luke Bennet, Allen V. Robinson, Noah A. Tyson and Peleg Brown. In 1820 came William Williams, Jared Williams, William Bush, John Danner, a German and the first blacksmith, and a Mr. Copeland. These families settled Williamston. In the early years, but later, came Col. Robert Irvin, Moses Weems, Plus Chambers, Edward Cox, Levi B. Smith, William Hardridge and a Mr. Nall. In 1822, Judge Alexander McCall, John McDaniel, Rev. Jesse Burch, Micajah Ward, Blake Jernigan and Joel Willis settled near Louisville, named for Daniel Louis. The same year saw the advent of John McNeil, John McInnis and Miles McInnis. John McNeil died soon after arrival, and was the first person buried in the county. In the same year, 1822, occurred the first marriage—Daniel McCall to Mary McDaniel. About this time, but perhaps earlier, a settlement was made two miles east of the present Clayton. Meanwhile the first wagon road was made in the county, extending from Franklin on the Chattahoochee in Henry County, through Williamston to Louisville. William Williams established the first cotton gin in the county, but the year is not known. The nearest physician to this whole region was Dr. Alexander M. Watson, who lived at Fort Gaines.

Some of the early settlers came to the county for Indian trade. For this purpose, in 1826 they concluded to make a road from the vicinity of Clayton to Eufaula. It was a popular measure, and a working force of about three hundred men, whites and negroes,

were organized, with John Purifoy as overseer. The workmen proceeded with the enterprise, finally reached Barbour Creek, and began to make a crossing place, or ford by cutting down its banks. Some of the men now crossed over to the eastern side, when all at once their ears were greeted with the yells of Indians, lurking in the woods. The party retreated rapidly to the main body. Upon this the leaders concluded to go over and learn the intention of the Indians. The latter were armed with guns and tomahawks, yelling, leaping over logs and acting in every way to intimidate the settlers. After a short interval, a chief spoke some words of command, and in an instance every Indian stood in perfect silence. The Indian interpreters then came forward and stated that John Winslet, an Indian countryman living among them near Euchee creek, had told them that the whites were cutting a road to Eufaula town, that they did not approve it, and that the work must not be done, unless they could show an order from the Great Father at Washington. As the road makers could show no such authority, they concluded to withdraw. They gathered up their tools, and went home in deep disgust. But the affair finally had a happy termination. An officer at Fort Mitchell, hearing of it, came down and had a talk with the Indians at Eufaula town. He told them that the road would benefit instead of injuring them, as it would bring all kinds of goods and produce into their town. The Indians thereupon became reconciled. The settlers were informed of the change, and the working party was reorganized, the Indians joining them in their work, and helping to complete the ford at Barbour Creek, as well as the road to Eufaula. Pleasant trading relations were established.

All of the early settlements of the county were on the lands lying south of the Indian boundary, which ran southeast from Line Creek to Fort Gaines. Williamston, the oldest town of the county, and Louisville and Clayton were all in this section. The town of Eufaula was in the northern section of the county and in the Indian Territory, and was not settled until 1833.

The county experienced its share of trouble in the Creek disturbances of 1836. Soon after they began a white citizen of the county, named Williamson, was wounded by the Indians and one or two negroes were killed. In consequence of these outrages, and the threatening aspect of affairs in general, three forts were erected in the county—Fort Browder, one near White Oak, and one at Eufaula.

The citizens in the southern part of the county, who were especially exposed to the Indians, kept scouting parties out on Dry Creek which empties into Pea River, and on Cawokee Creek which empties into the Chatahoochee. Citizens of the county were engaged in action at Martin's Field in Bullock County in January, 1837, in the fight at Hodby's Bridge in Barbour County in February, 1837, and at the battle of Pea River in March, 1837.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,606.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 1,799.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other nonwhite, 2,805.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, —.
3 to 9 acres, 102.
10 to 19 acres, 123.
20 to 49 acres, 1,958.
50 to 99 acres, 1,200.
100 to 174 acres, 745.
175 to 259 acres, 231.
260 to 499 acres, 169.
500 to 999 acres, 57.
1,000 acres and over, 21.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 583,680 acres.
Land in farms, 423,587 acres.
Improved land in farms, 243,978 acres.
Woodland in farms, 124,893 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 54,716 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,889,213.
Land, \$3,492,102.
Buildings, \$1,104,873.
Implements and machinery, \$206,566.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,031,672.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,279.
Land and buildings per farm, \$998.
Land per acre, \$8.24.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,462.
Domestic animals, 1,005,513.
Cattle: total, 13,607; value, \$183,440.
Dairy cows only, 5,211.
Horses: total, 925; value, \$101,542.
Mules: total, 4,612; value, \$632,190.
Asses and burros: total, 3; value, \$470.
Swine: total, 27,747; value, \$86,748.
Sheep: total, 243; value, \$463.
Goats: total, 483; value, \$660.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 75,276; value, \$23,929.
Bee colonies, 2,041; value, \$2,230.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of Farms, 1,281.
Per cent of all farms, 27.8.
Land in farms, 195,384 acres.
Improved land in farms, 90,367 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,126,984.
Farms of owned land only, 1,141.
Farms of owned and hired land, 140.
Native white owners, 979.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other nonwhite, 300.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 3,309.
Per cent of all farms, 71.8.

Land in farms, 215,445 acres.
Improved land in farms, 147,111 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,331,441.
Share tenants, 1,316.
Share-cash tenants, 22.
Cash tenants, 1,918.
Tenure not specified, 53.
Native white tenants, 804.
Foreign-born white, 0.
Negro and other nonwhite, 2,505.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 16.
Land in farms, 12,758 acres.
Improved land in farms, 6,500 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$138,550.

Live Stock Products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk: Produced, 885,055; sold, 2,755 gallons.
Cream sold, 0 gallons.
Butter fat sold, 10 pounds.
Butter: Produced, 318,337; sold, 14,213 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, 50; sold, — pounds.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$65,796.
Sale of dairy products, \$3,755.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry: Number raised, 163,252; sold, 23,173.
Eggs: Produced, 208,021; sold, 32,411 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$80,393.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$13,738.

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, 8,264 pounds.
Wax produced, 486 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$875.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 137.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 73.
Wool and mohair produced, \$126.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 216.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 1,914.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 95.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 13,356.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 131.
Sale of animals, \$36,545.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$143,603.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$3,084,586.
Cereals, \$633,287.
Other grains and seeds, \$57,061.
Hay and forage, \$10,525.
Vegetables, \$145,092.
Fruits and nuts, \$9,269.
All other crops, \$2,229,302.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 74,993 acres; 654,045 bushels.
Corn, 71,798 acres; 612,794 bushels.
Oats, 3,250 acres; 40,951 bushels.

Wheat, 10 acres; 100 bushels.
Rye, 15 acres; 200 bushels.
Kafir corn and milo maize, 0 acres.
Rice, 0 acres.
Other grains:
Dry peas, 1,383 acres; 7,496 bushels.
Dry edible beans, 0 acres.
Peanuts, 2,853 acres; 50,139 bushels.
Hay and forage: total, 1,425 acres; 670 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 238 acres; 284 tons.
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses, 144 acres; 145 tons.
Grains cut green, 165 acres; 147 tons.
Coarse forage, 878 acres; 103 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 125 acres; 13,592 bushels.
Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,184 acres; 86,722 bushels.
All other vegetables, 1,196 acres.
Tobacco, 0 acres; 20 pounds.
Cotton, 99,170 acres; 28,453 bales.
Cane—sugar, 953 acres; 7,815 tons.
Sirup made, 112,775 gallons.
Cane—sorghum, 10 acres; 50 tons.
Sirup made, 473 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 38,434 trees; 4,990 bushels.

Apples, 5,794 trees; 1,065 bushels.
Peaches and nectarines, 30,195 trees; 2,501 bushels.
Pears, 1,755 trees; 1,084 bushels.
Plums and prunes, 437 trees; 234 bushels.
Cherries, 14 trees; 1 bushel.
Quinces, 1 tree; 0 bushels.
Grapes, 76 vines; 1,222 pounds.
Tropical fruits: total, 1,683 trees.
Figs, 1,562 trees; 35,358 pounds.
Oranges, 6 trees; 0 boxes.
Small fruits: total, 2 acres; 751 quarts.
Strawberries, 2 acres; 751 quarts.
Nuts: total, 4,137 trees; 14,832 pounds.
Pecans, 4,025 trees; 12,687 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,905.
Cash expended, \$157,304.
Rent and board furnished, \$21,889.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,614.
Amount expended, \$220,715.
Feed—Farms reporting, 1,163.
Amount expended, \$43,874.
Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$21,299.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 444.
Value of domestic animals, \$78,284.
Cattle: total, 625; value, \$14,851.
Number of dairy cows, 392.
Horses: total, 322; value, \$46,228.
Mules and asses and burros: total, 92; value, \$15,005.
Swine: total, 461; value, \$2,172.
Sheep and goats: total, 13; value, \$28.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

HISTORY OF ALABAMA

	Negro	White	Total
1830			
1820			
1840			
1850	6469	5555	12024
1850	12842	10790	23632
1860	14629	16183	30812
1870	12143	17165	29309
1880	13091	20884	33975
1890	13454	21442	34898
1900	12781	22371	35152
1910	12272	20456	32728

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to December 31, 1916, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Bakerhill—1	Doster
Batesville—1	Elamville
Blue Springs	Eufaula—3
Clayton (ch)—5	Louisville—3
Clio—2	Mount Andrew
Comer—1	White Oak Springs—1
Cotton Hill—1	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1861—John Cochran, Alpheus Baker, J. W. Daniel, (succeeded by) Jefferson Buford.
 1865—Green Beauchamp, M. M. Glenn, B. B. McKenzie.
 1867—David Lore, Henry C. Russell, Thomas Diggs (negro).
 1875—James L. Pugh, John A. Foster.
 1901—J. N. Williams, A. H. Merrill, J. J. Winn, S. H. Dent, Sr.

Senators.—

- 1834-5—Lawson J. Keener.
 1837-8—William Wellborn.
 1840-1—Jefferson Buford.
 1843-4—Robert S. Hardaway of Russell.
 1845-6—John Gill Shorter.
 1847-8—Jefferson Buford.
 1851-2—E. R. Flewellin.
 1853-4—Batt Peterson.
 1857-8—Edward C. Bullock.
 1861-2—Lewis L. Cato.
 1865-6—Augustus C. Mitchell.
 1868—J. W. Mabry.
 1871-2—J. W. Mabry.
 1872-3—Jacob Black.
 1873—Jacob Black.
 1874-5—Jacob Black.
 1875-6—Jacob Black.
 1876-7—J. W. Comer.
 1878-9—John D. Roquemore.
 1880-1—John D. Roquemore.
 1882-3—A. H. Thomas.
 1884-5—A. H. Thomas.
 1886-7—James Lang.
 1888-9—James Lang.
 1890-1—Judson Davie.
 1892-3—Judson Davie.
 1894-5—Hiram Hawkins.
 1896-7—Hiram Hawkins.
 1898-9—W. D. Jelks.
 1899 (Spec.)—W. D. Jelks.
 1900-1—W. D. Jelks.
 1903—Elias Perry Thomas.
 1907—Elias Perry Thomas.
 1907 (Spec.)—Elias Perry Thomas.
 1909 (Spec.)—Elias Perry Thomas.

1911—Robert Moulthrop.

1915—G. E. Jones.

1919—C. S. McDowell, Jr.

Representatives.—

- 1834-5—Osborn J. Williams.
 1835-6—Osborn J. Williams.
 1836-7—Green Beauchamp.
 1837 (Called)—Green Beauchamp.
 1837-8—Green Beauchamp.
 1838-9—John P. Booth.
 1839-40—J. W. Mann; J. W. A. Petit.
 1840-1—J. W. Mann; William T. Shanks.
 1841 (Called)—J. W. Mann; William T.

Shanks.

1841-2—J. L. Hunter; H. N. Crawford.

1842-3—John Jackson; J. W. A. Petit.

1843-4—John Jackson.

1844-5—P. H. Mitchell; B. F. Treadwell.

1845-6—Adolphus M. Sanford; William T.

Shanks.

1847-8—Hugh N. Crawford; R. S. Smith.

1849-50—Benjamin Gardner; Paul McCall.

1851-2—John G. Shorter; John W. W. Jackson.

1853-4—John Cochran; Paul McCall; J. F. Comer.

1855-6—John Cochran; M. A. Browder; W. J. Grubbs.

1857-8—Henry D. Clayton; M. A. Browder; Joseph C. McRae.

1859-60—Henry D. Clayton; William H. Chambers; W. B. Bowen.

1861 (1st called)—Henry D. Clayton; William H. Chambers; W. B. Bowen.

1861 (2d called)—E. S. Ott; C. A. Parker; Edward N. Herron.

1861-2—E. S. Ott; C. A. Parker; Edward N. Herron.

1862 (Called)—E. S. Ott; C. A. Parker; Edward N. Herron.

1862-3—E. S. Ott; C. A. Parker; Edward N. Herron.

1863 (Called)—William H. Chambers; C. A. Parker; C. W. Jones.

1863-4—William H. Chambers; C. A. Parker; C. W. Jones.

1864 (Called)—William H. Chambers, C. A. Parker; C. W. Jones.

1864-5—William H. Chambers; C. A. Parker; C. W. Jones.

1865-6—Henry Faulk; H. Pipkin; G. H. Davis.

1866-7—Henry Faulk; H. Pipkin; G. H. Davis.

1868—Thomas Diggs (negro); D. Lore; O. C. Doster.

1869-70—Thomas Diggs; D. Lore; O. C. Doster.

1870-1—Jacob Black; Thomas Diggs (negro); Thomas J. Clark.

1871-2—T. J. Clarke; T. H. Diggs; Jacob Black.

1872-3—T. J. Clarke; Samuel Fantroy; A. E. Williams.

1873—T. J. Clarke; Samuel Fantroy; A. E. Williams.

1874-5—W. Andrews; J. E. Crews; J. S. Espy.

1875-6—W. Andrews; J. E. Crews; J. S. Espy.

1876-7—J. E. Crews; John M. McKleroy.
 1878-9—J. A. Foster; Charles Massey.
 1880-1—M. B. Wellborn; J. M. White.
 1882-3—James Lang; H. Hawkins; C. C. Shorter.

1884-5—H. Hawkins; James Lang; C. C. Shorter.

1886-7—C. C. Shorter; R. E. Wright; J. E. Crews.

1888-9—Judson Davie; C. C. Shorter; A. B. Bush.

1890-1—Henry D. Clayton; A. E. Crews; C. C. Lee.

1892-3—A. A. McDonald; J. W. T. Gibson.
 1894-5—Eugene L. Graves; Jno. W. T. Gibbons.

1896-7—E. L. Graves; A. H. Merrill.
 1898-9—L. H. Lee; T. M. Patterson.

1899 (Spec.)—L. H. Lee; T. M. Patterson.
 1900-01—E. L. Graves; H. J. Stringfellow.

1903—Alexander Addison McDonald; John Fuller McTyer.

1907—J. S. Williams; R. M. Lee.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. S. Williams; R. M. Lee.

1909 (Spec.)—J. S. Williams; R. M. Lee.
 1911—A. K. Merrill; J. S. Williams.

1915—A. A. McDonald; H. J. Stringfellow.
 1919—J. D. Clayton, Chauncey Sparks.

See Blue Springs; Breneau College; Bullock County; Clayton; Clio; Cotton Manufacturing; Creek Indian Troubles, 1836; Eufaula; Louisville; Okitakyin; Yufala.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1832-33, pp. 9-11, 116-117; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 124; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 269; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 190; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 182; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., Bulletin 27), p. 75; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1916), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 42; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883), *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Abstract of the 13th Census*, with supplement for Alabama (1913); J. A. B. Besson, *History of Eufaula, Ala.* (1875); and Green Beauchamp, "Chronicles of Barbour County," in *Eufaula Times*, Circa 1873.

BARITE. A nonmetal substance found most frequently in boulders or irregular masses imbedded in the residual clays derived from the Trenton limestone, and in loose pieces on the surface. It is most plentiful where the Trenton limestone comes in contact with the Knox dolomite; near Tampa, in Calhoun County; near Greensport in St. Clair; near Maguire Shoals on Little Cahaba River; at the "Sinks" on Six Mile Creek; near Pratt's Ferry in Bibb; and near Leeds in Jefferson. The Alabama barite or heavy spar, is of white, grayish, and bluish colors, sometimes stained with iron on the surfaces.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 62-63; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of the U. S.*, 1914, pt. 2, pp. 61-66, with bibliography.

BARKER COTTON MILL CO., Mobile. See Cotton Manufacturing.

BARLEY. See Cereals.

BARNES SCHOOL. A private school for the education of young men and boys, located in Montgomery. Although only 17 years in existence under its present name, the school has a record of over half a century. On September 8, 1856, Prof. J. M. Barnes opened a private school at Strata, Montgomery County. With short interruption during the War and another during the panic year of 1873, and with only one change of base, a school under his control or oversight in that section existed until his death in 1914. In 1881 the Strata High School became the Highland Home Institute, later Highland Home College (q. v.). In 1898, Prof. Barnes removed to Montgomery, and opened a school in the basement of the Christian Church building. Prof. E. R. Barnes, a son of the founder, who had taught in Highland Home College from 1891 to 1898, became associated with his father in 1899. Later the founder retired. In 1907, the old Pickett residence, Clayton and Moulton Streets, was purchased, and thoroughly equipped for up-to-date secondary school use. In October, 1907, the first issue of *The Black and Gold*, the name indicating the school colors, made its appearance. Junior and senior debating societies, a glee club and an athletic association are maintained. Founder's Day is observed on February 10, in each year. The report to the State superintendent of education, September 30, 1916, showed building and site, valued at \$20,000; 6 teachers; and 120 pupils.

Principals.—J. M. Barnes, 1856-1912; E. R. Barnes, 1912-.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1899-1915; *Black and Gold*, 1907-1916, 8 vols; Announcements, Circulars, Folders, etc.

BARTON. Postoffice and station on the Southern Railway in the north central part of Colbert County, 12 miles west of Tusculumbia. It is located on the west bank of Caney Creek, about one mile from its confluence with the Tennessee River. Population: 1888—60; 1912—150. Altitude: 481 feet. It was named for the Barton family, early settlers of the vicinity. Its industries are a cotton mill, gin, grist mill and sawmill. Among the first settlers were the Pride, Thompson, Palmer and Barton families. A bloody engagement took place in 1862 at Barton, between Gen. P. D. Roddy's troops and the invaders, who were plundering the inhabitants.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 188; *Northern Alabama illustrated* (1888), pp. 103-105.

BARTRAM NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF ALABAMA. A voluntary scientific organization, formed for the "encouragement and promotion of interest in the study of natural history, to bring together students for conference and discussion, to make collections

of specimens, and to publish results of research." Montgomery is headquarters for the society; but membership is open to all interested in its objects. The organization of the society was brought about by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director, and Peter A. Brannon, chief clerk of the department of archives and history.

Temporary organization was effected in the office of the department, in the State capitol, March 19, 1914, with the following members: Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Dr. H. B. Mohr, Prof. Henry S. Halbert, H. P. Tresslar, Sr., H. P. Tresslar, Jr., Peter A. Brannon, S. R. Armistead, Mac Billing, John Davies, Jr., Lamar LeBron, Van Courtland Andrews, Marshall Andrews, S. L. Stern, Reese Martin, Jr., and Edwin Patton, all of Montgomery. Dr. Owen and Mr. Davies, were chairman and secretary respectively. A committee composed of Messrs. Mohr, Davies, Brannon, Tresslar and Dr. Owen, submitted a report at a meeting held March 21, and the society was permanently organized with the following officers: Peter A. Brannon, president; Dr. W. E. Hinds and Truman H. Aldrich, vice-presidents; John Davies, Jr., secretary, and H. P. Tresslar, Sr., treasurer; and an executive council, to which is committed general administrative control of the society: Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Dr. H. B. Mohr, Mr. W. S. Keller, Mr. John H. Wallace, Jr., and Mr. A. W. LeBron, with the president and secretary, ex officio.

The society was named in honor of William Bartram, the celebrated botanist of Philadelphia, who made a journey through the State in 1777, and whose Travels forms the first important contribution to the literature of the natural history of the region now embraced in Alabama.

The society holds annual and monthly meetings; descriptive and scientific papers are prepared by members; exploration and collection parties are conducted in season; and systematic surveys of the natural history of the State are in progress. Eighteen regular meetings have been held; and 110 names were on the rolls at the close of 1916.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript minutes and other records in hands of the secretary.

BASCOM FEMALE INSTITUTE. See Huntsville Female College.

BASHI. A creek in Clarke County. The fact that the last syllable of the name is pronounced exactly as our English word shy makes it certain that the creek name is not the Choctaw "Cyshshi," meaning dry, withered, as has been erroneously conjectured by some investigators. The same fact induces the belief that the name is slightly corrupted from the Choctaw "bachaiya," which means a row, range, a course, a line. This would indicate that during some prehistoric period this creek was the boundary line between two tribes, or two clans or divisions of the same tribe. As is well known, rivers and creeks often formed the boundary line between Indian communities.

REFERENCE.—Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), p. 162.

BASHI SKIRMISH. An ambush, by Creek Indians, on Bashi Creek, Clarke County, in October, 1813. Col. William McGrew and about 25 mounted men had set out from the vicinity of Fort Easley and Turner's Fort to protect the exposed frontier from depredations, in the absence of the owners, who with their families had fled to the hastily constructed defenses. As they reached a spot about five miles east of Wood's Blug, near the present Linden and Coffeeville road, about a half mile southwest of the Bashi bridge, they were surprised by a party of concealed Creek warriors. While they fought desperately, the attack was fatal to Col. McGrew, Edmund Miles, and Jesse and David Griffin, brothers. On the morning following, the Colonel's horse reached St. Stephens, 30 miles distant, his saddle bloody, and one pistol missing from the holster.

Some days later Gen. F. L. Claiborne entered the region, and finding the bodies of all except David Griffin, he gave them burial with military honors. Although several days were spent in search of Indians, little was accomplished, and he retired to Pine Level, the present town of Jackson. In one of Col. Claiborne's skirmishes Capt. Wm. Bradbury was killed. This officer, as also Col. McGrew, had participated in the Burnt Corn Fight.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 560; Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), pp. 162-163; and Halbert and Ball, *Creek War* (1895), pp. 219-222.

BASSI LAWA. Bashailawau, as printed in Romans, and Basheelawa, as noted on his manuscript map, was the name of a creek in Choctaw County, evidently the present Tuckabum. The map form of the name shows that it is the Choctaw "Bassi lawa." Sedge grass plenty. Romans writes: "at the last Ochoy field, by a creek called Bashailawau." From this statement, it may be assumed as a positive fact that this abandoned Ochoy field was overgrown with sedge grass, whence the creek and locality were called by the Choctaws "Bassi lawa." Romans writes of having traveled all the previous day "through the remains of the Coosada and Ochoy settlements."

REFERENCES.—Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 327.

BATESVILLE. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railroad, in the north-central part of Barbour County, on Cowiekee Creek, and about 15 miles northeast of Clayton. Population: 1900—137; 1912—143. Altitude: 280 feet.

BATTLES. See Creek Indian War, 1813-14; Creek Indian Troubles, 1836; Mexican War. See also names of battles occurring in Alabama.

BAUXITE. A metal ore, hydrate of alumina, used as a source of the metal aluminum

and of some of its compounds, mainly alum. Deposits in this State are in Cherokee, Cleburne, Calhoun, and DeKalb Counties. It occurs mainly in the Knox dolomite and in the Weisner quartzite formations. The ore is commonly concretionary or pisolitic though sometimes compact, homogeneous and fine grained. The best of it is of gray to white colors, but much of it has iron oxide replacing part of the alumina which gives a reddish and mottled appearance to the ore. Associated with the bauxite are mixtures of clay and bauxite in varying proportions, and in places irregular streaks or bands of pure halloysite occur in the midst of the bauxite. These bauxitic clays are exceedingly refractory and might be used for the manufacture of fire brick. White china clays, lignite, manganese, and limonite also occur in association with bauxite. In the limonite banks at Rock Run, in Cherokee County, the iron ore apparently grades into the bauxite, both ores having been obtained from the same digging. The bauxite is mined or quarried from open cuts and pits which sometimes are 60 to 70 feet deep. It is easily mined, being rather soft below the surface. Only the very best grade of the ore is sold at present, but probably it all will later be used in the manufacture of fire brick, as well as of various aluminum compounds. The best grade of bauxite has been shipped to the eastern markets, and to Germany.

REFERENCES.—Publications of Geol. Survey of Ala., viz: Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 19-20; McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, pts. 1 and 2 (Special Reports, 8 and 9), *passim*; Phillips, *Iron making in Alabama*, 3d ed. (Monograph 7, 1912), *passim*; Gibson, *Report on geological structure of Murphree's Valley* (Special Report 4, 1893); U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of the United States*, 1914, pt. 1, pp. 183-209, with bibliography; and *Ibid.* 1915, pt. 1, pp. 159-174.

BAY MINETTE. County seat of Baldwin County, in the central part of the county, on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Foley branch of that road, at the headwaters of Bay Minette and White House Creeks, 31 miles northeast of Mobile, 50 miles northwest of Pensacola and 35 miles north of Foley. Altitude: 278 feet. Population: 1888—250; 1910—749. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. The corporate limits are circular, extending three-fourths of a mile in all directions from the courthouse. It has a city hall, jail, waterworks, 4 miles of paved sidewalks, 5 miles sanitary sewers, electric lights, and volunteer fire department. The Baldwin County Bank (State) is located there, and the Baldwin Times, a Democratic weekly newspaper established in 1890, is published in the town. Its principal industries are 10 turpentine and rosin plants, 2 sawmills, 2 gristmills, 2 feed mills, 1 fertilizer plant, hamper and crate factory, ice and power plant, city electric plant installed in 1915 at a cost of \$10,000, city waterworks

installed in same year at a cost of \$20,000, and equipped with an elevated tank of 80,000 gallons capacity. Its public school building is valued at \$15,000. It has Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, and Latter Day Saints Churches.

It is the third county seat the county has had since 1809. Blakely was the first, and Daphne the second. Bay Minette was chosen by the legislature, February 5, 1901. By act approved March 4, 1903, the proceedings in the erection of public buildings and in removing the records of the county from Daphne were legalized and approved. The town is on the old road from Stockton to Daphne. It is the center of extensive shipping activities, as the products of the trucking district along the Foley branch converge there.

Bay Minette was first settled by the French. It took its name from a French woman, who lived on a bayou at the mouth of Bay Minette Creek. The town was established in its present location in 1861 when the railroad was constructed. The first settler was William Wright; the first physician, Dr. J. D. Trammell; first preacher, Rev. Mitchell, Baptist; the first school teacher and postmaster, Miss Annie Byrne. Among the early settlers were the Stanmeyer, Thompson, Hastie, Silva, Byrne, Dolve and Carney families.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1900-01, p. 754; *Local Acts*, 1903, p. 168; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 114; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 268; Riley, *Conecuh County* (1881), pp. 184, 205; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 230; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 107.

BEANS. See Leguminous plants; Vegetables.

BEAR CREEK. See Big Bear Creek.

BEAR CREEK. Post office and station on the Alabama Northern Railroad, in the northeast corner of Marion County, sec. 16 T. 9, R. 11; on the headwaters of Big Bear Creek, about 20 miles from Hamilton, the county seat. Population: 1910—214. Altitude: 791 feet. Before 1861, it was known as Allen's Factory, for the first settlers of that name who built a cotton factory which was burned during the War but afterwards rebuilt. One of the owners of the factory, Langdon C. Allen, represented Marion County in the Secession Convention of 1861.

REFERENCES.—Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

BEAR CREEK SWAMP. See Green Cypress Lake.

BEAR CREEK VILLAGE. There were several Indian towns and villages on Big Bear Creek, in the western part of the present Colbert County, as early as the first part of the eighteenth century, and, though believed by some to have been Cherokees, their tribal relation is not known with certainty. Details as to number and extent are not available. See Colbert County.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 416.

BEARD'S BLUFF AND ELYTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See South and North Alabama Railroad Company.

BEAVERS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF. A social, fraternal and insurance order, originating in Birmingham. The lodge is called a "dam," and the members are referred to as "builders." The principles of the order are claimed to be a combination of the best in all other fraternal orders. The first subordinate dam, "Birmingham Dam No. 1," was organized by H. W. English, March 9, 1904, with 300 members, and Col. J. M. Caldwell was elected president. The trustees were Gen. R. N. Rhodes, James Kelso and Hon. John L. Parker. The order consists of a Supreme Dam, which is located at Birmingham, and 97 subordinate dams in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Florida and South Carolina. The president of the Supreme Dam in 1917 was R. S. English. The total membership was 9,000.

REFERENCES.—Official literature and a letter from H. W. English, in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BEELOSA. One of the three branches of a lagoon on the Tombigbee, mentioned by Romans. It is the Choctaw "Bihi lusa," which means black mulberry. "Bihi," mulberry, "lusa," black.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BEEES. Bee-keeping is an important industry, although only indifferently developed in Alabama. However, the economic value of bee culture, wholly apart from the production of honey, is coming to be more and more recognized as of great importance in connection with fruit growing. The earliest recorded notice of the appearance of the honey bee in the southern country is preserved in the DeSoto Chronicles. At Chiaha, on the Coosa River, in the northeastern section of Alabama, it is noted that pots of honey were seen for the first time on the entire journey. Pickett says that he had often been informed by old bee-hunters and Indian countrymen that after the territory of Alabama became partially settled by an American population, wild bees were much more abundant than formerly. It appears that they were introduced from Georgia and the Carolinas, and became wild after escaping from their hives to the woods.

William Bartram, who journeyed through Alabama in 1777, relates a conversation with Dr. Grant, a physician of the garrison of Mobile, in which he says: "In the course of conversation with the doctor, I remarked that during my travels since leaving the Creek nation, and when there, I had not seen any honey bees; he replied that there were few or none West of the isthmus of Florida, and

but one hive in Mobile, which was lately brought there from Europe; the English supposing that there were none in the country, not finding any when they took possession of it after the Spanish and French. I had been assured by the traders that there were none in West Florida, which to me seemed extraordinary and almost incredible, since they are so numerous all along the Eastern continent from Nova Scotia to East Florida, even in the wild forests, as to be thought, by the generality of the inhabitants, aborigines of this continent."

A very interesting account is given by the great naturalist, Philip H. Gosse, of what he calls "a very interesting operation,—the taking of a wild bee's nest." The discovery of the "bee-tree," the cutting of the tree, the capture of the swarm, the taking of the honey are all described. This incident could be duplicated hundreds of times over throughout the entire State, since many of the local colonies were recruited in this way.

Records are wholly wanting of early bee culture in the State, although it is known that wild swarms were domesticated and that others were imported, so that within comparatively few years, almost every family had one or more hives. Among the pleasant and reminiscent pictures of the older people are the hives, sometimes called "bee gums," usually placed in groups in the vegetable garden, the flower garden, or the orchard.

Statistics gathered by the United States Bureau of the Census show 205,369 colonies, valued at \$287,598, in 1900, and 135,140 colonies, valued at \$212,921, in 1910. The only other available statistics are as follows:

	Honey produced.	Wax produced.	Value of honey and wax.
1909	891,954	50,043	\$ 99,977
1899	1,930,410	162,020	197,232
1880	841,535	66,876	
1870	320,674	22,767	
1860	47,233	100,987	

REFERENCES.—Bartram, *Travels* (1791), p. 413; Gosse, *Letters from Alabama* (1859), pp. 142, 178; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 24; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 290, 300.

BELLEFONTE. See Hollywood.

BELLE MINA. Post office and station on the Southern Railway between Decatur and Huntsville, in the southeastern corner of Limestone County, about 10 miles northeast of Decatur, about 15 miles southwest of Huntsville, and 14 miles southeast of Athens. Altitude: 600 feet. Population: 1910—150. The Belle Mina Bank (State) is the only banking institution. The community is formed mainly of the families of the original planters, many of them holding their homes under the original grants from the Government. It was the home of Thomas Bibb, the second governor of Alabama, who removed there from Madison County about 1818. The town takes its name from the plantation, on which the railroad station is located.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 307; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 320; *North-eastern Alabama* (1888), p. 71.

BELLWOOD. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the northern part of Geneva County, 1 mile west of the Choctawhatchee River, and about 12 miles north of Geneva. Population: 1910—201. It was incorporated in 1907.

BEN-HUR, TRIBE OF. A fraternal and benevolent society, organized at Crawfordsville, Ind., 1894, the home town of Gen. Lew Wallace, author of the novel by that name, and on which book the ritualistic work of the lodge is based. The order entered Alabama in 1908. Total number of Courts in the State in 1918 was 23, with a membership of 959. There are no State bodies. The supreme or governing body meets in the home town of the order, Crawfordsville, Ind., biennially.

REFERENCE.—Letter from John C. Snyder, Supreme scribe, in the Department of Archives and History.

BENCH AND BAR. See Courts; Lawyers.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. See Charity Organizations; Child Welfare; Institutions, State; Pensions; Salvation Army; Volunteers of America.

BERRIES. See Fruits.

BERRY. An incorporated town in the southeastern part of Fayette County, on the Southern Railway, about 15 miles east of Fayette, the county seat. Population: 1900—245; 1910—372. It has the Bank of Berry (State).

REFERENCE.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

BESSEMER. An important industrial center, popularly known as the "Marvel City." It is the sixth city of the State in point of population. It is in the lower section of Jones Valley, in the southern part of Jefferson County, and is 13 miles southwest of Birmingham. Altitude: 503 feet. Population: 1888—2,500; 1890—4,544; 1900—6,358; 1910—10,864.

It had been selected in July, 1886, as the site for two iron furnaces. At the same time plans were projected for the building of a great manufacturing city. Bessemer was founded in the spring of 1887. Lands were secured, cleaned up, and on April 12, 1887, the first sale of lots was held. The development was the work of the Bessemer Land Improvement Co., which had been incorporated for that express purpose.

The growth of Bessemer was and is phenomenal. Its various industries would make a long list, all testifying to the progress of a city scarcely thirty years old. Apart from the solid foundation of these industries upon which the life and prosperity of the city mainly depend, Bessemer has well paved streets, excellent waterworks, a good system

of sewerage, fine banks, well edited newspapers, excellent schools, and churches of all denominations. To all these it must be added that it has an exceptionally industrious, law-abiding people.

BESSEMER CARNEGIE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

BETA ALPHA BETA. Local legal college fraternity; founded in 1912 among students of the law department of the University of Alabama, as Alpha Sigma Delta; and in the early part of the session of 1915-16 reorganized under its present name.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), p. 658.

BETA SIGMA OMICRON. Women's college fraternity; founded at Christian College, Columbia, Mo., December 12, 1888; entered Womans' College of Alabama in 1911 with Delta chapter, but, with other organizations, killed in 1915 by antifraternity laws. Its membership numbered 27. It has an alumni chapter in Birmingham. Colors: Ruby and pink. Flower: Red carnation.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 465-467.

BETA THETA PI. College fraternity; founded at Miami University, Oxford, O., August 8, 1839; was the first fraternity which originated west of the Alleghanies; entered Alabama in 1872 when Alpha Mu chapter was instituted at Howard College. The chapter only survived until 1879, with a total membership of 43. It has an alumni chapter in Birmingham. Periodical: "The Beta Theta Pi." Colors: Light pink and blue. Flower: Rose.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 79-98; and the following official publications: *Catalogue* (1855), and many later editions; *Fraternity studies* (1894); *Handbook* (1907); and Baird, *Betas of achievement* (1912).

BETTIE FRANCIS COTTON MILLS, Alexander City. See Cotton Manufacturing.

BIBB COUNTY. Originally created as Cahawba, February 7, 1818, by the Legislature of the Alabama Territory. It was formed from the extensive territory of Monroe County as originally laid out. By act of November 20, 1818, the boundaries were altered and more definitely established. The legislature, on December 13, 1819, made an addition on the southeast; on December 20, 1820, the southern boundaries were enlarged; and on December 17, 1821, an exchange of a half township each was made between Bibb and Perry Counties. As originally constituted it included much of the southern part of the present Shelby County. In 1868 part of its eastern section was cut off to form Baker (now Chilton) County (q. v.). Its area is 634 square miles, or 405,760 acres.

It was named for the Cahawba River (q. v.), which traverses the county from north to south. It was changed to Bibb, however, by the legislature, at its session of

1820, December 4, in honor of the first governor, William Wyatt Bibb, who had died during the preceding summer.

The "Falls of the Cahawba" (Centreville) was designated as the seat of justice, by act of December 17, 1819. The same act provided for the election, on the first Monday in March, 1820, of five commissioners, charged with the duty of fixing on a suitable place for the seat of justice, to be as near the centre as an eligible situation could be found and procured. Until they should agree upon a permanent location, they were authorized to fix a temporary seat, within four miles of the centre of the county. The selection of the Falls was to provide for an immediate contingency, before the election and action of the commissioners, but the courts were to continue there only until either a temporary or permanent seat should be selected. The commissioners were apparently slow in acting, since an act of December 20, 1820, required the sheriff to hold an election for new commissioners, in the event the old commissioners should fail to make a selection prior to December 25, 1821. Before the date fixed, an act of November 27, 1821, named Henry W. Stephens, Agrippa Atkinson, and Ansel Sawyer as commissioners to "fix the temporary seat of justice at the centre of said county, or at the nearest eligible place within two miles thereof," on or before April 1, 1822.

By act of December 15, 1824, John Hunt, James Moore and William White were appointed agents to select a quarter section of land for the use of the county, to be pre-empted by them. The lands were to be sold, and the proceeds, after paying the purchase price, were to be applied to the erection of public buildings. On December 22, 1827, the legislature authorized the people of the county "to fix a permanent seat of justice" for the county, the election to take place on the first Monday in February, 1828. The choice was limited to "Bibb Court House," the site selected under previous acts, and the "Falls of Cahaba." Commissioners Moon and White appointed under act of December 15, 1824, to select a quarter section of land for the county, having failed to perfect the pre-emption, the commissioners under the present act were to make the selection and sell the lands. Details as to the delays which occasioned so much legislative attention, as well as the result of the election are not at hand. The design of all of the acts appears to be the selection of a point near the centre of the county, and since the town located at the Falls of the Cahaba was named Centreville, it might be inferred that it was successful. However, such is not the case. Old maps show the designation of Bibb Old Court House, which continued for many years to be the county seat. It was located in sec. 29, T. 23 N., R. 11 E., on the public road about midway between Centreville and Randolph. The date of its removal to Centreville is not now available.

The early legislation reveals some interesting general facts. Apparently the very

first election held in the county was that provided under the act of December 17, 1819, in which five commissioners were chosen to select a county seat. Only two voting places were authorized, at the falls of the Cahawba and at the house of Noah B. Coker, points named in an act of December 16, 1819. A year later, December 20, 1820, two other voting places were fixed at the houses of Henry W. Stephens and John Allen. Two years later, December 26, 1822, a fifth "election precinct" was established at the house of Daniel Williams on Mulberry Creek. The next legislature, December 22, 1823, discontinued the voting place at Coker's house, and established it at the house of Matthew Cox, evidently in the same neighborhood, and at the same time located a sixth place of voting at the home of Ezekiel Miller. On December 24, 1824, the house of Capt. James Moore was made "an additional election precinct." The commissioners elected in 1819 were given power to contract for a court house and jail but only after posting notices in three public places, and after a thirty day advertisement in the Cahawba Press, published at the State capital.

Location and Physical Description.—The county lies near the center of the State, and is bounded on the north by Jefferson, on the northeast by Shelby, on the northwest by Tuscaloosa, on the west by Hale, and on the south by Perry and Chilton Counties. The county as a whole is an elevated plain into which the rivers and creeks composing its Even the valleys of the streams are narrow drainage system have been cut to a maximum depth of 200 feet. The process has left the general surface very hilly and often steep, and gorge-like, cut into the limestone, dolomite and sandstone that are predominantly characteristic of the locality, and having almost no bottom lands within them. The character of the highland soils varies with the nature of the material of which the hills are remnants. As a rule the upland areas are available for agriculture; but, the county being situated in the mineral region, its lands are of less importance agriculturally than industrially, though their value from either standpoint is more potential than actual since it is as yet largely undeveloped. The average elevation is 500 feet. There are large coal fields in the upper part of the county, besides deposits of dolomite, limestone, materials suitable for Portland cement, and barite. There are also several mineral springs. The county is drained by Cahaba River and its tributaries, Blue Guttee, Afonee, Haysoppe, Copperas, Shades, Schultz, Cane, Little Cahaba, Sixmile, Cowpens, Mahan and Sandy Creeks. The forest growth consists of long and short leaf pine, white oak, black oak, post oak, hickory, walnut, mulberry, dogwood, with some black gum and cedar.

Aboriginal History.—The territory of the county lay in both Creek and Choctaw territory, the western part falling within the eastern boundary line claimed by the Choctaws under the treaty of Hopewell, January



MEMORIAL CROSS ERECTED IN BIENVILLE SQUARE, MOBILE, BY THE ALABAMA BRANCH OF THE COLONIAL DAMES

3, 1786. So far as is known, no Choctaws ever built villages in the region. There were two Creek towns, Penootaw village, situated on the east side of Cahaba, about three miles above Centerville, and Old Osoonee Town, also on the east side of Cahaba River, and about one mile and a half above the influx of Shade's Creek. Penootaw, in correct Muscogee orthography, Pin-hoti, means Turkey Home, from "Pinus," turkey, "hoti," home. The Creek claim, much the larger part, was ceded by the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814; and the Choctaw part, by the treaty of the Trading House, October 21, 1816.

Settlement and Later History.—The names of the first settlers in the county are not at hand. However, immigrants began to arrive in 1815 and within the next two or three years it had a sufficient population to call for the establishment of county government. In the acts creating the county, re-arranging county boundaries, providing the selection of the county seat, and fixing election precincts during the first five years of the county history, are given the names of several of the settlers, as will appear above. The voting precincts were fixed at or near the houses of prominent settlers. These points were selected with reference to their convenience, and their location upon the public roads.

During the first five years of its history, the county had an uneventful record. While abounding in mineral wealth, with two exceptions, its people were wholly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and lived far removed from the main currents of travel.

Some of the names of early settlers are preserved, including Major John Mahan, James Hill, Noah B. Coker, John and David Ward, father and son, John Allen, and Matthew Cox. The Falls of the Cahaba is mentioned in 1819. This was evidently one of the early points of settlement, and was looked to as the coming town of the new county, since it was believed to be at what was then the head of the possible navigation of the Cahaba River. The city bore the name of Centerville in 1824. An act of December 22nd of that year provided that the sheriff of Bibb County in selling negroes and lands levied upon on the west side of the Cahaba River, should sell them at the "town of Centerville."

The two exceptions to the agricultural conditions of the county are the building of the old Brierfield furnace and the cotton factory and mill at Scottsville. The Scottsville factory was built in 1836 by Major David Scott. Near Brierfield the Mahans had a forge in the early days, and during the War the Confederate rolling mill was operated there. The plant was located on Six Mile Creek.

The later history of the county is interlinked with the industrial era of the State. Much of its territory is located in the famous Cahaba coal region and the development of the county in the matter of railroad building and coal industry has been notable. The towns of Blocton, West Blocton, Brent, Eoline, Coleanor, Six Mile, Ashby, Belle Ellen, Garn-

sey and Marvel are representative of the newer development of the county.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 2,016.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 1,365.
Foreign-born white, 4.
Negro and other nonwhite, 647.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, —.
3 to 9 acres, 68.
10 to 19 acres, 255.
20 to 49 acres, 737.
50 to 99 acres, 396.
100 to 174 acres, 328.
175 to 259 acres, 119.
260 to 499 acres, 79.
500 to 999 acres, 24.
1,000 acres and over, 10.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 405,760 acres.
Land in farms, 181,213 acres.
Improved land in farms, 64,065 acres.
Woodland in farms, 106,869 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 10,279 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$3,175,686.
Land, \$1,866,781.
Buildings, \$643,215.
Implements and machinery, \$111,962.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$553,728.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$1,575.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,245.
Land per acre, \$10.30.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 1,935.
Domestic animals, \$537,478.
Cattle: total, 7,775; value, \$104,158.
Dairy cows only, 3,312.
Horses: total, 1,061; value, \$106,344.
Mules: total, 2,252; value, \$287,617.
Asses and burros: total, 10; value, \$1,000.
Swine: total, 12,572; value, \$34,890.
Sheep: total, 1,448; value, \$1,572.
Goats: total, 2,016; value, \$1,897.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 39,485; value, \$12,544.
Bee colonies, 2,249; value, \$3,706.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 980.
Per cent of all farms, 48.6.
Land in farms, 124,987 acres.
Improved land in farms, 35,495 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,523,057.
Farms of owned land only, 843.
Farms of owned and hired land, 137.
Native white owners, 809.
Foreign-born white, 2.
Negro and other non-white, 169.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,031.
 Per cent of all farms, 51.1.
 Land in farms, 50,980 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 27,447 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$838,624.
 Share tenants, 765.
 Share-cash tenants, 16.
 Cash tenants, 233.
 Tenure not specified, 17.
 Native white tenants, 551.
 Foreign-born white, 2.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 478.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 5.
 Land in farms, 5,246 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 1,123 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$148,315.

Live Stock Products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk: Produced, 755,021; sold, 19,573 gallons.
 Cream sold, 0 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, 0 pounds.
 Butter: Produced, 265,723; sold, 35,264 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, 0; sold, 0 pounds.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$61,058.
 Sale of dairy products, \$10,827.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry: Number raised, 76,423; sold 15,357.
 Eggs: Produced, 168,278; sold, 59,758 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$47,886.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$14,369.

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, 20,446 pounds.
 Wax produced, 748 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$2,209.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 597.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 10.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$515.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 254.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 1,479.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 143.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 5,986.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 959.
 Sale of animals, \$36,386.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$61,712.

Value of All Crops.

Total, \$1,055,892.
 Cereals, \$261,903.
 Other grains and seeds, \$12,934.
 Hay and forage, \$40,406.
 Vegetables, \$115,095.
 Fruits and nuts, \$29,497.
 All other crops, \$596,057.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 22,588 acres; 276,013 bushels.

Corn, 20,104 acres; 241,639 bushels.
 Oats, 2,465 acres; 34,269 bushels.
 Wheat, 16 acres; 95 bushels.
 Rye, 3 acres; 10 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, 0 acres; 0 bushels.
 Rice, 0 acres; 0 bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 835 acres; 4,609 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 0 acres; 0 bushels.
 Peanuts, 348 acres; 4,080 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 2,654 acres; 2,791 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 1,547 acres; 2,108 tons.
 Wild, salt, or prairie grasses, 88 acres; 135 tons.
 Grains cut green, 681 acres; 461 tons.
 Coarse forage, 338 acres; 87 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 39 acres; 2,605 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 736 acres; 61,504 bushels.
 All other vegetables, 727 acres.
 Tobacco, 0 acres; 0 pounds.
 Cotton, 19,068 acres; 6,335 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 331 acres; 2,931 tons.
 Sirup made, 34,766 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 52 acres; 257 tons.
 Sirup made, 2,493 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 34,911 trees; 30,268 bushels.
 Apples, 8,451 trees; 6,880 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 22,647 trees; 21,305 bushels.
 Pears, 2,942 trees; 1,557 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 738 trees; 450 bushels.
 Cherries, 41 trees; 7 bushels.
 Quinces, 83 trees; 62 bushels.
 Grapes, 3,855 vines; 26,742 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 746 trees.
 Figs, 740 trees; 13,389 pounds.
 Oranges, 0 trees; 0 boxes.
 Small fruits: total, 2 acres, 1,024 quarts.
 Strawberries, 2 acres, 1,024 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 328 trees; 272 pounds.
 Pecans, 321 trees; 260 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 627.
 Cash expended, \$37,535.
 Rent and board furnished, \$6,751.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 1,482.
 Amount expended, \$47,152.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 608.
 Amount expended, \$21,327.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$21,495.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclusures reporting domestic animals, 1,144.
 Value of domestic animals, \$131,001.
 Cattle: total, 2,011; value, \$38,433.
 Number of dairy cows, 945.
 Horses: total, 301; value, \$34,430.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 356; value, \$48,783.

Swine: total, 3,019; value, \$8,538.

Sheep and goats: total, 649; value, \$817.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census:

	White	Negro	Total
1820	2930	746	3676
1830	5113	1193	6306
1840	6256	2028	8284
1850	7097	2872	9969
1860	8027	3867	11894
1870	5061	2408	7469
1880	5887	3600	9487
1890	9080	4744	13824
1900	12285	6213	18498
1910	15081	7710	22791

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to December 31, 1916, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Ashby—1	Green Pond
Belle Ellen	Hargrove
Blocton—3	Lawley—2
Brent	Marvel
Brierfield	Mertz
Camp Hugh	Piper
Centreville (ch)—5	Randolph—2
Coleanor	Sandy
Cox	West Blocton
Eoline	Woodstock—1
Garnsey	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1819—Littlepage Sims.
- 1861—James W. Crawford.
- 1865—Jackson Gardner.
- 1867—James W. Mahan.
- 1875—Dr. Edward Hawthorn Moren.
- 1901—J. F. Thompson; John C. Jones.

Senators.—

- 1819-20—Littlepage Sims.
- 1821-2—Charles A. Dennis.
- 1822-3—Jack Shackelford.
- 1825-6—D. Sullivan.
- 1828-9—Thomas Crawford.
- 1831-2—Joab Lawler.
- 1832-3—Alexander Hill.
- 1834-5—David R. Boyd.
- 1835-6—James Hill.
- 1837-8—James Hill.
- 1840-1—Daniel E. Watrous.
- 1843-4—Daniel E. Watrous.
- 1847-8—James M. Nabors.
- 1849-50—Daniel E. Watrous.
- 1853-4—Jack F. Cocke.
- 1857-8—Jack F. Cocke.
- 1861-2—Edward H. Moren.
- 1865-6—Edward H. Moren.
- 1868—J. W. Mahan.
- 1871-2—J. W. Mahan.
- 1872-3—R. W. Cobb.
- 1873—R. W. Cobb.
- 1874-5—R. W. Cobb.
- 1875-6—R. W. Cobb.
- 1876-7—A. C. Hargrove.
- 1878-9—A. C. Hargrove.
- 1880-1—A. C. Hargrove.
- 1882-3—A. C. Hargrove.
- 1884-5—E. H. Moren.
- 1886-7—W. C. Cross.

1888-9—A. C. Hargrove.

1890-1—W. T. Downey.

1892-3—W. T. Downey.

1894-5—W. F. Hogue.

1896-7—W. F. Hogue.

1898-9—J. G. Moore.

1899 (Spec.)—J. G. Moore.

1900-01—J. G. Moore.

1903—William Francis Hogue.

1907—H. E. Reynolds.

1907 (Spec.)—H. E. Reynolds.

1909 (Spec.)—H. E. Reynolds.

1911—W. J. Vaiden.

1915—W. H. Cooper.

1919—J. Marvin Moore.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Jonathan Jones.

1820-1—Gabriel Benson.

1821 (Called)—Gabriel Benson.

1821-2—Jonathan Jones.

1822-3—Jonathan Jones; John Wallace.

1823-4—Charles A. Dennis; Alexander Hill.

1824-5—Jonathan Jones; Alexander Hill.

1825-6—Jonathan Jones.

1826-7—Jonathan Jones.

1827-8—James B. Clark.

1828-9—James B. Clark; Alexander Hill.

1829-30—James B. Clark; Jonathan Jones.

1830-1—James B. Clark; David R. Boyd.

1831-2—David R. Boyd; Julius Goodwin.

1832 (Called)—James W. Davis; John E. Summers.

1832-3—James W. Davis; John E. Summers.

1833-4—James W. Davis; John E. Summers.

1834-5—David E. Davis; Hopkins Pratt.

1835-6—David E. Davis; Robert Parker.

1836-7—John Williams; William Christian.

1837 (Called)—John Williams; William Christian.

1837-8—James W. Davis; Robert Parker.

1838-9—John E. Summers; L. Kennedy.

1839-40—John Williams; Frederick James.

1840-1—David E. Davis; S. W. Davidson.

1841 (Called)—David E. Davis; S. W. Davidson.

1841-2—David E. Davis; Ezekiel Henry.

1842-3—Pleasant Hill; Kenneth Morrison.

1843-4—Pleasant Hill; David E. Davis.

1844-5—K. Morrison; B. L. Dufreese.

1845-6—Robert Hill.

1847-8—James W. Davis.

1849-50—O. S. Quinn.

1851-2—James W. Davis.

1853-4—James W. Davis; Charles P. Findley.

1855-6—E. H. Bernhard; J. W. Crawford.

1857-8—Robert Parker.

1859-60—S. W. Davidson, jr.

1861 (1st called)—S. W. Davidson, jr.

1861 (2d called)—Henry D. Calhoun.

1861-2—Henry D. Calhoun.

1862 (Called)—Henry D. Calhoun.

1862-3—Henry D. Calhoun.

1863 (Called)—James W. Davis.

1863-4—James W. Davis.

1864 (Called)—James W. Davis.

- 1864-5—James W. Davis.
 1865-6—James W. Davis.
 1866-7—James W. Davis.
 1868—P. A. Kendrick.
 1869-70—P. A. Kendrick.
 1870-1—T. J. Smitherman.
 1871-2—T. J. Smitherman.
 1872-3—J. N. Smith.
 1873—J. N. Smith.
 1874-5—J. W. Davis.
 1875-6—J. W. Davis.
 1876-7—J. S. Hansburger.
 1878-9—J. D. Cooper.
 1880-1—R. C. Caffee.
 1882-3—E. H. Moren.
 1884-5—I. N. Suttle.
 1886-7—James W. Brand.
 1888-9—Samuel M. Adams.
 1890-1—S. M. Adams.
 1892-3—Nelson Fuller.
 1894-5—Nelson Fuller.
 1896-7—W. W. Lavender.
 1898-9—Charles Collier.
 1899 (Spec.)—Charles Collier.
 1900-01—John T. Wilson.
 1903—Jasper Fritz Thompson.
 1907—Jerome T. Fuller.
 1907 (Spec.)—Jerome T. Fuller.
 1909 (Spec.)—Jerome T. Fuller.
 1911—W. W. Lavender.
 1915—J. B. Davie.
 1919—N. E. Stewart.
- See Blocton; Brierfield; Cahaba Old Towns; Cahaba River; Cahaba Valley; Centreville; Coal; Randolph; West Blocton.
- REFERENCES.—Toulmin, Digest (1823), index; Acts, 1824-25, p. 65; 1827-28, pp. 24-28; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 135; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 269, 426-430; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 124; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 109; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., Bulletin 27), p. 77; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 42; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883), *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Squire, *Cahaba coal field* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 2, 1890).

BIBLE SOCIETY, ALABAMA. A voluntary semireligious organization, whose object is "to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in their common version in all ordinary ways." Through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Stiles, corresponding secretary of the American Bible Society, the society was formed on March 22, 1852, in the Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Montgomery. At the same time a three-story building, at No. 7 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, was donated by Abner McGehee to the society for a permanent Bible House.

The state society was organized as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and was incorporated by act of February 17, 1854. The incorporators were E. A. Holt, Henry W. Hilliard, William L. Yancey, J. H.

Smith, Henry Lucas, Thomas M. Cowles, William B. Bell, Rush Jones, J. Thornton, John Whiting, J. W. Roberts, T. M. Gilmer, jr., Abner McGehee, Benajah S. Bibb, Charles T. Pollard, E. C. Hannon, and W. Poe. It is governed by a board of directors of 12 persons, including the president, secretary, and treasurer. A superintendent in charge of the Bible House is appointed by the board.

The work is nonsectarian, and the several Protestant denominations are represented in the board. These are the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, and Presbyterian Churches. The officers are a president, five vice-presidents, one from each of the denominations represented, a secretary, and a treasurer. Monthly and annual meetings are held. In the Bible House is kept a constant supply of Bibles, Testaments, Psalms and other scriptural literature.

REFERENCE.—*Constitution and by-laws*, 1896 and 1902; *Daily Post*, Montgomery, Ala., June 3, 1861; *Handbook* (1896).

BIBLIOGRAPHY. The first attempt at a complete and exhaustive Alabama bibliography, in accordance with usually accepted forms for such work, was the "Bibliography of Alabama," compiled by Thomas M. Owen, and published in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1897, pp. 777-1248. The scope and plan of the work, with the difficulties attending it, and some indications as to sources and inspiration are found in the preface, which is here reproduced.

"The work here presented is an attempt in the widest sense at a complete State bibliography. An effort has been made to give the titles, arranged alphabetically by authors, of all known publications, whether books, pamphlets, newspaper and magazine sketches where of apparent value, articles printed in the transactions of societies, publications of societies, official documents, maps, etc. It therefore embraces not only the historical and biographical works relating to the State, its institutions, and its public men, but it includes as well the intellectual product of the literary and business life of the State. And yet it is by no means exhaustive, and of many omissions the compiler is aware.

"Many difficulties have attended the satisfactory preparation of the work. The absence of any approximately complete collection of the material included in the scope of the bibliography has made the compilation slow, tedious, and after all incomplete."

The practice of giving full references and citations to authorities for statements is in a way a later development in history writing. Such a course is now not only expected but no work would be received with any favor without the listing of authorities. The further practice of presenting, in a separate chapter, group or section, a bibliography or check list of authorities is now very general.

Conspicuous examples of careful bibliographical work in connection with main titles are to be found in Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905); Armes,

History of Coal and Iron in Alabama (1910); Hamilton, Colonial Mobile, 2d ed. (1910); Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, History of Public School Education in Alabama (1915).

BIG BEAR CREEK. A creek of northwest Alabama, tributary to the Tennessee River (q. v.), and about 140 miles in length. Its average width and depth are not available. The creek rises in the southeast corner of Franklin County, flows westwardly for about 80 miles to the boundary line between Alabama and Mississippi, and thence northwardly for about 60 miles, crossing and re-crossing the State line several times, before it unites with the Tennessee River at Eastport, Tishomingo County, Miss., about 224 miles above the confluence of the Tennessee and the Ohio. It is not navigable.

Big Bear Creek lies wholly within the territory once occupied by the Chickasaw Indians, and it is likely that there were small towns or villages along its banks, although no records are now immediately available.

The mouth of this creek is one of the fixed points by which the boundaries of the State of Alabama are determined, being a part of the western boundary line, which is described in the code of 1907, section 83, as follows: "thence up said river [the Tennessee] to the mouth of Big Bear Creek; thence by a direct line, to the northwest corner of Washington county, in this State as originally formed; thence southerly along the line of the State of Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico."

In 1913 a proposal was made to the Government to construct a waterway between the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers, using, so far as practicable, the channels of Big Bear, Crippled Deer and Mackeys Creeks, to be supplemented by a canal across the divide separating the watersheds of the Tennessee and the Tombigbee. The scheme was investigated by War Department engineers who reported adversely upon it. A similar proposal was submitted, and a survey, with plan and estimate, made in 1875, but without tangible result.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report on preliminary examination of waterway to connect Tennessee River with Tombigbee River, by way of Big Bear Creek*, 1913 (in H. Doc. 218, 63d Cong., 1st sess.); U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1875, App. R., pp. 24-30.

BIG SHOAL CREEK INDIAN VILLAGE. An old Creek Indian town, south of Oxford, Calhoun County, on the north side of Big Shoal Creek.

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1.

BILL OF RIGHTS. Under the constitution of Alabama, more strictly a "Declaration of Rights," in which are set forth "the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government," and in the several constitutions always appearing as article I, immediately following the preamble. This article in the constitution of 1819 has 30 sections; 1861, 30 sections; 1865, 36 sections; 1868, 38 sections; 1875, 39 sections; and 1901, 36 sections. A few of the more important developments and changes only can be given. A full analysis and discussion of its several provisions, in the light of the decisions of the courts and the political history of the State, is impossible because of limitation of space.

Historically considered the practice of introducing bills of rights in the constitutions of State governments dates from the Virginia Constitution of 1776. The purpose of the enumeration, or the place of the declaration, is admirably stated by Judge Henry Goldthwaite in *Dorsey's Case*, 7 Porter, p. 359:

"I consider the declaration of rights, as the governing and controlling part of the constitution; and with reference to this, are all its general provisions to be expounded, and their operation extended or restrained. The declaration itself, is nothing more than an enumeration of certain rights, which are expressly retained and excepted out of the powers granted; but as it was impossible, in the nature of things, to provide for every case of exception,—a general declaration was added, that the particular enumeration should not be construed to disparage or deny others retained by the people. What those other rights are, which are thus reserved, may be readily ascertained by a recurrence to the preamble to the declaration of rights. The object to be attained by the people, when assembled in convention, was not the formation of a mere government, because such might, and in many cases would be, arbitrary and tyrannical, although democratic in its form:—It was to form a government with clearly defined and limited powers, in order that 'the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government might be recognized and established.'"

The first section of the bill of rights of the constitution of 1819 declares "That all free-men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges, but in consideration of public services." This was carried forward without change to the Constitution of 1861. Of this doctrine Judge Goldthwaite in the case above cited says:

"The first section of the declaration of rights, announces the great principle which is the distinctive feature of our government, and which makes it to differ from all others of ancient or modern times. This is no empty parade of words: it means, and was intended to guarantee to each citizen, all the rights or privileges which any other citizen can enjoy or possess. Thus, every one has the same right to aspire to office, or to pursue any avocation of business or pleasure, which any other can. As this general equality is thus expressly asserted and guaranteed as one of the fundamental rights of each citizen, it would seem to be clear, that the power to destroy this equality must be expressly

given, or arise by clear implication, or it can have no legal existence."

Further analysis and discussion are hardly necessary to indicate or to emphasize the place of the bill of rights in our constitutional system; and reference is made to the constitution itself and to the decisions of the courts thereunder for details.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, art. 1, and cases cited; *In re Dorsey*, 7 Porter (Ala.), p. 359 *et seq.*; Cooley, *Constitutional Limitations* (1903); Tiedeman, *Limitation of Police Powers* (1900); Bouvier, *Law Dictionary* (3d rev., 1914), p. 362; United States, *Constitution*, amendments 1-10; and McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopædia of American Government* (1914).

BILLINGSLEY. An incorporated town in Autauga County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, about 25 miles northwest of Montgomery, and in the northern part of the county near the Chilton County line. Population: 1910—256. It was incorporated by the legislature, March 5, 1901, with limits extending one-half mile in each direction from the Mobile & Ohio Railroad depot.

REFERENCES.—*Local Acts*, 1900-01, pp. 2546—2552; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

BIRD DAY. A special day set aside for observance each year in the schools, for the purpose of encouraging interest in the bird life of the State. While there may have been the occasional observance of special days here and there in the State prior to 1908, it was not until that year that May 4 was formally adopted as bird day in Alabama. This annual celebration was instituted by John H. Wallace, jr., State game and fish commissioner. Beginning in 1908, he has compiled, and published annually through the State education department, an attractive bird day book, which is given general distribution for use in the schools of the State. These books now under nine volumes, and constitute a very interesting series. They are filled with poems, prose selections, notes on bird life, economic value of birds, outlines of bird study, descriptions of particular birds, and occasional reference to mammals. May 4 was selected because it was the birthday of John James Audubon, the great naturalist and bird lover.

REFERENCE.—Wallace, *Bird day book*. 1908-1916, 9 vols.

BIRD RESERVATION. See Petit Bois Island Bird Reservation.

BIRDS IN ALABAMA. Alabama is situated, except the northeastern corner, in the Austroriparian fauna of the lower Austral zone. Its varied and pleasant topographical and climatic conditions make its entire area attractive to most forms of bird life. Because of the generally mild winters, many birds of the extreme north spend the colder portion of the year within its borders. Practically all of the shore and water birds of eastern North America are to be seen during the

winter months on the Gulf coast. Migration through the State is very general, and the grain fields and the forests furnish abundant food supply at all times.

With the exception of the wild pigeon and the Carolina parakeet, both of which were here formerly in great numbers, none of the native birds has become extinct. The flamingo, ivory billed woodpecker, roseate spoonbill, and whooping crane are extirpated in the State.

More than three hundred species and subspecies are known to exist here. While the wild turkey and the wood duck have been reduced in numbers, stringent game laws have served to arrest reckless and unnecessary slaughter. The State game laws for the protection of birds, together with the Federal migratory bird acts, have served to increase the numbers of the nongame birds, and the prohibition of market hunting and bird-baiting has tended to increase the native game birds.

The principal collectors in the Alabama field have been William Bartram, John James Audubon, Philip H. Gosse, Dr. Wm. C. Avery, Nathan Clifford Brown, Aretas A. Saunders, Lewis S. Golsan, Ernest G. Holt and Arthur H. Howell. The collection made by Dr. Avery consists principally of scientific skins, though a small number have been mounted, and are on display in the Alabama Museum of Natural History, maintained by the State geological survey at the University of Alabama. The collection made by Mr. Howell, and some by Mr. Golsan and Mr. Holt are in the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. Mr. Golsan's principal work as a collector has been done for the department of archives and history, where the specimens collected by him are to be found.

The Birmingham High School has a collection of 197 North American birds and 17 mammals, known as the "Mary Griffin Collection," maintained principally for study purposes. The Young Men's Christian Association, Mobile, has a few cases of specimens collected in Baldwin and Mobile Counties. Mr. James K. Glennon has a case of mounted birds in the hotel at Point Clear. Miss Bessie R. Samuel, of Guntersville, has a collection of local birds mounted by herself. The State Normal School at Florence, has a small museum, and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn has, in its general museum, a few specimens, without data, many of which, however, came from localities outside of Alabama.

The Alabama State Department of Archives and History is endeavoring to bring together a complete collection of all Alabama birds. The specimens have been largely collected by Lewis S. Golsan, though a few trappers and hunters have contributed. The taxidermy for this collection has been done by C. H. M. Barrett, Larry Chastain and F. F. Brannon.

ALABAMA BIRDS

Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*.
Bee Martin. See King bird.

- Bittern.
American, *Botaurus lentiginosus*.
Least, *Ixobrychus exilis*.
- Blackbird.
Red-winged, *Agelaius phoeniceus predicatorius*.
Florida Red-winged, *Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus*.
Rusty, *Euphagus carolinus*.
- Blue Darter, See Hawk, sharpshinned.
- Bluebird, *Sialia sialis sialis*.
- Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.
- Bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus virginianus*.
- Bull-bat, See Nighthawk.
- Bunting, Indigo, *Passerina cyanea*.
- Bunting, Painted, *Passerina ciris*.
- Butcher bird, See Shrike, Loggerhead.
- Buzzard.
Black, See Black vulture.
Turkey, See Turkey vulture.
- Canary, wild, See Goldfinch.
- Cardinal, *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*.
- Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*.
- Cedar-bird, See Waxwing.
- Chat, Yellow-breasted, *Icteria virens virens*.
- Chewink (See Towhee).
- Chickadee, Carolina, *Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*.
- Chimney sweep, See Swift, chimney.
- Chuck-will's-widow, *Antrostomus carolinensis*.
- Coot, *Fulica americana*.
- Cormorant, Double-crested, *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*.
- Cowbird, *Molothrus ater ater*.
- Crane.
Blue, See Great Blue Heron.
Sand-hill, *Grus mexicana*.
Whooping, *Grus americana*.
- Creeper, Brown, *Certhia familiaris americana*.
- Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra minor*.
- Crow.
Carrion, See Vulture, black.
Fish, *Corvus ossifragus*.
Rain, See Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
Southern, *Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus*.
- Cuckoo.
Black-billed, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*.
Yellow-billed, *Coccyzus americanus americanus*.
- Curlew, Hudsonian, *Numenius hudsonicus*.
Long-billed, *Numenius americanus*.
- Darter, See Anhinga.
- Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*.
- Dove.
Ground, *Chamaepelia passerina terrestris*.
Mourning, *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*.
- Dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus griseus*.
Long-billed, *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus*.
- Duck.
Baldpate, *Mareca americana*.
Black, See Red-legged Black.
Buffle-head, *Charitonetta albeola*.
Canvasback, *Marila valisineria*.
Gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*.
Golden-eye, *Clangula clangula americana*.
Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*.
Black Mallard, See Black.
Merganser, American, *Mergus americanus*.
Merganser, Hooded, *Lophodytes cucullatus*.
Merganser, Red-breasted, *Mergus serrator*.
Old-Squaw, *Harelda hyemalis*.
- Pintail, *Dafla acuta*.
- Redhead, *Marila americana*.
- Red-legged Black, *Anas rubripes*.
- Ring-necked, *Marila collaris*.
- Ruddy, *Eristamatura jamaicensis*.
- Scaup, *Marila marila*.
- Lesser Scaup, *Marila affinis*.
- Scoter, American, *Oidemia americana*.
- Scoter, Surf, *Oidemia perspicillata*.
- Shoveller, *Spatula clypeata*.
- Summer, See Wood.
- Teal, Blue-winged, *Querquedula discors*.
- Teal, Green-winged, *Nettion carolinense*.
- Whistler, See Golden-Eye.
- Widgeon, See Baldpate.
- Wood, Aiz sponsa.
- Eagle, Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*.
- Eagle, Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*.
- Egret, Snowy, *Egretta candidissima candidissima*.
- Egret, White, *Herodias egretta*.
- Field Lark, See Meadowlark.
- Finch, Purple, *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*.
- Flamingo, *Phanicopterus ruber*. (Extirpated.)
- Flicker, *Colaptes auratus auratus*.
Northern, *Colaptes auratus luteus*.
- Flycatcher.
Acadian, *Empidonax virescens*.
Alder, *Empidonax traillii alnorum*.
Crested, *Myiarchus cineritus*.
Least, *Empidonax minimus*.
Olive-sided, *Nuttallornis borealis*.
Scissor-tailed, *Muscivora forficata*.
Wood Pewee, *Myiochanes virens*.
Yellow-bellied, *Empidonax flaviventris*.
- Fly-up-the-creek, See Heron, Little green.
- Gallinule.
Florida, *Gallinula galeata*.
Purple, *Tornornis martinicus*.
- Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, *Polioptila caerulea caerulea*.
- Godwit, Marbled, *Limosa fedoa*.
- Goldfinch, *Astragalinus tristis tristis*.
- Goose.
Blue, *Chen caerulescens*.
Canada, *Branta canadensis canadensis*.
Snow, *Chen hyperboreus nivalis*.
- Grackle.
Boat-tailed, *Megaquiscalus major major*.
Bronzed, *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*.
Florida, *Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*.
Purple, *Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*.
Rusty, See Rusty Blackbird.
- Grebe.
Horned, *Colymbus auritus*.
Red-billed, *Podilymbus podiceps*.
- Grosbeak, Blue, *Guiraca caerulea caerulea*.
- Grosbeak, Rose-breasted, *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.
- Grouse, Ruffed, *Bonasa umbellus umbellus*.
- Gull.
Herring, *Larus argentatus*.
Bonaparte, *Larus philadelphia*.
Laughing, *Larus atricilla*.
Ring-billed, *Larus delawarensis*.
- Hawk.
Broad-winged, *Buteo platypterus platypterus*.
Cooper's, *Accipiter cooperi*.
Duck, *Falco peregrinus anatum*.
Fish, *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*.

- Hen, *See* Red-shouldered.
 Marsh, *Circus hudsonius*.
 Pigeon, *Falco columbarius columbarius*.
 Red-tailed, *Buteo borealis borealis*.
 Red-shouldered, *Buteo lineatus lineatus*.
 Florida Red-shouldered, *Buteo lineatus alleni*.
 Sharp-shinned, *Accipiter velox*.
 Sparrow, *Falco sparverius sparverius*.
 Southern Sparrow, *Falco sparverius paulus*.
- Heron.
 Great Blue, *Ardea herodias herodias*.
 Little Blue, *Florida caerulea*.
 Green, *Butorides virescens virescens*.
 Louisiana, *Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*.
 Black-crowned Night, *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*.
 Yellow-crowned Night, *Nyctanassa violacea*.
 Ward's, *Ardea herodias wardi*.
- Hummingbird, Ruby-throated, *Archilochus colubris*.
 Ibis, White, *Guara alba*.
 Wood, *Mycteria americana*.
 Indian hen, *See* Bittern, American.
 Jay, Blue, *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*.
 Southern Blue, *Cyanocitta cristata florincola*.
 Joree, *See* Towhee.
 Junco, Slate-colored, *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*.
 Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*.
 Kingfisher, Belted, *Streptoceryle alcyon alcyon*.
 Kinglet.
 Golden-crowned, *Regulus satrapa satrapa*.
 Ruby-crowned, *Regulus calendula calendula*.
- Kite.
 Mississippi, *Ictinia mississippiensis*.
 Swallow-tailed, *Elanoides forficatus*.
 Knot, *Tringa canutus*.
 Lark, Horned, *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*.
 Prairie Horned, *Otocoris alpestris praticola*.
 Loon, *Gavia immer*.
 Man-o'-war-bird, *Fregata magnificens rothschildsi*.
 Martin, Purple, *Progne subis subis*.
 Sand, *See* Bank Swallow.
 Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna magna*.
 Florida, *Sturnella magna argutula*.
 Mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*.
 French, *See* Shrike.
 Mud-hen, *See* Coot.
 Nighthawk, *Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*.
 Nighthawk, Florida, *Chordeiles virginianus chapmani*.
- Nuthatch.
 Brown-headed, *Sitta pusilla*.
 Florida White-breasted, *Sitta carolinensis atkinsi*.
 Red-breasted, *Sitta canadensis*.
 White-breasted, *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*.
- Oriole.
 Baltimore, *Icterus galbula*.
 Orchard, *Icterus spurius*.
- Osprey, *See* Fish hawk.
- Ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*.
- Owl.
 Barn, *Tyto alba pratincola*.
 Florida Barred, *Strix varia alleni*.
 Florida Screech, *Otus asio asio*.
 Great Horned, *Bubo virginianus virginianus*.
 Hoot, *See* Barred.
 Long-eared, *Asio wilsonianus*.
 Screech, *Otus asio naevius*.
 Short-eared, *Asio flammeus*.
 Oyster-catcher, *Hamatopus palliatus*.
 Partridge, *See* Bobwhite.
 Parquet, Carolina, *Conuropsis carolinensis*.
 (Extirpated.)
- Pelican.
 Brown, *Pelecanus occidentalis*.
 White, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*.
 Phoebe, *Sayornis phoebe*.
 Pewee, wood, *See* Flycatcher.
 Phalarope, Wilson, *Steganopus tricolor*.
 Pigeon, Passenger, *Ectopistes migratorius*.
 (Extirpated.)
 Pipit, *Anthus rubescens*.
- Plover.
 Black-bellied, *Squatarola squatarola*.
 Killdeer, *Oryzopsis vociferus*.
 Piping, *Aegialitis meloda*.
 Semipalmated, *Aegialitis semipalmata*.
 Snowy, *Aegialitis nivosa*.
 Upland, *Bartamia longicauda*.
 Wilson's, *Ochthodromus wilsonius*.
 Raven, Northern, *Corvus corax principalis*.
- Rail.
 King, *Rallus elegans*.
 Louisiana Clapper, *Rallus crepitans saturatus*.
 Sora, *Porzana carolina*.
 Virginia, *Rallus virginianus*.
 Yellow, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*.
- Redbird, *See* Cardinal.
 Redpoll, *Acanthis linaria linaria*.
 Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*.
- Robin.
 American, *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.
 Southern, *Planesticus migratorius achrusterus*.
- Sanderling, *Calidris leucophaea*.
- Sandpiper.
 Least, *Pisobia minutilla*.
 Pectoral, *Pisobia maculata*.
 Red-backed, *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*.
 Semipalmated, *Ereunetes pusillus*.
 Solitary, *Helodromas solitarius solitarius*.
 Spotted, *Actitis macularia*.
 Stilt, *Micropalama himantopus*.
 White-rumped, *Pisobia fuscicollis*.
 Western, *Ereunetes mauri*.
- Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied, *Sphyrapicus varius varius*.
- Saw-bill, *See* Merganser, American.
- Sherwater, Sooty, *Puffinus griseus*.
- Shrike.
 Loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*.
 Migrant, *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*.
 Siskin, Pine, *Spinus pinus*.
 Skimmer, Black, *Rynchops nigra*.
 Snake Bird, *See* Anhinga.
 Snipe, Wilson's, *Gallinago delicata*.
- Sparrow.
 Bachman's, *Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*.
 Chipping, *Spizella passerina passerina*.
 English, *Passer domesticus*. (Introduced.)
 Field, *Spizella pusilla pusilla*.
 Fox, *Passerella iliaca iliaca*.
 Grasshopper, *Ammodramus savannarum australis*.
 Henslow's, *Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*.

- Lark, *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*.
 Leconte's, *Passerherbulus lecontei*.
 Nelson's, *Passerherbulus caudacutus nelsoni*.
 Savannah, *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*.
 Scott's Seaside, *Passerherbulus maritimus peninsulae*.
 Song, *Melospiza melodia melodia*.
 Swamp, *Melospiza georgiana*.
 Vesper, *Poæcetes gramineus gramineus*.
 White-throated, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.
 Spoonbill, Roseate, *Ajaia ajaja*. (Extirpated.)
 Sungazer, See Bittern, American.
 Swallow.
 Bank, *Riparia riparia*.
 Barn, *Hirundo erythrogastra*.
 Cliff, *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*.
 Rough-winged, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.
 Tree, *Iridoprocne bicolor*.
 Chimney, See Chimney swift.
 Swan, Whistling, *Olor columbianus*.
 Tanager.
 Scarlet, *Piranga erythromelas*.
 Summer, *Piranga rubra rubra*.
 Swift, Chimney, *Chatura pelagica*.
 Tern.
 Black, *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.
 Cabot, *Sterna sandvicensis acutiflida*.
 Caspian, *Sterna caspia*.
 Common, *Sterna hirundo*.
 Forster, *Sterna forsteri*.
 Gull-billed, *Gelochelidon nilotica*.
 Least, *Sterna antillarum*.
 Royal, *Sterna maxima*.
 Thrasher, Brown, *Toxostoma rufum*.
 Thrush.
 Bicknell's, *Hylocichla alicie bicknelli*.
 Gray-cheeked, *Hylocichla alicie alicie*.
 Hermit, *Hylocichla guttata pulasi*.
 Olive-backed, *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*.
 Wilson's, *Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*.
 Wood, *Hylocichla mustelina*.
 Titmouse, Tufted, *Baeolophus bicolor*.
 Towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*.
 Alabama, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster*.
 Turkey, Wild, *Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*.
 Turnstone, Ruddy, *Arenaria interpres morinella*.
 Veery, See Wilson's Thrush.
 Vireo.
 Blue-headed, *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*.
 Mountain, *Lanivireo solitarius alticola*.
 Red-eyed, *Vireosylva olivacea*.
 Warbling, *Vireosylva gilva gilva*.
 White-eyed, *Vireo griseus griseus*.
 Yellow-throated, *Lanivireo flavifrons*.
 Vulture, Black, *Catharista urubu*.
 Turkey, *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*.
 Warbler.
 Bachman's, *Vermivora bachmani*.
 Bay-breasted, *Dendroica castanea*.
 Blackburnian, *Dendroica fusca*.
 Black-and-White, *Mniotilta varia*.
 Black-poll, *Dendroica striata*.
 Black-throated, Blue, *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*.
 Black-throated, Green, *Dendroica virens*.
 Blue-winged, *Vermivora pinus*.
 Canada, *Wilsonia canadensis*.
 Cape May, *Dendroica tigrina*.
 Cerulean, *Dendroica cerulea*.
 Chestnut-sided, *Dendroica pensylvanica*.
 Golden-winged, *Vermivora chrysoptera*.
 Hooded, *Wilsonia citrina*.
 Kentucky, *Oporornis formosus*.
 Kirtland's, *Dendroica kirtlandi*.
 Magnolia, *Dendroica magnolia*.
 Myrtle, *Dendroica coronata*.
 Nashville, *Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*.
 Orange-crowned, *Vermivora celata celata*.
 Palm, *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*.
 Parula, *Compsothlypis americana americana*.
 Pine, *Dendroica vigorzi*.
 Prairie, *Dendroica discolor*.
 Prothonotary, *Protonotaria citrea*.
 Swainson's, *Helinaia swainsoni*.
 Tennessee, *Vermivora peregrina*.
 Wilson's, *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*.
 Worm-eating, *Helminthos vermivorus*.
 Yellow, *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*.
 Yellow Palm, *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*.
 Yellow-throated, *Dendroica dominica dominica*.
 Water-thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*.
 Grinnell's, *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*.
 Louisiana, *Seiurus motacilla*.
 Water turkey, See Cormorant.
 Waxwing, Cedar, *Bombycilla cedrorum*.
 Willet, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus*.
 Willet, Western, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*.
 Whip-poor-will, *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*.
 Woodcock, *Philohela minor*.
 Woodpecker.
 Hairy, *Dryobates villosus villosus*.
 Ivory-billed, *Campephilus principalis*. (Probably extirpated.)
 Pileated, *Phloxotomus pileatus pileatus*.
 Red-bellied, *Centurus carolinus*.
 Red-cockaded, *Dryobates borealis*.
 Red-headed, *Melanerpes formicivorus*.
 Southern Downy, *Dryobates pubescens pubescens*.
 Southern Hairy, *Dryobates villosus auduboni*.
 Wren.
 Bewick's, *Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*.
 Carolina, *Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*.
 Western House, *Troglodytes ardon parkmani*.
 Long-billed Marsh, *Telmatodytes palustris palustris*.
 Marian Marsh, *Telmatodytes palustris marianus*.
 Prairie Marsh, *Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*.
 Short-billed Marsh, *Cistothorus stellaris*.
 Winter, *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*.
 Yellow-hammer, See Flicker.
 Yellowlegs, *Totanus flavipes*.
 Greater, *Totanus melanoleucus*.
 Yellow-throat.
 Florida, *Geothlypis trichas ignota*.
 Maryland, *Geothlypis trichas trichas*.
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BIRMINGHAM. The city of Birmingham was founded in July, 1871, by an association of business men and financiers, of whom Josiah Morris, of Montgomery, was the leader. The site selected was near the village of Elyton and at the point where the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Meridian, Miss., crosses the South & North Alabama Railroad (Louisville & Nashville Railroad). The occasion for establishing a city there was the mineral resources of the vicinity, which centered in the neighborhood of the place selected for the railroad crossing mentioned; but until transportation facilities were provided by the coming of railroads, little or nothing could be done toward developing the natural wealth of the country, however great it might be. Thus the founding and the striking growth of the State's industrial center have been determined by the location of extensive mineral deposits and the provision of adequate transportation for raw materials and finished products.

Topography and Geology.—Birmingham is situated in the east-central part of Jefferson County, in Jones Valley (q. v.), and in the midst of the most extensive mineral district of the State. The valley was once a mountain

and is wholly due to erosion, having been cut out of the mountain-top by the action of the water. Thus it presents the unusual spectacle of a valley which is a water-divide. The streams that rise within its limits flow some to the east and some to the west. None flows for any considerable distance within the valley before breaking through its rocky rim to the rugged country outside. The floor of the valley for most of its length is higher than the mountainous country surrounding it, and its raised edges or rims of millstone grit are the highest points of the locality. These facts cause the site and surroundings of the city to be exceedingly picturesque, and also have a marked influence on its climate. Some of the most attractive residential sections are in the more rolling parts of the city and its suburbs.

The geological formations represented in the valley are the Carboniferous or Coal Measures, Devonian or black shale, and the Silurian. The first-named group contains the coal seams; and the last-named, the iron ores and fluxing materials. Nowhere else in the State, nor in the United States, are the three essentials to the manufacture of iron and steel, coal, iron ore, and limestone, present in such close proximity and in practically unlimited quantity. This fortunate circumstance has enabled the manufacturers of the Birmingham district to make iron and steel more cheaply than others, and, as a result, practically to control the market-price.

Elyton Land Co.—The plan for developing an industrial city in the heart of the mineral district originated with John T. Milner, the engineer who located the line of the Tennessee & Alabama Central Railroad, which was virtually the same as that on which the South & North Alabama Railroad subsequently was built. The financing of the town-building scheme was handled by Josiah Morris, a friend and business associate of Milner, who purchased about 4,000 acres of land in what is the central part of the present city in 1870, paying \$100,000, or approximately \$25 an acre, for it. In 1871 he and several associates, among whom were James R. Powell, Sam Tate, Campbell Wallace, H. M. Caldwell, Bolling Hall, J. N. Gilmer, B. P. Worthington, Robert N. Greene, W. F. Nabers, John A. Milner, and William S. Mudd, incorporated the Elyton Land Co., capitalized at \$200,000, for "the buying lands and selling lots with the view to the location, laying off and effecting the building of a city at or near the town of Elyton . . ." James R. Powell was president. The land in Jones Valley purchased by Mr. Morris was transferred to the company at a valuation of \$200,000 and this constituted the capital stock, which was divided into 2,000 shares.

The naming of the proposed city caused some perplexity. The selection of the name is described by Truman H. Aldrich—quoted by Miss Arms in *The Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama* (p. 222, footnote)—as follows:

"When this good town of Birmingham was organized, there was a great discussion as to the name that would be given it. Some

suggested calling it Powellton after Colonel Powell, at the head of the Elyton Land Company; others wanted to name it Milnerville or Morrisville. Mr. Josiah Morris objected very strongly to these names, and, looking out of the window, said there was a distinguished citizen who was a native of an adjoining town whose name would be particularly appropriate, and to name it after Judge Mudd and call it Muddtown. As a matter of fact, nothing could have suited the place more at that particular time, and indeed for a good while later. The town just missed it."

The name Birmingham was then suggested and adopted; and the principal industrial center of the State, and of the South, which then existed only in the imagination of its promoters, was named for the seat of iron manufacture in England.

Soon after the organization of the company, a few sales of land were made, and the building of the town had been started. The first building on the site was a small frame blacksmith shop. The first town lot sold was the northeast corner of 19th Street and Second Avenue, 50x100 feet, which was deeded to O. A. Johnson, October 26, 1871, for \$75. One-half this lot has since been sold for \$175,000.

The increase in population of the city of Birmingham has been phenomenal, and has been referred to by statisticians as "the census wonder of the country." The rapidity of the progress made is exhibited by the following population figures: 1880, 3,086; 1890, 26,178, an increase of more than 748 per cent; 1900, 38,415, 46.7 per cent; 1910, 132,685, 245.4 per cent. The increase from 1900 to 1910 is partly accounted for by annexations of suburban territory to the city proper. Its growth in population, wealth and commercial importance has caused the city to be given the popular name of Magic City.

Cholera Epidemic and Financial Panic, 1873.—In 1873 the young community was almost depopulated by an epidemic of cholera; and in the same year its financial ruin was all but completed by the financial panic which began in New York on the famous "Black Friday" in September. The town's recovery from these disasters was slow. During the succeeding 10 years its promoters had a struggle to prevent the collapse of the whole enterprise. The market value of stock in the Elyton Land Co. fell as low as 17 cents on the dollar of par value. There were for several years practically no sales of lots, amounting in 1874 only to \$7,955.83. From 1873 to 1878, inclusive, the aggregate sales of property amounted only to \$55,516.70. Five years later the remarkable growth of the town had set in, and the value of the property transferred had increased proportionately. In 1883 the Elyton Land Co. paid its first dividends. In 1886 it declared a dividend of 340 per cent. In each of two months of the latter year the land sales aggregated more than a million dollars. The company continued prosperous until 1896, but during the next three years it was in financial straits, and in 1899 its property was sold

under foreclosure, bought in by a committee representing the bondholders and the stockholders, and transferred to a new company known as the Birmingham Realty Co.

Establishment of Waterworks.—Almost before the building of the town of Birmingham had been commenced, the Elyton Land Co., with confidence in its future development, began the construction of a waterworks system to supply its needs. Work was started in November, 1872, and continued through 1873 and 1874, some additions being made in the latter year. The plant consisted, on January 1, 1875, of a small steam pump, about 4½ miles of mains, and a reservoir of about 1,000,000 gallons capacity, all of which had cost about \$60,000. The source of supply was Village Creek, 2 miles north of the town. In 1879-80 the mains were extended to the Alice furnace at the rolling mills, and increased pumping, storing and distributing facilities were provided during 1881-2. The system has since been extended to meet the growing needs of the community.

Incorporation.—The "city" of Birmingham was incorporated by the legislature, December 19, 1871. The charter declared that "all the territory within three thousand feet of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, on each side of the same, extending from twenty-sixth street in said city to the eastern boundary of the city of Elyton, is hereby declared to be within the limits of said corporation." An unusual feature of the charter was the provision that the mayor and seven aldermen should be appointed by the governor instead of being elected by the people of the city. This provision was put into the act of incorporation, it is said, to prevent the control of municipal affairs from getting into the hands of the reckless and undesirable element which predominated at that time among the town's inhabitants.

By an act of February 26, 1872, the corporation was empowered either to "establish and erect gas works for lighting said city with gas, and water works for supplying said city with water," or "to contract with any person or association of persons or corporation to light said city with gas and supply said city with water."

The first mayor was Robert H. Henley who was appointed by Gov. Robert B. Lindsay, and took office, December 21, 1871. The first board of aldermen was composed of James B. Francis, B. F. Roden, W. J. McDonald, A. Marre, J. B. Webb, John A. Milner, and T. S. Woods.

County Seat.—On March 5, 1873, the legislature authorized an election to be held in Jefferson County on the first Monday of the following May, to determine whether or not the county courthouse should be moved from Elyton to Birmingham. The decision was in favor of Birmingham, by a large majority, and it has continued the county seat until the present time. The county now has a magnificent courthouse, in keeping with the importance of the city, at the corner of Third Avenue and 21st Street.

Churches.—The first church edifice com-

pleted in Birmingham was the Church of the Advent, Protestant Episcopal, which was occupied in the spring of 1873. However, several congregations had perfected organizations and begun work in the community at earlier dates, as shown in the following list which gives the date of the earliest organization of each of several denominations: Methodist Episcopal, South, organized in February, 1872, and building completed in June, 1872; Presbyterian, organized in May, 1872, and building removed from Elyton the same year; Baptist, organized June 21, 1872, and building erected in 1873; Roman Catholic, congregation formed in 1871 and building commenced in September, 1872; Protestant Episcopal, congregation formed early in 1872 and building erected in 1873; Cumberland Presbyterian, organized in 1876 and building erected in 1878; Methodist Episcopal, North, building erected in 1881; Jewish, established April 23, 1882, and erection of synagogue commenced in 1886; Disciples of Christ, or Christian, organized in April, 1885.

"Greater Birmingham."—The legislature, August 8, 1907, authorized the extension of the corporate limits of the city so as to take in extensive suburban territory and satellite towns also, including Ensley, Pratt City, Woodlawn, North Birmingham, and others, so as to form "Greater Birmingham." When the agitation was started, a good deal of opposition to the inclusion of some of these towns arose among their inhabitants, especially among the owners of the industrial plants and the larger property holders. For this reason, the legislature, while prescribing the new limits tentatively, left the decision to the votes of the qualified electors residing in all the territory which would be affected. In the event of a favorable majority, the act was to take effect on October 1, 1909. The contest was heated, but resulted in an enthusiastic popular endorsement of the plan for a great city; and "Greater Birmingham" is now in population probably the third city in the South, being exceeded only by New Orleans and Louisville.

Municipal Government.—From its incorporation until April 10, 1911, Birmingham was governed by a mayor and board of aldermen; but on that date the plan of commission government provided for cities of 100,000 or more population by act of the legislature, March 31, 1911, became effective in Birmingham, the only city in the class to which the law applied. The commission has three members; and the city government is divided into three departments—finance, streets and parks, and public justice—each under the immediate supervision of one commissioner in his capacity of executive officer, while the commission collectively constitutes the legislative department.

The foregoing plan was changed by the legislature, September 25, 1915, so as to substitute for the commission of three members serving three years, one of five members serving four years. Under the new plan, there are five administrative departments, each in charge of a commissioner chosen by the com-

mission collectively, namely, (1) department of general administration, finances and accounts; (2) department of public improvements; (3) department of public property and public utilities; (4) department of public safety; (5) department of public health and education. The powers and duties of each of these departments are prescribed by the commission as a whole; however, the law stipulates that the president of the commission shall be the general executive officer of the city, "charged with the general supervision and direction of its affairs." The president receives \$5,000 and each of the other members, \$4,000 a year; and all of them are required to devote their entire time to the duties of their offices.

Candidates for election as commissioner are nominated by petition, which must be signed by at least 200 qualified voters, and a majority of the votes cast for any office is requisite to election.

Any commissioner may be recalled upon petition of not less than 3,000 voters, and ordinances may be introduced, or initiated, by petition of 1,500 voters, whereupon they must either be enacted by the commission or submitted to the vote of the people at a referendum election.

Industrial Development.—Industrially and financially the city is so closely identified with what is known as the Birmingham mineral district that these phases of the history of the two are practically inseparable. The growth of the city's population is elsewhere commented on. Its growth in industrial importance is well exhibited by a comparison of the average number of wage earners and the value of marketed products at different periods of time. During 1899 there was in the city an average of 3,490 wage earners, and the value of industrial products was \$8,599,418. During 1904 the figures were 3,987 and \$7,592,958, respectively. During 1909, the latest available data, the average number of wage earners was 8,999, and the value of products, \$24,128,214, an increase over 1899 of 157.85 per cent in the former, and 180.58 per cent in the latter.

There were 109 industrial establishments of all kinds in the city in 1899, whose combined capital was \$4,314,000; and 122 in 1904, capitalized at \$5,739,000. In 1909 there were 248 establishments whose capital aggregated \$23,718,000; an increase over 1899 of 127.52 per cent in the number of industries, and 449.79 per cent in value of products.

Settlers and Builders.—Among the early settlers and builders of the city the following may be mentioned: John T. Milner, Maj. Thomas Peters, Maj. A. Marre, Col. James R. Powell, Dr. Henry M. Caldwell, Maj. Willis J. Milner, Col. J. W. Sloss, Henry F. DeBardeleben, Robert H. Henley, Willis Roberts, Judge W. S. Mudd, John T. Heflin, Alexander O. Lane, Robert A. McAdory, James E. Webb, Oscar W. Underwood, David B. Grace, William Berney, Robert Jemison, B. F. Roden, William T. Underwood, C. P. Williamson, James A. VanHoose.

See Birmingham Federal Building; Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co.; Cities and Towns; Coal; Coke; Commission Government; Geology; Industries; Iron and Steel; Jefferson County; Jones Valley; Juvenile Courts; Mine Safety Station; Population; Railroads; Warrior River.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1871-72, pp. 229-234; 1872-73, pp. 231-236; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 204-223; *Local Acts*, 1907, pp. 902-907; 1915, p. 222; *Jefferson County and Birmingham, historical and biographical* (1887); *Arms, Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Abstract of 13th Census* with supplement for Alabama (1913); and *General statistics of cities*, 1915 (1916); and *Financial statistics of cities*, 1915 (1916); *The Birmingham Magazine*, circa 1915-1917; Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, *Jefferson County and Birmingham* (1911, pp. 30); and *How Birmingham grows* (n. d. [1910] folder); Birmingham Commercial Club, *Birmingham, its resources and advantages* [1901]; *Ibid.*, June 1, 1904; *Birmingham and vicinity*, a brief review (1898, pp. 16).

BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Organized under general laws of Alabama, October 1, 1890; line extends from Talladega to Pell City; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track, 22.9, side tracks, 0.66, total, 23.56; capital stock authorized and outstanding—common, \$50,000, no preferred stock; funded debt, \$650,000. It is owned solely by the Northern Alabama Coal, Iron & Railway Co.—Annual Report of the Company to Ala Public Service Commission, 1915.

This company succeeded to the franchises and property of the Talladega & Coosa Valley Railroad Co., which was chartered under the general laws of the State on December 19, 1883. Its road between Murphy and Coosa River, 15 miles, was opened in 1886. It reached Talladega over 2 miles of road leased from the Anniston & Atlantic Railroad Co. In 1887 the road was extended to Pell City, making the total length of main line, 26.9 miles. During the same year a branch, 2.7 miles in length, was built from Ragan to the ore beds of the Talladega Iron & Steel Co. The Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. was organized, October 1, 1890, and purchased the property of the Talladega & Coosa Valley Railroad Co. The new company completed a line from Renfro to the Cook ore mines, a distance of 8 miles, in the latter part of the year. On June 1, 1899, a branch from Talladega to Weisinger, 3 miles in length, was completed.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual report*, 1889 *et seq.*; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1886 *et seq.*; and sketches of D. W. Rogers and D. Morgan Rogers, early promoters, in *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 459, 463.

BIRMINGHAM AND EDGEWOOD ELECTRIC RAILWAY. A public utility corporation, chartered June 1, 1909, under the laws of Alabama; capital stock—authorized, \$25,000, outstanding, \$15,000; shares, \$100; no

funded debt; property in Alabama—electric railway line, 4.5 miles in length, connecting Birmingham, Rosedale, Oak Grove, and Edgewood. The power is purchased and the equipment leased from the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co. (q. v.); offices: Birmingham.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 46.

BIRMINGHAM AND SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Incorporated under general laws, March 8, 1901, as Union Springs & Northern Railway Co., and name changed to present designation, May 1, 1911; its line extends from Union Springs to Electric; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track, 48.2, side tracks, 1.0, total, 49.2; capital stock authorized, common, \$3,000,000, no preferred stock; actually issued, \$700,000; shares \$100; voting power, one vote a share; funded debt, \$818,605.14.

The Union Springs & Northern Railway Co., was chartered March 8, 1901, under the laws of Alabama, and put its line from Union Springs to Fort Davis, a distance of 7.5 miles, in operation July 1, 1902. On May 1, 1911, the name of the company was changed to the Birmingham & Southeastern Railway Co. as above. In April, 1912, the company purchased the Tallassee & Montgomery Railway, extending from Tallassee to Milledge, 6.28 miles, and merged it with its own line. The Tallassee & Montgomery Railway Co. was chartered in perpetuity under the laws of the State, August 10, 1895. Its road was opened early in 1896, for the purpose of developing the water power at Tallassee.

REFERENCES.—*Annual report of company to Railroad Commission of Ala.*, 1915; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1901 *et seq.*

BIRMINGHAM BAR ASSOCIATION LIBRARY. See Libraries.

BIRMINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. See Child Welfare Activities.

BIRMINGHAM COAL & IRON CO. See Woodward Iron Co.

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE. A higher educational institution, located at Birmingham, and owned and controlled by the North Alabama Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At the session of the conference, in Tuscaloosa, November, 1896, it was definitely decided to begin the enterprise of locating, building and equipping a college for men within its bounds.

The committee on organization met at the First Methodist Church, Birmingham, February 3, 1897, and located the college on a 50-acre site at Owenton, a suburb and now in the heart of Birmingham, the chief city within the bounds of the Conference. The location was made possible through the liberality of Rose W. Owen, Thomas G. Bush, Robert N. Greene, and Paul H. Earle.

Rev. T. K. Tierce was appointed financial agent; and the foundation of the first col-

lege building was laid in 1897. In April, 1898, Rev. Z. A. Parker, D. D., was elected president; and on September 14, 1898, after a full faculty had been organized, the "North Alabama Conference College" (its original name), opened its doors. It was chartered December 14, 1898, with Dr. Anson West, Rev. Frank T. J. Brandon, John B. Gregory, Rev. James S. Glasgow, Dr. Zachariah A. Parker, James H. Leslie, Dr. Isaac Q. Melton, Dr. Hiram G. Davis, Rev. Robert A. Timmons, Rev. Joseph T. Morris, Dr. John S. Robertson, Rev. Edgar M. Glenn, and Dr. George W. Read, as trustees.

The name was changed to Birmingham College in 1906, under the general law of October 1, 1903. In 1909 the trustees purchased 18 acres, which added to the donations above named makes the realty holdings 68 acres. The central building is of red pressed-brick, three stories in height. It contains a chapel, library, and reading room, two literary society halls, and seven recitation rooms. It has three modern dormitories. Courses are offered leading to the degrees of B. A., B. S., M. A., and M. S. It has two literary societies—R. E. Lee and The Eumenean; an alumni association; Young Men's Christian Association; a science club; an athletic association; and a student quarterly publication, called the "Birmingham College Reporter." Its report to the state superintendent of education, September 30, 1916, shows building and site, valued at \$180,000; equipment, \$5,000; library, of 5,000 vols., valued at \$4,000; 11 teachers; 176 students; and total support of \$15,300.

Presidents.—Rev. Z. A. Parker, D. D., 1898-99; Rev. Edgar M. Glenn, D. D., 1899-1902; Rev. John S. Robertson, 1902-1903; Rev. Anson West, D. D., 1903-1904; Rev. John R. Turner, 1904-1906; Rev. James H. McCoy, D. D., 1906-1910; Rev. J. D. Simpson, D. D., 1910-1915.

Presidents, Board of Trustees.—Rev. Dr. Anson West, 1898-1904; Robert S. Munger, 1904-1916.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1898-1916, 14 vols.; *Local Acts*, 1898-99, pp. 264-265.

BIRMINGHAM DENTAL COLLEGE. A professional institution, organized in 1893, consolidated with the Birmingham Medical College in 1910, but discontinued with the closing of the last named institution in June, 1915.

College History.—It was chartered under the laws of Alabama July 12, 1893, with Judge S. E. Greene, Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, Capt. Frank P. O'Brien, B. Steiner, William Berney, H. M. Caldwell, Rufus N. Rhodes, Dr. Joseph R. Smith, sr., and William A. Walker as trustees. The legislature February 18, 1895, confirmed the incorporation, and enlarged its powers. It was provided that the school should be so conducted as to give "instruction in operative dentistry and dental surgery, and all other branches of learning, necessary or desirable in the proper and efficient instruction of dental science." It was given power to hold property not exceeding

in value \$250,000. It was first opened in the same building with the Birmingham Medical College, Nos. 209 and 211, North 21st Street. It opened its doors in the fall of 1893, and its first class included three graduates. With the session of 1903-04, it entered its new building on the corner of 5th Avenue and 22nd Street north. On March 2, 1901, its powers were further enlarged by the legislature so that among other things it might "acquire by gift or purchase any dead human bodies for the purpose of dissection and use for instruction of its students." Completion of the course of study entitled graduates to the degree of doctor of dental surgery. In 1910 the college was reorganized and became the dental department of the Birmingham Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical College. During its existence the college was a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties; and it was recognized by the National Association of Dental Examiners, having conformed to all of the requirements of that association. As stated, with the taking over of the consolidated schools by the University of Alabama, to be operated in future as the graduate school of medicine, its separate work was discontinued in June, 1915. Work in the graduate school of dentistry has not yet been organized. Lists of the graduates will be found in the later catalogues. An alumni organization is organized among the students.

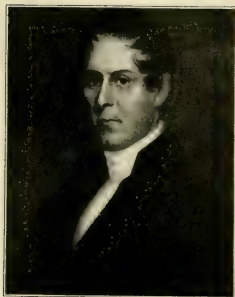
The following are the several deans, Dr. T. M. Allen, Dr. Charles S. Merrill, Dr. B. G. Copeland. Other members of the faculty were Dr. W. D. Carmichael, Dr. Meta T. Haley, Dr. W. B. Fulton, Dr. L. A. Crumly, Dr. John E. Frazier, Dr. W. R. Dillard, Dr. G. M. Latham, Dr. Alfred Eubank, Dr. N. C. Glass, Dr. F. L. Whitman, Dr. C. Henckell, Dr. James A. Allen, jr., and Dr. A. R. Bliss, jr. The foregoing were all doctors of dental surgery. Included in the regular faculty and lecturers were many members of the faculty of the Birmingham Medical College. For many years D. J. Poncelor, Esq., was professor of dental jurisprudence.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1894-95, pp. 1164-1167; 1900-01, p. 2007; *Catalogues*, 1893-1914.

BIRMINGHAM, ENSLEY AND BESSEMER RAILROAD COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated, 1911, in Alabama; funded debt, \$2,650,000; property owned: 19.3 miles main line, 12.11 miles second track, and 1.48 miles sidings, etc., total 32.72; car barn, substations and storage rooms; 1 locomotive, 25 electric passenger, and several work cars; and a franchise in Greater Birmingham which runs 99 years. The company defaulted in payment of interest due September 1, 1914, and is now in the hands of W. G. Brown as receiver; offices: Birmingham.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 2166.

BIRMINGHAM FEDERAL BUILDING. The original Federal building at Birmingham was used as courthouse and post office. A



JEREMIAH AUSTILL

Hero of the canoe fight on the Alabama River during the Creek War in 1813



THE CANOE FIGHT

THE CANOE FIGHT

From an old print

site and building to cost \$300,000 were authorized April 19, 1888, and \$150,000 appropriated for construction, October 2, 1888. The erection of an additional story on the building at a cost of \$35,000 was authorized March 3, 1891, and the limit of cost increased by \$15,000, August 23, 1894. Additional appropriations for the building were made as follows: March 2, 1889, \$150,000; March 3, 1891, \$35,000; April 23, 1894, \$15,000. This building was located on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street on a lot fronting 170 feet on the former, and 140 feet on the latter. The site was secured for \$55,000, March 19, 1899, and the construction of the building commenced under contract awarded June 28, 1890. It was occupied on July 19, 1893, but not finally completed until the following year. The total cost of the completed building was \$296,425. The first floor was used exclusively by the post office, and the remainder of the building was divided into 18 offices which were used by the United States Court and the Internal Revenue Department. The cubic contents of the building are 827,212 feet. It is heated by steam and provided with elevators.

The purchase of a site for a new post office and courthouse at a cost of \$200,000 was authorized June 25, 1910, and \$200,000 appropriated for the purpose March 4, 1911. The purchase of additional land and the construction of the building at a cost of \$1,000,000 was authorized March 4, 1913, and \$185,000 appropriated for the purpose April 6, 1914. An additional appropriation of \$100,000 was made February 28, 1916. A plot of ground, 400x190 feet, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 18th Street, was secured April 25, 1914, but the contract for the new building has not been awarded.

REFERENCES.—*U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. 25, pp. 86, 505, 939; vol. 26, p. 949; vol. 28, p. 428; vol. 36, pp. 628, 1367; vol. 37, p. 880; vol. 38, p. 314; vol. 39, p. 17; *History of public buildings under control of Treasury Dept.* (1901), p. 7; Supervising Architect of the Treasury, *Annual report*, 1916, pp. 48-49.

BIRMINGHAM HUMANE SOCIETY. See Cruelty to Animals.

BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE. A professional institution, originally organized in 1894, but now reorganized and conducted as the graduate school of medicine of the University of Alabama. As such it opened October 1, 1913. The graduate school controls the lands and fully equipped buildings of the former college. Its executive faculty constitutes the visiting staff of the Hillman hospital. In addition it has a large general faculty. Clinical work is offered in the University Free Dispensary and in the Hillman hospital. The college buildings adjoin the hospital, all located on Avenue "F" and 20th Street, Birmingham. Departments of instruction are provided in the following: Medicine and Neurology; General Surgery; Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery;

Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery; Pediatrics; Obstetrics; Genito-Urinary Surgery; Orthopedic Surgery; Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat; Dermatology; Ophthalmology; Tropical Diseases; Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology; and Public Health. Special courses are offered in Cystoscopy; Surgical Pathology; Biological Chemistry, and the Wasserman Reaction. Dr. Lewis C. Morris has been dean of the new school since its opening.

College History.—The Birmingham Medical College had its origin in the feeling on the part of a number of progressive physicians in the city of Birmingham that such a professional institution was needed, and that the opportunities for its successful maintenance existed there in a marked degree. It was chartered under the general laws of the state June 9, 1894, with the following regents: W. C. Ward, James B. Head, M. T. Porter, B. F. Moore, Gen. E. W. Pettus, Senator John T. Morgan, Col. Hilary A. Herbert, Dr. Joseph R. Smith, sr., Rev. Dr. Z. A. Parker, Rev. Dr. A. W. McGaha, Maj. F. Y. Anderson, W. M. Newbold, J. Morgan Smith, Col. J. W. Bush, Frank P. O'Brien, and Dr. T. M. Allen, D. D. S. Its first home was a commodious five-story building located at Nos. 209 and 211 North 21st Street. It opened its doors October 1, 1894 with an attendance of 32 for the first session, among whom were first, second and third year students; and in 1895 it had 1 graduate. The second year there was an enrollment of 37 students, and 2 graduates.

At the legislature of 1896-97, an act was secured, approved February 16, 1897, confirming the incorporation of the college, declaring its powers, and conferring additional rights and privileges. It was empowered "to conduct and carry on a medical college, and to instruct therein students in the science and practice of medicine in all its branches, including surgery, to graduate students in such science and to confer upon such students diplomas, and to do all things necessary or proper to be done in the management and conduct of such college or to accomplish the purposes aforesaid." Among the important additional powers granted was the right to receive the unclaimed bodies of pauper dead from the proper authorities of the city of Birmingham and of the county of Jefferson for use in instruction in anatomy. This legislation settled all legal difficulties, and gave a sure supply of anatomical material.

In 1902 the college was reorganized. It was at that time occupying its original building, which had been found wholly inadequate for teaching purposes. A lot was purchased adjacent to the Hillman hospital, a modern medical college building was erected, and the first session in the new building opened in the fall of 1903. The curriculum approved by the council of education of the American Medical Association was adopted in April, 1909.

Throughout its entire history the college had kept pace with progress, had regularly provided additions to its material equipment,

and had in every way improved the efficiency of its teaching. However, in order to meet the demand for still larger professional opportunity, it was decided by the authorities to again reorganize, and the entire property was tendered the University of Alabama for use as a graduate school of medicine. It occupied this relation to the University from October 1, 1913. It closed its doors as an independent institution with the completion of the session of June, 1915. An alumni association is organized among the graduates.

The following served as deans, namely, Dr. W. H. Johnston, Dr. B. Leon Wyman, and Dr. Lewis C. Morris. The last named continues as dean of the graduate school of medicine. Others, serving at various times as members of the faculty, or as lecturers and demonstrators are: Dr. J. H. McCarty, Dr. J. D. S. Davis, Dr. B. G. Copeland, Dr. W. E. B. Davis, Dr. L. G. Woodson, Dr. R. M. Cunningham, Dr. J. C. LeGrand, Dr. R. A. Berry, Dr. W. R. Luckie, Dr. J. D. Heacock, Dr. G. C. Chapman, Dr. G. F. Broun, Dr. E. H. Sholl, Dr. J. W. Sears, Dr. A. B. Burke, Dr. Thomas D. Parke, Dr. Dyer F. Tally, Dr. W. B. Fulton, Dr. Edgar A. Jones, Dr. Mack Rogers, Dr. George A. Hogan, Dr. W. M. Jordan, Dr. Robert Jones, Dr. N. G. Clark, Dr. W. P. McAdory, Dr. John L. Worcester, Dr. J. S. McLester, Dr. W. H. Wilder, Dr. N. P. Cocks, Dr. A. F. Toole, Dr. W. T. Berry, Dr. F. G. Grace, Dr. Hardee Johnston, Dr. E. P. Hogan, Dr. John F. Hogan, Dr. H. Levy, Dr. E. S. Casey, Dr. Robert Nelson, Dr. C. W. Shropshire, Dr. J. H. Edmondson, Dr. Charles Wheelan, Dr. H. Swedlaw, Dr. R. C. Woodson, Dr. E. P. Solomon, Dr. W. R. Ward, Dr. L. G. McCollum, Dr. W. C. Gewin, Dr. Kenneth Bradford, Dr. M. A. Copeland, Dr. Mortimer H. Jordan, Dr. A. R. Bliss, jr., Dr. E. Lawrence Scott, Dr. C. E. Dowman, jr., Dr. Farley W. Harris, Dr. W. G. Harrison, Dr. H. S. Ward, Dr. K. W. Constantine, Dr. Walter F. Scott, Dr. A. H. Olive, Dr. S. H. Welch, Dr. W. H. Sanders, Dr. P. M. Kyser, Dr. J. C. Anthony, Dr. Bernard McLaurine, Dr. H. A. McKinnon, Dr. A. E. Cowan, Dr. G. W. Rogers, Dr. W. E. Drennen, Dr. J. Ross Snyder, Dr. H. P. Shugerman, Dr. George Lotterhos, Dr. W. L. Thornton, Dr. Russell Callen, Dr. H. M. Ginsberg, Dr. T. K. Lewis, Dr. G. S. Graham, Dr. R. C. McQuiddy, Dr. C. C. McLean, Dr. John Edmondson, Dr. J. D. Dowling, Dr. W. B. Smith, Dr. George A. O'Connor, Dr. Chalmers Moore.

Department of Pharmacy.—With the opening of the college a department of pharmacy was organized, including a two years' graded course of instruction in the theory and practice of pharmacy, materia medica, botany, physics, inorganic and organic chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and toxicology. A separate faculty in part was organized. The courses were so developed as to lead to the degrees of graduate in pharmacy, bachelor of science in pharmacy, doctor of pharmacy, and pharmaceutical chemist. The students of the department of pharmacy are organized into an alumni association.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*. 1896-97, pp. 1186-1189; *Catalogues* 1894-1914.

BIRMINGHAM MINE SAFETY STATION. See Mine Safety Station.

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY. A public utility corporation, chartered June 13, 1901, under Alabama laws, as a consolidation of the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co., Birmingham Gas Co., and the Consolidated Electric Co.; capital stock authorized and outstanding—\$3,900,000 common, \$3,500,000 preferred, total, \$7,400,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$15,184,000; property in Alabama—a street railway system consisting of 61 miles of single track, 44.54 miles of double track, and 3.97 miles of barn and storage tracks, making a total of 154.05 miles; 1 power station, of 17,700 kilowatt rated capacity, and 6 substations; a gas plant with 197.99 miles of mains, and average annual production of 410,884,300 cubic feet. It obtains electric current, under a long-term contract, from the Alabama Power Co. (q. v.); owns and operates the entire street railway, gas, electric light and power, and steam heating business of Birmingham and all the principal nearby towns. All franchises, with two or three unimportant exceptions, are perpetual; and it is controlled by the American Cities Co., which owns 98.11 per cent of the common, and 79.16 per cent of the preferred stock; offices: Birmingham.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, pp. 830-833.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF PHARMACY. See Birmingham Medical College.

BIRMINGHAM, SELMA AND NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY COMPANY. Chartered by legislative act of February 23, 1866, as the New Orleans & Selma Railroad Co. It was organized by Gen. W. J. Hardee, J. W. Lapsley, R. M. Robertson, Gen. John T. Morgan, M. M. Creagh, Eugene McCaa, Dr. James R. Jones and C. C. Huckabee, for the purpose of constructing a railroad "from New Orleans to Selma, by the most practicable route, or to connect with the Alabama Mississippi road, as the company may elect;" capital stock, \$1,000,000. On December 22, 1868, the charter was amended so as to change the name of the company to the New Orleans & Selma Railroad Co. & Immigration Association; to increase the capital stock to \$10,000,000, which might consist of money, lands or other property; to exempt all lands owned by the company, whether acquired by gift, grant or otherwise, from taxation so long as held by the company and for five years after their sale to immigrants, but section 5 of the act provided that the lands should not be exempt from taxation for school purposes.

In his Selma, p. 113, John Hardy says: "Immediately after the war in 1867, Dr. R.

M. Robertson and others obtained a charter from the State Legislature for this corporation, through the State of Alabama, in the direction of the city of New Orleans, with the most remarkable and valuable privileges that could be given by the Legislature. The act exempts all the real and personal property of the corporation from State and county taxation. Books of subscriptions for stock were opened in 1868, and the necessary amount of stock was taken in a few days, and an organization effected by the election of Wm. M. Byrd, R. M. Robertson, B. M. Woolsey, John Hardy, A. B. Cooper, Alexander White, and Charles Hays, as Directors. The Directors elected Wm. M. Byrd, President, and P. D. Barker, Secretary and Treasurer. Major Robertson, with a good corps of engineers, made a locating survey to Rehobeth Church, in Wilcox County, forty miles from Selma, and a preliminary survey to the Bigbee River in Clark County. The county subscribed \$140,000 of stock, and issued bonds for the same. A contract was entered into with P. Hawkins Duprey, for the construction and equipment of the first twenty miles, which contract was soon complied with. Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of first mortgage bonds were issued and endorsed by the State, and thus this important work to Selma's interest is permitted to slumber. There are trains running tri-weekly on the road, to Martin's Station, twenty miles from Selma. This road brings to Selma, every season, over 10,000 bales of cotton, and if completed to the Bigbee River, we predict it would increase this to 30,000 bales. F. G. Ellis is the Superintendent, and James Allen, Engineer, M. A. Smith, Road Master. The repairing of machinery is done at the Selma, Rome and Dalton shops, and the rolling stock is mostly furnished by the same road."

On November 16, 1886, the Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans Railroad Co. was chartered under the general laws of the State and purchased the property of the Selma & New Orleans Railroad Co. & Immigration Association. Its capital stock was \$200,000 in shares of \$100 each, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1,000,000. The new company added nothing to the length of the road and sold it on April 22, 1902, to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., which extended it to Linden during the next year and to Myrtlewood, its present terminus, on August 10.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889, *et seq.*; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1872 *et seq.*; *Acts*, 1865-66, pp. 236-243; *Ibid.*, 1868, pp. 424-427.

BIRMINGHAM SEMINARY. See Loulie Compton Seminary.

BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE. An institution for the education of young men, property of the two Methodist Conferences of Alabama, located at Owenton, in greater Birmingham.

"At the session of the North Alabama Conference, held at Tuscaloosa in November,

1896, it was decided to begin the enterprise of establishing a college for men within the bounds of this Conference. On February 3, 1897, a committee met in the First Methodist Church of Birmingham for the purpose of considering a site for the proposed college. After careful consideration of various offers and inducements for the location, the committee agreed with unanimity that the college should be located in Birmingham. Among the inducements offered by the city, was a splendid property, 56 acres well suited for the campus. In the fall of 1897, the foundation for the first building was laid. In April, 1898, Rev. Z. A. Parker, D. D., was elected president, and a faculty was duly chosen and organized. The Conference then surrendered its interests in Southern University, and on September 14, 1897, in the presence of a great congregation of people, the North Alabama Conference College (later named Birmingham College) opened its doors for students. Additional land was bought. Several dormitory cottages with all modern conveniences were built. During the summer of 1911 there was erected, adjacent to the excellent athletic field, a spacious gymnasium, which has been equipped with dressing rooms, hot and cold shower baths, and various apparatus. In 1916, a three-story science hall, modern in every respect and equipped for the effective teaching of science, was opened for use. At the session of the Conference held in 1912 subscriptions amounting to \$85,000 were secured for the purpose of erecting other buildings and for endowment. This amount was, within two or three years, increased to more than \$200,000.

For 20 years the two colleges were maintained by the Methodists of Alabama. Then, on the 30th of May, 1918, through their appointed commissioners, the two Conferences, manifesting a splendid spirit of Christian unity, consolidated these institutions under the name of Birmingham-Southern College. With no loss of time from the regular work at either place, the consolidation was effected.

Resources.—(1) Land. The College owns at Owenton 68 acres of land donated as follows:

16 acres occupied by present buildings donated by the late R. W. Owen.

15 acres adjoining the above on the southwest, donated by the late Col. T. G. Bush.

15 acres east of the College, separated from Owenton tract by public road, donated by the late Robert N. Greene.

Five acres northwest of College, adjoining Bush tract, donated by the late Paul H. Earle.

18 acres north of main building, purchased of the Walker Land Company in July of 1909.

Six lots south of main building, with one residence of 11 rooms on same, extending campus to Eighth Avenue, were purchased from Frank W. Brandon in October, 1919.

It will be seen from the above that the College has 68 acres in a body. There is no

more beautiful property around Birmingham than these College Highlands. The main building occupies the middle one of three hills, from each of which the whole city of Birmingham and Jones Valley, from Boyles to Bessemer, a distance of 20 miles, lie in plain view.

(2) Buildings. The main building is of red pressed brick, three stories high and covered with slate. It contains a chapel 70x60 feet, a study hall, two society halls 40x20 each, and seven recitation rooms. In this building all High School work is conducted.

There are four modern dormitory buildings equipped with steam heat, electric lights, sanitary connections, hot and cold water, bath rooms, etc. These buildings are being erected on a plan that permit of constant enlargement to meet the growing necessities of the College.

During the summer of 1911 a gymnasium 40x80 feet was erected. It is equipped with dressing rooms, hot and cold water, baths, sanitary connections, and with a marked floor providing most excellent facilities for basketball. The list of apparatus comprises athletic horse, parallel bars, horizontal bars, basket-ball and baskets, flying rings, traveling rings, spring boards, mats, dumb bells, etc.

A new science hall was opened in September, 1916. The building is three stories in height, fireproof, and equipped with all the latest facilities and apparatus for efficient instruction in the sciences. This building is the second unit of a group which will form the first quadrangle of the scheme, already adopted by the Board of Trustees, which looks to an artistic arrangement of all buildings on the campus. All work in the college department is now done in this new building.

The College has at present two residences on campus for the use of the faculty, the two being valued at \$12,000.

(3) Endowment. Birmingham-Southern College has now a productive endowment of \$110,000, and an unproductive endowment of about \$100,000, consisting of bona fide subscriptions in process of collection and in real estate.

(4) The Good Will of the Alabama Conference and of the North Alabama Conference. This is a real asset. Indeed, it is a substantial endowment, for the Conferences levy on their members an annual assessment of \$20,000 for the maintenance of the College.

In addition to the three dormitories already on the campus, another three-story brick dormitory will be completed by early summer.

Loan Funds.—Through the consecrated generosity of friends of Christian education the following loan funds have been established in the College:

The Amanda Martin Fund, for the aid of young men preparing for the ministry, by Mrs. Amanda Martin.

The Ann B. Betts Fund, similar in purpose to the Martin Fund, by bequest of the late Mrs. Ann B. Betts.

The Banks Memorial Fund in memory of Newton B. Banks, for the aid of candidates for the ministry.

The A. S. Andrews Scholarship Fund, by the Union Springs Methodist Church, in memory of their former pastor, Rev. Dr. A. S. Andrews, to offer scholarships to worthy young men. (Not yet available under the terms of the gift.)

The Wilson Scholarship Fund, for the establishment of loan scholarships for ministerial students, by Mr. C. H. Wilson, of Coffeeville, Ala.

The Scarborough Memorial Fund, for the aid of needy and worthy students, preference being given to applicants who are preparing for the Methodist ministry, by Mrs. Julia E. Scarborough, in memory of her son, Robert S. Scarborough.

The J. D. Flowers Fund, for the benefit of ministerial students, by Mr. J. D. Flowers, of Dothan, Ala.

North Alabama Conference Loan Fund. The North Alabama Conference has accumulated a very substantial fund to be loaned on approved security. By the help of this fund a number of our best students have been kept in college who otherwise would have been compelled to drop out.

Special Fund. During the year 1917, a friend, whose name is withheld at his request, generously donated \$300 as a Loan Fund.

Bryant Flournoy Cumming Memorial Scholarship Loan Fund. In memory of their son, Bryant Flournoy Cumming, a former student of the College, who lost his life in the recent war with Germany, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Cumming have donated to the institution \$1,000 to establish the Bryant Flournoy Cumming Memorial Scholarship Loan Fund.

Margaret Johnson Loan Fund. In the early part of 1919, through the bequest of Mrs. Margaret Johnson, an estate ranging in value from 20 to 30 thousand dollars was added to the Loan Fund resources of the College, \$12,000 of which is drawing interest at the present time.

The Susan Henry Puckett Scholarship Fund. A Fund established in memory of their mother by the children of Mrs. Susan Henry Puckett. This fund provides two scholarships of \$70.00 each, which pays the tuition and matriculation fee of the recipients. These scholarships are available for worthy and needy students other than young ministers and sons of ministers.

Scholarships.—The Eva Comer Scholarship in English, established in 1912 by Gov. B. B. Comer, LL. D., in honor of his wife, is awarded annually to the best student in the department of English during the session. This scholarship is in amount the income from \$500.

District Conference Scholarships. Through the beneficence of the various District Conferences of the Alabama and of the North Alabama Conferences, quite a number of scholarships are available for the session of 1919-1920. Each of these scholarships is worth \$75.00, and may be enjoyed only by an

earnest, ambitious student living within the bounds of the District offering the scholarship. No student who is financially able to go to College without such aid should apply for one of these scholarships. Application should be made to the Presiding Elder of the District.

U. D. C. Scholarship. A scholarship is awarded annually by the U. D. C. of Alabama. The Association selects the beneficiary, subject to the approval of the faculty. This scholarship is worth \$50.00.

Medals.—**Freshman Medal.** The College gives a medal to that member of the Freshman class who excels in declamation at commencement.

Sophomore Medal. For the best declamation by a Sophomore speaker at commencement, the College offers a medal.

Junior Medal. A medal is offered by the College for the best oration by any Junior speaker at commencement.

Inter-Society Oratorical Medal. A medal given by the two literary societies of the College to that student who shall excel in oratory in a contest at Commencement.

The Stratton Ready Debater's Medal, given by John A. Stratton, of Greensboro, Ala., for that student who shows greatest proficiency in extempore debate.

Trustee Medal. The Trustees of the College offer a medal to that member of the Senior class presenting the best original essay.

Comer English Medal. \$500 has been given to the College by the Hon. Braxton Bragg Comer, the interest of which shall provide annually a medal for that student of the College who has excelled in English.

Johnson Medal in Philosophy. A medal is given by James W. Johnson, D. D., to that student who shall have excelled during the year in Philosophy.

Scholarship Medal. The president of the College offers a medal for the highest grade in scholarship during the session.

Porter Athletic Cup. A silver cup is given by the Porter Clothing Company to the best all-around athlete.

Robertson Athletic Medal. A medal is given by Mr. Hugh W. Robertson, formerly professor of English in this institution, to that student who shall have proved during the year to be the best all-around athlete.

Student Activities.—**Glee Club.** One of the College organizations that contribute to the pleasure and interest of student life is the Glee Club. Concerts are given in and about Birmingham, and one or more trips of about a week each are taken over the State.

Young men who have singing voices and who like to sing, may find in this organization opportunity for much pleasure as well as for something of musical culture.

Greek Letter Fraternities. There are chartered chapters of several fraternities, whose purpose is to foster the best in the social life of their members and to bind them together in bonds of friendship more intimate and deeper than they might otherwise experience. While these are secret orders, their activities

are subject to the rules and regulations of the College.

Literary Societies. The students conduct two literary societies—the Clariosophic, with which was joined the Eumenean of Birmingham College, and the Belles Lettres, with which was joined the Robert E. Lee, of Birmingham College. Each of these societies has an honorable history. The Clariosophic of Southern University traced its origin to a mother chapter founded at Oxford University in 1820. The Belles Lettres was established at Southern University in 1859. To remove today from their places of leadership in church and state those men who acknowledge their debt of gratitude to the Robert E. Lee, Belles Lettres, Eumenean, or Clariosophic Society, would cause a loss of wisdom and power from which neither church nor state could recover in many years. These societies continue to offer a training ground for intellectual leadership. While one must be honored with an invitation before membership is opened to him, no student with serious purpose will be neglected. Regular weekly meetings are held in well-adapted and nicely furnished halls. There is constant practice in parliamentary tactics, declamation, oratory, debate, and various literary exercises. During the year and at commencement public exercises are held.

Athletics. Birmingham-Southern College promotes every kind of wholesome athletics demanded by a college of this kind. The idea that young men need physical development under the best conditions is carried out in every year of the college work. All students are provided for.

A commodious gymnasium is arranged for basketball, and provides ample room for all kinds of indoor exercise. In connection with the main floor are shower baths and dressing rooms and lockers in sufficient number to meet the need of the students.

Munger Field is located near the gymnasium and offers an ideal place for all outdoor sports. No better field can be found. It was fashioned so that the permanent grandstands give perfect view of every contest. Mr. R. S. Munger, of Birmingham, donated the completed field to the College at a great cost, and after him it takes its name.

Alumni Association.—The Southern University and Birmingham College have each a well-organized Alumni Association. Each of these Associations has had for its purpose the cultivation and perpetuation among its members of feelings of attachment to one another and to Alma Mater.

These Associations, at their first opportunity since the consolidation of Southern University and of Birmingham College, came together in a joint meeting on June 2, 1919, during commencement, and organized the Alumni Association of Birmingham-Southern College, carried out the regular Alumni Commencement program, and set themselves in their usual loyal way to the task of fostering the interests of Alma Mater.

Honorary Degrees Conferred.—

1866

Marvin, Enoch M., D. D., St. Louis, Mo.;
Bishop, Methodist Church, South.
Anderson, William H., D. D., Minister,
Little Rock, Ark.

1867

Lee, Nathaniel H., D. D., Minister, Virginia.
Fitzgerald, Oscar P., D. D., Minister, Nash-
ville, Tenn.; Bishop, Methodist Church, South.

1869

Campbell, C. D., D. D., Minister, Missis-
sippi.

Redford, A. H., D. D., Minister, Nashville,
Tenn.

Andrews, Allen Skeen, D. D., Minister,
Union Springs; President, Southern Univer-
sity, 1870-75, 1883-94.

Finney, Thomas Y., D. D., Minister, St.
Louis, Mo.

1878

Du Bose, J. W., A. M., Birmingham.

1879

Keener, John Christian, LL. D., New Or-
leans, La.; Bishop, Methodist Church, South.

Morgan, John Tyler, LL. D., Selma; United
States Senator from Alabama.

Blue, O. R., D. D., Minister, Greensboro.
Moore, John S., D. D., Oxford, Ga.; Pro-
fessor in Emory College.

1886

Bounds, E. M., D. D., Minister, Washing-
ton, Ga.

Black, W. C., D. D., Minister, Meridian,
Miss.

Seay, Thomas, LL. D., Greensboro.

1887

Bonnell, John F., Ph. D., Oxford, Ga.;
Professor in Emory College.

1888

Andrews, Allen Skeen, LL. D., Minister,
Union Springs; President, Southern Univer-
sity, 1870-75, 1883-94.

Cameron, J. D., D. D., Minister, Mississippi.
Chapman, M. B., D. D., Minister, Author,
St. Louis, Mo.

Phillips, J. H., Ph. D., Superintendent City
Schools, Birmingham.

Rankin, Charles Y., D. D., Minister, Cal-
ifornia.

1889

Gregory, John D., D. D., Minister, Tusca-
loosa.

Mason, James M., D. D., Minister, Mont-
gomery.

Newman, James W., D. D., Minister, De-
catur.

1891

Allen, John R., D. D., Georgetown, Texas;
Professor Philosophy, Southwestern Uni-
versity.

1893

Hawkins, V. O., D. D., Minister, Trinity.

Hosmer, Samuel Monroe, D. D., Minister,
Brundidge; President, Southern, 1899-1910.
Keener, John Ormond, D. D., Minister,
Greensboro; President, Southern University,
1894-1899.

Moore, Warner, D. D., Minister, Ripley,
Tenn.

Lamar, Andrew Jackson, D. D., Minister,
Nashville, Tenn.; Publishing Agent, M. E.
Church, South.

1900

Peterson, Francis Marion, D. D., Minister,
Montevallo; President, Alabama Girls' In-
dustrial School.

1901

Dobbs, Samuel L., D. D., Minister, North
Alabama Conference.

Frazer, John Stanley, D. D., Minister, Ala-
bama Conference.

Note: All honorary degrees to 1902 were
conferred by Southern University. From
1902 through 1918 (S. U.) indicates de-
gree conferred by Southern University, and
(B. C.) indicates degree conferred by Bir-
mingham College.

1902

Andrews, Allen L., D. D. (S. U.), Fort
Worth, Texas.

Glenn, Edgar Massillon, D. D. (B. C.), Bir-
mingham.

Morris, Joseph T., D. D. (B. C.), Birming-
ham.

McGehee, Oliver Clarke, D. D. (S. U.),
Montgomery.

Peterson, John Albert, D. D. (S. U.), Ever-
green.

Simpson, John Dixon, D. D. (B. C.), Bir-
mingham.

Weber, John L., D. D. (S. U.), Memphis,
Tenn.

Winton, George B., D. D. (S. U.), Nash-
ville, Tenn.

1905

Coleman, A. A., LL. D. (S. U.), Jurist,
Birmingham.

1906

Hobson, Richmond Pearson, LL. D. (S. U.),
Lecturer, Greensboro.

Hurt, William Posey, D. D. (S. U.),
Eufaula.

Isaacs, Walter G., D. D. (S. U.), Chaplain,
U. S. Navy.

McCoy, James Henry, D. D. (S. U.), Bir-
mingham; Bishop, Methodist Episcopal
Church, South.

1908

Comer, Braxton Bragg, LL. D. (S. U.),
Birmingham; United States Senator.

Dannelly, John Milton, D. D. (S. U.), Mo-
bile.

Howard, Harry C., D. D. (S. U.), Atlanta,
Ga.; Professor in Emory University.

McVey, Edgar C., D. D. (S. U.), Neosho,
Mo.

1910

Atkinson, Charles Prescott, D. D. (S. U.),

Sampson; Professor in Southern University, 1904-18.

McNeill, Hannibal, D. D. (S. U.), Marianna, Fla.

Rush, Charles Andrew, D. D. (S. U.), Opelika.

1911

Chadwick, John Shelly, D. D. (B. C.), Birmingham; S. S. Field Secretary, North Ala. Conference.

Jenkins, Charles Rush, D. D. (B. C.), Macon, Ga.

McCoy, James Henry, LL. D. (B. C.), Birmingham; Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Stowe, Joseph Joel, D. D. (B. C.), Pulaski, Tenn.

1912

Cox, William M., D. D. (S. U.), Montgomery.

Dannelly, Edward A., D. D. (S. U.), Dothan.

Moore, Edward C., D. D. (S. U.), Mobile.

Williams, Robert L., LL. D. (S. U.), Oklahoma City; Judge United States Supreme Court, Okla.

1914

Dobbs, Hoyt M., D. D. (S. U.), Dallas, Texas; Dean, Theological Dept., S. Methodist Univ.

Griswald, J. Thomas, D. D. (S. U.), Sweetwater, Texas.

Johnson, James William, D. D. (B. C.), Birmingham.

Northcutt, John E., D. D. (S. U.), Mobile.

1915

Chadwick, John Shelby, D. D. (S. U.), Birmingham; Sunday School Field Secretary, North Ala. Conference.

Dempsey, Elam Franklin, D. D. (S. U.), Athens.

James, John Caller, D. D. (S. U.), Prattville.

The following academic degrees were awarded by the Southern University to those who entered the Confederate Army directly from the student ranks of the University from 1861 to 1865, and were hindered from earning such degrees in due course:

Avery, Robert A. B., Soldier, Havana.

Christian, William Collier, A. B., Greensboro; Probate Judge, Hale County.

Crews, Melancthon, A. B., Planter, Inwood, Ind.

Harris, Gideon D., A. B., Business, Columbus, Miss.

Hutchinson, Edward, A. B., Business, Greensboro.

Pickering, Richard A. B., Soldier, Dayton.

Powell, Smith, A. B., Business, Waco, Texas.

Spivey, Reuben M., A. B., Business.

Walker, William A., A. B., Minister, Columbia.

1917

Glasgow, Benjamin B., D. D. (B. C.), Athens; President Athens College.

1918

Calhoun, Otis V., D. D. (S. U.), Selma.

Cowan, E. E., D. D. (S. U.), Headland.

Daniel, Cullen Coleman, D. D. (S. U.), Birmingham; President, Birmingham Southern College.

Moody, R. A., D. D. (S. U.), Dothan.

Presidents.—Rev. Zachariah A. Parker, Rev. Edgar M. Glenn, Rev. John S. Robertson, Rev. John R. Turner, Rev. James Henry McCoy, Rev. John Dixon Simpson, Dr. Thorne Haynes, Rev. Edward A. Dannelly.

REFERENCES.—Christenberry, History of Southern University; Catalogues, Birmingham Southern College.

BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Incorporated under the general laws of Alabama on March 3, 1899; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track, 42,934, side tracks, 84,703, total, 127,637; capital stock authorized and outstanding—common, \$600,000, preferred, \$600,000, total, \$1,200,000; shares \$100, voting power, one vote for each share; no funded debt; and entire capital stock owned by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

During 1899 the Southern Railway Co. (q. v.) and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., (q. v.) jointly purchased the Birmingham Southern Railroad from its builders, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., but the road continued to be operated independently under separate management.

In July, 1906, the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., successor to the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., purchased the road from its joint owners, but that part of it between Woodstock and Blocton was, by special agreement, conveyed to the Woodstock & Blocton Railway Co., (See Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.,) whose stock is owned jointly by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and the Southern Railway Co. The Birmingham Southern Railway, under its present management, performs a general switching service for the industries in the Birmingham district.

REFERENCES.—*Annual report of company to Public Service Commission of Ala., 1915; Railroad Commission of Ala., Annual reports, 1900 et seq.; Poor's manual of railroads, 1899 et seq.*

BIRMINGHAM WATER WORKS COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated by the legislature, February 13, 1885, by M. T. Porter, Joseph F. Johnston, J. W. Sloss, A. T. Jones, E. W. Rucker, James E. Webb, and associates; capital stock outstanding, \$1,500,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$4,827,000; property in Alabama—10 city lots and brick office building in Birmingham; and 5,773.69 acres of other real estate, 440 acres being coal lands, from which the company obtains its coal supply. It has a reservoir on the east branch of the Cahaba River storing 1,581,000,000 gallons, and one on the west branch storing 200,000,000 gallons; the Cahaba pumping station has a capacity of 28,000,000 gallons daily, and the filtration

plant 15,000,000 gallons, lately increased to 27,000,000; a pumping station and filtration plant in North Birmingham of 5,000,000 gallons daily capacity; and an additional water supply obtained from Five Mile Creek. It supplies water to the city of Birmingham and suburbs; and is controlled by the American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., which owns the entire capital stock; offices: Birmingham and New York.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 2117.

BLACK. Post office and station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southern part of Geneva County, about 6 miles east of Geneva. Population: 1910—485. It was incorporated in 1905. It was named in honor of the Black family, its founders. In 1916, A. B. Black was mayor, and J. B. Black, Jr., chief of police.

BLACK BAND AND CLAY IRON STONE. A highly carbonaceous variety of the carbonate ore, a metal substance, occurring at a number of points in the Coal Measures. It has been mined or quarried near New Castle in Jefferson County to a limited extent. The clay iron stone occurs in regular seams and in rounded and flattened concretions in the strata of the Coal Measures, and in the lower Cretaceous and the Tertiary formations; but it is not yet of commercial importance. The weathering and disintegrating of this ore have in places formed very good deposits of limonite or brown ore.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), p. 18.

BLACK BELT. The popular name for an area in central Alabama, lying wholly within the Coastal Plain, and including 16 counties. The characteristic soil of the region is the Selma chalk, or "prairie lands." These soils are of a dark color, and to this characteristic is due the adoption of the name. They are peculiarly adapted to the culture of cotton, and as a result, the negro population of the State has been to a great extent concentrated on them. This incidental fact gives another, though a secondary, significance to the popular name.

The area of the black belt proper is approximately 4,365 square miles, or 2,793,600 acres. It includes all or parts of Macon, Montgomery, Dallas, Perry, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Sumter, Pickens, Lowndes, and Bullock Counties. The area is drained to the Gulf by the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers with their tributaries, and a large proportion of its lands are in the first, second, and third terraces of the river valleys. The location and the great fertility of the soils, particularly of the bottom and the true "prairie" lands, made the black belt especially attractive to the large planters of cotton who came to this State from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee during the three decades previous to the War, with their slaves and other property, in search of new and more fertile lands. As a

result, that section of the State contained many large plantations. From the first, cotton has been the principal crop, although considerable quantities of corn and other grains have been raised both before and since the War. During the War, the black belt of Alabama was the granary of the Confederacy, supplying the bulk of the grain needed for the subsistence of the Southern Army.

With the revolutionizing of labor conditions brought about by the result of the War, these large plantations were less profitably cultivated. This fact, together with the impaired fertility of the lands, caused by the old system of obtaining the greatest production without any attempt at conservation or renewal of the soils, has brought about a gradual breaking up of the large plantations into smaller farms, and also the introduction of modern scientific methods of restoring and improving the productivity of the soils. The new methods include the extensive growing of livestock, with the accompanying increase in forage and pasturage acreage.

The black belt section contains several important cities and towns. Among the more populous and wealthy are Montgomery, Selma, Demopolis, Uniontown, Eutaw, Greensboro, Marion, Tuskegee, Livingston and Union Springs.

See Geology; Livestock; Agriculture; River and Drainage Systems; also the articles under the names of the counties mentioned above.

REFERENCES.—Geol. Survey of Ala., *Report of agricultural features of the State* (Monograph 1, 1884), pp. 268-272, 410 *et seq.*; Smith, *Coastal Plain of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Special report 6, 1894), *passim*; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 423-448; *Alabama's new era* (Dept. of Immigration, Bulletin, vol. 2, 1912), pp. 91-93; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. 1, pp. 56-57; and *Cyclopedia of American horticulture* (1900), vol. 1, pp. 39-40; *Selma Morning Times*, Aug. 1899.

BLACK BLUFF. A high point on the west side of the Tombigbee River, 2 miles below the influx of Sukinatcha. This point was the great war crossing used by the Creeks, and Choctaws in their wars with each other. Here a part of Koassati (q. v.) lived for several years, 1764-1767. The Choctaw word for the locality is Saklilusa, meaning sakti, "bluff," and lusa, "black." Both French and English used the Choctaw word, although on English maps it is put down as Black Bluff, and the French Ecor Noir.

REFERENCE.—La Tourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838).

BLACK BLUFF. See Sooktalooosa.

BLACK WARRIOR RIVER. See Warrior River.

BLACK WARRIOR TOWN. In October, 1813, Gen. John Coffee, shortly after the Tennessee troops had entered Alabama, was dispatched to Black Warrior Town, located upon the Mulberry Fork of the Black War-

rior River, opposite the confluence of the Sipsey Fork, in the northeastern part of the present Walker County. He found that it had been abandoned by the Indians, who had evidently gone to the towns lower down in the Indian country, in anticipation of the invasion of the whites. The town was burned, and Gen. Coffee returned without having seen a single Indian.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 552; LaTourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838); Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Report*, part 2, map.

BLADON SPRINGS. Post office and interior town, in the southern edge of Choctaw County, about 3 miles west of Tombigbee River, about 9 miles west of Coffeetown, and 85 miles north of Mobile. Population: 1880—300; 1910—440. The town was named for the original patentee of the land, upon which the mineral springs were discovered. By 1838 the curative properties of these springs had become well known, and they were opened to the public. In 1845, Prof. Richard T. Brumby, state geologist, analyzed and reported on the water. When the report was published, wealthy planters, who formerly had visited Saratoga and other northern resorts, flocked here by hundreds. It was a most fashionable resort, when the War between the States began. Since that time its popularity has at times declined somewhat, but it is still frequented by considerable numbers of people.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 277; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 182; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 225.

BLAKELEY RIVER. See Mobile River.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING. Private shipping engaged in contraband trade during the War of Secession, 1861-1865. In 1860, the South was exporting \$150,000,000 worth of cotton, and Mobile was the second cotton port in America. The proclamation of President Lincoln, April, 1861, declared a blockade of all ports of the Southern States. In the fall of 1861, the Alabama Legislature incorporated two "Direct Trading Companies" empowered to own and sail merchant vessels between Mobile and foreign ports. The outbound vessels carried principally cotton, and brought back munitions of war, and clothing, boots, shoes, coffee, sugar, drugs and medicines. At first only one vessel was used to blockade Mobile, but later a fleet of fast vessels patrolled the Gulf, and captured many of the blockade-runners. The latter avoided the regular ship channel, and used shallower channels that led out into Mississippi Sound. A typical blockade-runner was specially designed to meet these conditions. They were usually low, slender, sidewheel steamers of 400 to 600 tons, about nine times as long as broad, with powerful engines, and "feathering paddles." Their funnels were short, and could be lowered to the deck; their masts, short and stout. They were painted a dull gray, and could not readily be observed at a

distance of 200 yards. The expense of one trip was about \$80,000; the profits nearly \$175,000. They sailed mostly to Cuban and British West Indian ports. The machinery for the arsenals and foundries at Selma and Mt. Vernon was secured in this way. In August, 1864, Farragut established a more effective blockade of Mobile, and cut off the operations of the blockade-runners.

REFERENCE.—Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905).

BLOCTON. Post office and mining town, in the northeast corner of Bibb County, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Southern Railway, and about 20 miles northeast of Centerville. Population: 1888—1,000; 1890, Blocton precinct—2,709; 1900, same—3,823; 1910, same—3,315; 1913, town proper—2,500. The town was founded by the Cahaba Coal Mining Co., about 1883, for the development of its coal properties. In 1892 the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. acquired its holdings.

REFERENCE.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 295-298.

BLOUNT COUNTY. Created by the Territorial Legislature, February 7, 1818. Its original territory was of vast extent, and included the present county of Jefferson, and that part of Walker east of the Sipsey Fork of the Black Warrior. It was almost wholly in the Creek Indian cession of August 9, 1814. It was reduced to its present limits by the acts of December 13, 1819, creating Jefferson county, and of December 20, 1824, creating Walker county. Its area is 649 square miles, or 415,360 acres.

It was named for Governor Willie G. Blount of Tennessee. He was governor of that State during the Creek Indian War, 1813-14, and his sympathetic response to the appeal of the settlers of Alabama, then the Mississippi Territory, prompted this honor.

The Act creating the county provided that its courts "shall be holden at the house of Maj. Kelly, in Jones' Valley." This point was within two miles of the present courthouse in Birmingham, Jefferson County. County officers were appointed by William Bibb, governor of Alabama Territory. On the same date of the formation of Jefferson county, December 13, 1819, John Gilbraith, William Rino, Stephen Box, Moses Burleson and Henry McPherson were appointed commissioners, "to fix on a suitable place for the seat of justice." The commissioners were required to fix a temporary seat for holding the courts until the permanent seat be fixed on. On December 18, 1820, the permanent county seat was located at Blountsville, and John Fowler, Richard Yeilding, Lewis Johnson, Joseph H. Mead and John Gilbraith were appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of the county buildings. However, on December 4, 1822, an act was passed providing for an election to be held in March, 1823, for the election of five commissioners, who were to have full power to fix the county site and to erect necessary county

buildings. Details concerning the election are not preserved, but Blountsville continued as the county seat until 1889. On February 25th of that year an act was passed by the legislature providing for an election in August following, to ascertain whether a majority of the legal voters in the county were in favor of the removal of the county seat from Blountsville. The election was held and "removal" won. Under the same act another election was held, September, 1889, in which Nectar, Anderson (Cleveland), W. T. Wood's Store, Brooksville, Blountsville, Blount Springs, Bangor, Chepultepec (Allgood) and Oneonta were voted upon for the permanent county site. The last named, Oneonta, a comparatively new town, and in an entirely different section of the county, was successful. The site for the court house and other public buildings was then selected by George D. Shelton, Henry Taylor, W. B. Allgood, Elijah Cowden and Elias R. Bynum, commissioners appointed by the act.

After the removal of the county seat to Oneonta, the legislature, February 13, 1891, provided for terms of courts in what was known as the western division of the county. In August, 1891, an election was held for the place of holding the courts in the new division, and Bangor was chosen over Blount Springs.

The first election precincts were fixed at the house of John Gilbraith, and at the old store-house of Andrew Greer, November 21, 1818; three additional precincts were named, December 16, 1819—one at Captain Roberts's muster ground, in Brister's Cove, one at the muster ground of Captain M'Daniels', and one at Captain M'Pherson's muster ground on Mulberry Fork; and on December 26, 1822, the precinct at Captain Roberts's muster ground was changed to the house of Jesse Watson in the muster ground of Captain Brinlie(sic), the precinct at Captain M'Daniel's muster ground was changed to the house of James Anderson, sr., and two additional election precincts were named—one at the house of James Doyle, and the other at the house of Thomas A. Williams.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the northeastern section of the state, generally known as the mineral region. It is irregular in outline, and is bounded north by Cullman and Marshall, east by Etowah and St. Clair, south by Jefferson and west by Walker and Cullman counties. The city of Birmingham is about 40 miles distant from the centre of this county. The surface of the county is hilly and broken, consisting mainly of parallel valleys, ridges and mountains with northeast-southwest trend, cut by minor transverse valleys or gaps. The ridges and mountains vary in elevation from 600 to 1400 feet above sea level, but the valleys lie 50 to 4050 feet lower. The mountain tops so called vary in width from 4 to 12 miles, the surface sometimes flat and at others consisting of gently rolling slopes. The county is drained by Locust and Mulberry Forks of the Black Warrior River, and there are several branches, the head waters of this drain-

age system lying largely in this county. The drainage direction is southeast. The northern part of the county is drained by Brown and Big Spring creeks flowing into the Tennessee River. The rock strata of the county consists of limestone, sandstone, shale and chert, all belonging to the Cambrian, Lower Silurian, Devonian, or Carboniferous periods, during which the area intermittently formed the floor of an interior sea that covered most of the Mississippi Valley. At the close of the Carboniferous period the area was permanently elevated, and by folding and subsequent erosion assumed the main features of its present topography. The constituent strata of the county are found conveniently placed almost side by side, iron ore, coal, and limestone, combinations necessary for the cheap and successful production of iron. The Warrior coal field is in part in this county. Shales and clays suitable for making portland cement are found, and extensive quarries of mountain limestone exist. There are a number of mineral springs in the county, Blount Springs being the most notable, and long famous as a local watering place. The soils are derived from the weathering of consolidated rocks, which themselves are of sedimentary origin. Of these there are eight distinct types. They are more or less clayey, and except in the rough and mountainous districts, are fairly productive. They may be generally described as fine sandy loam, sandy loam, upland loam, stony class and stream-bottom lands. Detailed statistics of products are hereinafter noted. Forest growth comprises longleaf and shortleaf pine, hickory, the various oaks, walnut, poplar, gum, beech, cherry, cedar and mulberry. The average temperature is 62° F. Winter temperature averages 43° F., ranging from 5° to 70° F. The summer average is 78° F., ranging from 55° to 105° F. The climatic conditions admit of a wide latitude in the growing of summer crops, while certain so-called winter crops, suitable for range, are to be relied upon.

Aboriginal History.—Several mounds and small village sites have been found in the county, though none of them can be positively identified. Chipped implements are found in many sections. A burial cave, known as "Crump's Cave," fifteen miles south of Blountsville, in which skeletons, wooden trough, bark matting, copper articles, etc., were found, furnishes one of the few instances of this character in the State. Mounds are found in the following localities: Murphree's Valley; in the trough of the Locust Fork of the Warrior River; in Blountsville Valley; in Brown's Valley; and northwest of the Mulberry Fork. Near the junction of the Little Warrior and Locust Fork is an old earthwork. A cache of 17 fine chipped implements was found in a cultivated field, near Blountsville, in 1882. Near Village Springs in the extreme southern part of the county is a cave in which, more than fifty years ago, were found skeletons, pottery, etc. Thirteen different points are represented in all.

Settlement and Later History.—The county was first opened to settlement by the Creek War of 1813-14, when Tennessee troops opened a wagon road to Baird's Bluff, which is near the Blount county line. Gen. John Coffee's mounted troops marched through Brown's Valley and Blountsville Valley in their campaign against Black Warrior Town. In this way a great number of Tennesseans became familiar with the country, and sought homes here after the close of the war.

The first settlers with their wagons, came in the fall of 1816. They were "Devil" John Jones and his brother-in-law, Caleb Friley, of Madison County. The first founded Jonesboro, in what is now Jefferson County; the latter settled at the present Blountsville. Other settlers came in rapidly. The emigrants from Madison and Middle Tennessee traveled over the Old Indian trail that led from Ditto's Landing to Mud Town on the Cahaba, and in 1817, every suitable place on or near this trail was settled. The East Tennesseans came down the Tennessee River in flatboats, carrying their provisions, household effects, wagons and live stock. After landing at Deposit, or Gunter's landing, they stored their provisions, then drove their wagons up Gunter's Creek to Brooksville, thence turning to the left, they entered Murphree's valley and continued their course until they intersected the old Indian trail at

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census 1910:
what later became Village Springs. This route was also thickly settled in 1817. The route traveled by Gen. Coffee was also thickly settled the same year, mostly by Tennesseans. In 1818 and 1819 South Carolina families settled in the country in such great numbers that they became a predominate element of the population. They have left a permanent impress upon the history of the county. These emigrants crossed the Chatahoochee at the Upper Shallow Ford, passed through Rome, crossed Will's Creek at Bennettsville, and leaving the Raccoon Mountains to the right, entered Jones' Valley, where they struck the Tennessee road. From 1816 to 1820 every old Indian trail running through the county was used as a thoroughfare by families seeking homes on the new-lands.

A considerable quantity of corn was grown here in 1817, but not enough to supply the constant influx of emigrants. Corn was the most profitable crop, selling in 1817 at two dollars a bushel; in 1818 at one dollar a bushel; and in 1819 scarcely any sale, as by this time the best lands were filled up. The people realized enough money from their crops to pay the first installment on their lands, when they were thrown open for entry at Huntsville in July, 1819. The early settlers had no mills for grinding their corn. In default of these necessities of civilization, they pounded their corn into meal in a mortar, or made it into hominy. Wheat was raised in 1817. It is not known when the first mills were built. It is stated that a mill expressly for wheat was erected in 1827

by D. Hanby on Turkey Creek, in what is now the upper part of Jefferson County.

There were several ministers of the gospel among the early settlers of the county. The Rev. Ebenezer Hearn, Methodist, in 1816 preached the first sermon. The next year, Revs. Charles Guynn and Warwick Brister began their labors among the people. In 1819 Rev. Joseph Hill was the pastor of Mount Moriah, a Baptist church, the first established in the county and located in Murphree's Valley. Two years later the Rev. Mr. Lockhart established a Cumberland Presbyterian church in the same valley.

The county is noted for its fruit, particularly for its apples. Their introduction to the county dates from 1817. John Fowler came to the county in 1817, and five years later he had imported many different varieties from East Tennessee. The name and reputation of Fowler's apples became widely extended, and considerable quantities were marketed.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 3,602.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 3,506.
Foreign-born white, 6.
Negro and other nonwhite, 90.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, 1.
3 to 9 acres, 111.
10 to 19 acres, 420.
20 to 49 acres, 1,080.
50 to 99 acres, 924.
100 to 174 acres, 714.
175 to 259 acres, 228.
260 to 499 acres, 107.
500 to 999 acres, 15.
1,000 acres and over, 2.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 415,360 acres.
Land in farms, 297,897 acres.
Improved land in farms, 120,188 acres.
Woodland in farms, 165,282 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 12,427 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$4,509,247.
Land, \$2,488,620.
Buildings, \$897,075.
Implements and machinery, \$231,399.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$892,153.
Average values:
All property per farm, \$1,252.
Land and buildings per farm, \$940.
Land per acre, \$835.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 3,446.
Domestic animals, \$854,512.
Cattle: total, 11,107; value, \$188,597.
Dairy cows only, 5,401.
Horses: total, 3,418; value, \$173,142.
Mules: total, 3,418; value, \$442,974.

Asses and burros: total, 13; value, \$1,870.
 Swine: total, 7,907; value, \$44,707.
 Sheep: total, 1,433; value, \$2,490.
 Goats: total, 456; value, \$732.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 73,215; value, \$34,235.
 Bee colonies, 1,978; value, \$3,406.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 2,081.
 Per cent of all farms, 57.8.
 Land in farms, 224,810 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 79,633 acres.
 Land and buildings, 2,377,373.
 Farms of owned land only, 1,765.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 316.
 Native white owners, 2,031.
 Foreign-born white, 5.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 45.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 1,509.
 Per cent of all farms, 41.9.
 Land in farms, 68,935 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 39,436 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$957,722.
 Share tenants, 1,301.
 Share-cash tenants, 59.
 Cash tenants, 127.
 Tenure not specified, 22.
 Native white tenants, 1,463.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 45.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 12.
 Land in farms, 4,152 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 1,125 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$50,600.

Live Stock Products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk: Produced, 1,576,150; sold, 25,168 gallons.
 Cream sold, 0 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, 0 pounds.
 Butter: Produced, 673,805; sold, 102,895 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, 125; sold, 0 pounds.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$127,389.
 Sale of dairy products, \$27,776.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry: Number raised, 174,902; sold, 60,275.
 Eggs: Produced, 392,023; sold, 233,782 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$111,988.
 Sale of poultry and eggs, \$56,323.

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, 8,452 pounds.
 Wax produced, 270 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,240.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 842.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 2.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$505.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 1,777.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 8,583.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 498.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 9,671.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 1,101.
 Sale of animals, \$198,680.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$113,718.

Value of All Crops.

Total—\$1,715,387.
 Cereals, \$528,173.
 Other grains and seeds, \$12,040.
 Hay and forage, \$32,355.
 Vegetables, \$141,792.
 Fruits and nuts, \$81,998.
 All other crops, \$919,029.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 46,553 acres; 558,727 bushels.
 Corn, 40,638 acres; 499,591 bushels.
 Oats, 5,692 acres; 57,737 bushels.
 Wheat, 208 acres; 1,325 bushels.
 Rye, 15 acres; 74 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, 0 acres; 0 bushels.
 Rice, 0 acres; 0 bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,326 acres; 6,146 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 19 acres; 153 bushels.
 Peanuts, 71 acres; 1,643 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 1,890 acres; 2,534 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 528 acres; 706 tons.
 Wild, salt, or prairie grasses, 310 acres; 407 tons.
 Grains cut green, 636 acres; 700 tons.
 Coarse forage, 416 acres; 721 tons.
 Special crops:
 Potatoes, 356 acres; 26,855 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 812 acres; 70,455 bushels.
 All other vegetables, 851 acres.
 Tobacco, 4 acres; 2,320 pounds.
 Cotton, 29,511 acres; 10,489 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 77 acres; 289 tons.
 Sirup made, 3,891 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 764 acres; 2,108 tons.
 Sirup made, 27,184 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 214,932 trees; 118,-494 bushels.
 Apples, 90,563 trees; 65,347 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 114,232 trees; 50,825 bushels.
 Pears, 3,313 trees; 1,100 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 5,797 trees; 1,112 bushels.
 Cherries, 739 trees; 49 bushels.
 Quinces, 245 trees; 39 bushels.
 Grapes, 3,273 vines; 23,345 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 80 trees.
 Figs, 80 trees; 2,223 pounds.
 Oranges, 0 trees; 0 boxes.
 Small fruits: total, 10 acres; 6,761 quarts.
 Strawberries, 10 acres; 6,544 quarts.

Nuts: total, 148 trees; 5,071 pounds.
Pecans, 4 trees; 36 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 729.
Cash expended, \$28,992.
Rent and board furnished, \$8,539.
Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,869.
Amount expended, \$77,933.
Feed—Farms reporting, 831.
Amount expended, \$31,567.
Receipts from sale of feedable crops,
\$32,500.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 348.
Value of domestic animals, \$47,446.
Cattle: total, 638; value, \$16,568.
Number of dairy cows, 325.
Horses: total, 121; value, \$16,265.
Mules and asses and burros: total, 76;
value, \$12,255.
Swine: total, 320; value, \$2,153.
Sheep and goats: total, 44; value, \$205.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	2,239	176	2,415
1830	3,882	351	4,233
1840	5,225	345	5,570
1850	6,941	426	7,367
1860	10,193	672	10,865
1870	9,263	682	9,945
1880	14,210	1,159	15,369
1890	20,155	1,770	21,927
1900	21,338	1,781	23,119
1910	20,275	1,181	21,456

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to December 31, 1916, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Allgood	Lehigh
Bangor—3	Liberty—1
Blount Springs—1	Oneonta (ch)—4
Blountsville—3	Remlap
Brooksville—1	Rosa
Cleveland—2	Summit
Inland	Village Springs—2

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Isaac Brown, John Brown, Gabriel Hanby.
1861—John S. Brasher, William H. Edwards.
1865—William H. Edwards, J. C. Gillespie.
1867—Rev. William C. Garrison.
1875—S. C. Allgood.
1901—J. B. Sloan.

Senators.—

1819-20—Gabriel Hanby.
1822-3—D. Conner.
1825-6—John Ash.
1828-9—D. Conner.
1832-3—John Ash.
1834-5—Samuel Johnson.
1835-6—William H. Musgrove.
1838-9—Emory Lloyd.
1841-2—Mace T. P. Brindley.

1844-5—William M. Griffin.
1847-8—Mace T. P. Brindley.
1851-2—Enoch Aldredge.
1853-4—Mace T. P. Brindley.
1857-8—William Thaxton.
1859-60—T. W. Staton.
1861-2—W. N. Crump.
1863-4—C. G. Beeson.
1865-6—W. H. Edwards.
1868—J. J. Hinds.
1871-2—J. J. Hinds.
1872-3—W. H. Edwards.
1873—W. H. Edwards.
1874-5—W. H. Edwards.
1875-6—W. H. Edwards.
1876-7—Brett Randolph.
1878-9—Brett Randolph.
1880-1—J. C. Orr.
1882-3—John C. Orr.
1884-5—C. F. Hamil.
1886-7—C. F. Hamil.
1888-9—Wm. E. Skeggs.
1890-1—W. E. Skeggs.
1892-3—J. M. C. Wharton.
1894-5—J. M. C. Wharton.
1896-7—W. G. Brown.
1898-9—W. G. Brown.
1899 (Spec.)
1900-01—R. L. Hipp.
1903—Robert Lee Hipp.
1907—John F. Wilson.
1907 (Spec.)
1909 (Spec.)—John F. Wilson.
1911—J. B. Sloan.
1915—C. J. Higgins.
1919—A. A. Griffith.

Representatives.—

1819-20—John Browne; Isaac Brown; Benjamin Matterson.
1820-1—John Browne; Isaac Brown; Col. John Brown.
1821 (Called)—John Browne; Isaac Brown; Col. John Brown.
1821-2—John Browne; Moses Ayres; Washington Allen.
1822-3—Marston Mead.
1823-4—Marston Mead.
1824-5—Marston Mead.
1825-6—Marston Mead.
1826-7—Marston Mead.
1827-8—
1828-9—William H. Musgrove; David Murphree.
1829-30—Marston Mead; David Murphree.
1830-1—William H. Musgrove; David Murphree.
1831-2—William H. Musgrove; Thomas Shearer.
1832 (Called)—William H. Musgrove; Samuel Johnson.
1832-3—William H. Musgrove; Samuel Johnson.
1833-4—William H. Musgrove; Samuel Johnson.
1834-5—David Murphree; Emory Lloyd.
1835-6—Emory Lloyd; Middleton T. Johnson.
1836-7—Middleton T. Johnson; Enoch Aldridge.

1837 (Called)—Middleton T. Johnson; Enoch Aldridge.

1837-8—Enoch Aldridge; Joseph Tiffin.

1838-9—Marston Mead; G. H. Harrison.

1839-40—Mace T. P. Brindley; Ira E. McMillion.

1840-1—Ira E. McMillion; Godfrey Fowler.

1841 (Called)—Ira E. McMillion; Godfrey Fowler.

1841-2—Ira E. McMillion; William H. Musgrove.

1842-3—Godfrey Fowler; Isaac Wharton.

1843-4—Ira E. McMillion; Enoch Aldridge.

1844-5—Enoch Aldridge; Aquilla Jones.

1845-6—Enoch Aldridge.

1847-8—Enoch Aldridge.

1849-50—Enoch Aldridge.

1851-2—Thomas W. Staton.

1853-4—Enoch Aldridge; William P. St. John.

1855-6—Thomas Staton; Reuben Ellis.

1857-8—Thomas H. Staton; W. H. Edwards.

1859-60—Enoch Aldridge; A. M. Gibson.

1861 (1st called)—Enoch Aldridge; A. M. Gibson.

1861 (2d called)—Enoch Aldridge; Reuben Ellis.

1861-2—Enoch Aldridge; Reuben Ellis.

1862 (Called)—Enoch Aldridge; Reuben Ellis.

1862-3—Enoch Aldridge; Reuben Ellis.

1863 (Called)—Reuben Ellis; A. M. Gibson.

1863-4—Reuben Ellis; A. M. Gibson.

1864 (Called)—Reuben Ellis; A. M. Gibson.

1864-5—Reuben Ellis; A. M. Gibson.

1865-6—Solomon Palmer; A. M. Gibson.

1866-7—Solomon Palmer; A. M. Gibson.

1868—G. White.

1869-70—G. White.

1870-1—A. P. Payne.

1871-2—A. P. Payne.

1872-3—H. A. Galaspie.

1873—H. A. Galaspie.

1874-5—Enoch Aldridge.

1875-6—Enoch Aldridge.

1876-7—Wm. N. Crump.

1878-9—A. S. Davidson.

1880-1—S. H. C. Johnson.

1882-3—J. M. S. Wharton.

1884-5—Wm. Hullett.

1886-7—

1888-9—S. H. C. Johnson.

1890-1—T. M. Davidson.

1892-3—J. F. Bellinger.

1894-5—J. F. Bellinger.

1896-7—J. T. Stewart.

1898-9—George S. Sloan.

1899 (Spec.)—W. E. Dickson.

1900-1—W. E. Dickson.

1903—William Edgar Byars.

1907—W. A. Weaver.

1907 (Spec.)—

1909 (Spec.)—

1911—G. W. Darden.

1915—Dr. J. S. Wittmier.

1919—W. Y. Adams.

See Black Warrior Town; Blount Springs;

Blountsville; Blountsville Valley; Brown Valley; Coal; Coosa Valley; Iron; Jefferson County; Oneonta; Streight's Raid.

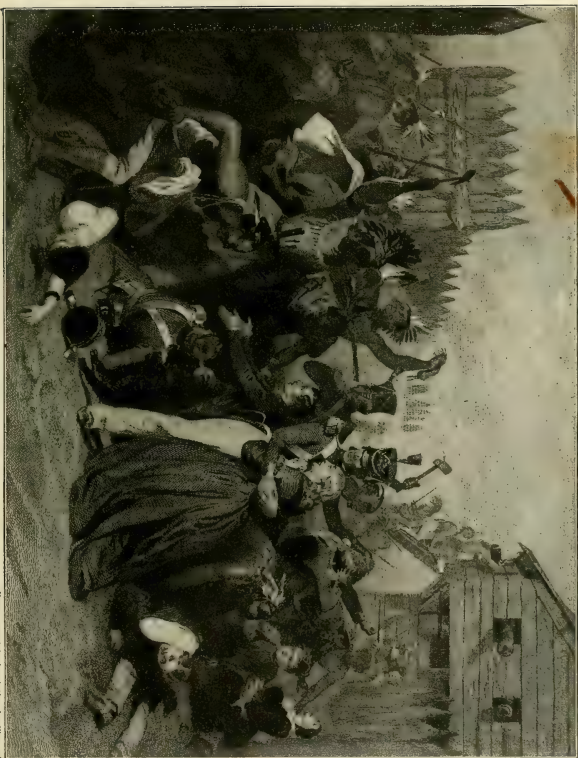
REFERENCES.—*Acts Alabama Territory*, Feb. 1818, pp. 16-21; Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts*, 1888-89, pp. 599-601; 1890-91, pp. 592-594; 1892-93, p. 1059; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 138; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 270; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 64; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 108; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 78; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1906), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 43; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley Regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water Resources of Alabama* (1907); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Abstract of the 13th Census*, with supplement for Alabama (1913); George Powell, "History of Blount County," in Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1855, pp. 30-65; and miscellaneous contributions to the newspapers of the county, by Miss Mary Gordon Duffee of Blount Springs.

BLOUNTSTVILLE. Post office and interior town, in the northwestern part of Blount County, near Copeland Creek, in the northern part of Blountsville Valley, 12 miles northeast of Bangor, its shipping point, and about 18 miles northwest of Oneonta. Population: 1870—539; 1888—500; 1910—287. This is one of the oldest and most historic spots in Blount County. Here stood "Bear-Meat Cabin," the home of a Creek chief, in 1815. Here in 1816 came Caleb Friley, the first settler in the first wagon ever in the county. Under the shelter of the high bluffs of the Sand Mountains to the north, this resting place for the stream of traveling immigrants southward was established. A blacksmith shop was erected for the convenience of the travelers. It is related that one man brought in many bars of iron, out of which he intended to make many different implements, but he was forced to use all of the iron for horseshoes alone. "Bear-Meat Cabin" was located on Towne Creek, on the Huntsville Pike. By 1819, it had become important.

In 1820 Blountsville became the county seat of Blount County. The southern half of its territory, with Elyton, the first county seat, in 1819, had been set off as Jefferson County.

Rev. Ebenezer Hearn preached in "Bear-Meat Cabin" in 1816-17. This was the first religious address ever delivered in Blount County. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Guynn. They were both Methodists. The Methodist church in Guynn's Cove, is said to have been the first erected in the county. Ore (iron) from the bluffs nearby furnished the pioneers with dye-stuff for dresses, blankets and everything desired to be a brilliant red. This art they learned from the Indians. The town is the center of the apple country of the county.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron*



MASSACRE OF FORT MIMS, 1813

From an original painting by Chappel



in *Alabama* (1910), pp. 41-43; Powell, "History of Blount County," in *Alabama Historical Society, Transactions*, 1855; *Birmingham Age-Herald*, Aug. 15, 1909.

BLOUNTSVILLE VALLEY. One of the six important valleys of Blount County, and really the southern division of Brown Valley (q. v.), from which it is separated by an east-and-west ridge. The topography and geology of the two valleys are practically the same. Blountsville Valley is drained by the Warrior River. It is 20 miles wide, and much broken in its surface. Its central ridge is higher than the mountains on either side. There are numerous springs in the valley—freestone, caliche, limestone, and red, white and sweet sulphur, some of them with more than local reputations for their curative properties. Sandstone, granite, limestone, iron ore, and coal are also found in considerable abundance. The valley contains quite a number of aboriginal remains. The mounds and other relics are described in the title Blount County. The earliest settlers in the valley came from Tennessee and South Carolina in 1816, most of them in boats down the Tennessee River. By 1817 it was quite thickly settled. Blountville, the old county seat, is situated in the valley. The towns of Blountville, Hunt, Blount Springs, Bangor, Rockland, Joy, Gum Springs, and Harkness are within its limits.

See Agriculture; Coosa Valley; Geology; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—Powell, "Blount County," in *Ala. Hist. Society, Transactions*, 1855, p. 31; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1887), p. 108.

BLUE MOUNTAIN. Post office and station at the crossing of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway; in the northern suburbs of Anniston, 2 miles from the center of the city. It is one of the cotton-mill and iron-mining sections of the city of Anniston. Population: 1910—528. Altitude: 1,500 feet. The locality was settled by the Hudgins family in the late thirties and for years was the terminus of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, being the shipping station for the Oxford furnace. During the War, the Confederate Government operated both the railroad and the furnace, the iron being shipped to Selma to make "Ironclads" for the Confederacy. The town was burned in 1864.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 180-182, 206.

BLUE SPRINGS. Post office and interior village, in the southern section of Barbour County, on Blue Springs Creek, and 21 miles south of Clayton. Population: 1912—117. Of the spring that gives the name to the locality, Dr. E. A. Smith, state geologist, says:

"The presence beneath the surface of limestone of the Clayton and Nanafalia horizon is shown for many miles south of its outcrop by the bold springs of blue limestone water which break out in places in the lower part

of the county. The best known of these is the Blue Spring, a place of resort for people from all parts of the county. This spring breaks out in the bottom of Choctawhatchee River and occupies a nearly circular area about 25 feet in diameter. The water is clear and blue like that of the Big Springs of Florida, but of considerably lower temperature."

REFERENCES.—Geol. Survey of Ala., *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907), p. 239; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 183.

B'NAI B'RITH. A Jewish fraternal secret order, founded at New York City in 1843, by a body of German Jews, headed by Henry Jones. It entered Alabama with the establishment of Beth Zur lodge at Mobile December 3, 1866. It now numbers 12 lodges in Alabama with a membership of nearly 900. These are under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of the Seventh District, composed of lodges in the States of Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. General headquarters: New Orleans. The several lodges in Alabama, with locations and dates of establishment, are as follows:

Beth Zur, located at Mobile, organized Dec. 3, 1866.

Emanuel, Montgomery, June 19, 1868.

Jephtah, Eufaula, May 5, 1870.

Zadok, Selma, March 19, 1871.

Esora, Huntsville, March 2, 1875.

Morris Ely, Demopolis, June 12, 1877.

Alabama, Montgomery, May 9, 1878.

Birmingham, Birmingham, Apr. 15, 1887.

Magic City, Birmingham, Jan. 12, 1913.

Coosa, Gadsden, Feb. 25, 1913.

Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa, June 7, 1913.

Anchen Sterne, Anniston, Sept. 19, 1915.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BOAZ. Post office and incorporated town, in the southeastern part of Marshall County. It is located on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and on the headwaters of Clear Creek. Population: 1900—253; 1910—1,010. It is an incorporated community, and was established as a post office in 1887. Its financial institutions are the First National Bank, the Boaz Bank (State), and the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). The Boaz Weekly News, established in 1914, is published there. There are Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches, and a city high school, in addition to the grammar schools. The town is located between Gunterville and Attalla, and in the northwestern edge of the iron ore region.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 229; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

BODKA. Name of a creek, which empties into the Tombigbee in Sumter County. In Choctaw, the word "patha," means broad, wide. The plural of "patha" is "hopatka." From the last syllable of this plural beginning with a "k," it may be considered almost

certain that there must once have existed an archaic or dialectic singular "patka." Assuming this to be so, Patka could very easily be converted by the American pioneer into Bodka, which is evidently his corruption, for the letter "d" does not exist in Choctaw; "t" being used instead of "d." Hence provisionally Bodka may be considered "Bok patka," wide creek.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BOGUE CHITTO, or CHITO. The name of two creeks, one in Dallas, the other in Pickens County. In its English spelling and pronunciation the word "Bogue" represents exactly the sound of the Choctaw word "bok," creek, the k of which the Choctaws pronounce like a hard g. The word is of common occurrence in Alabama and Mississippi. Bogue Chitto of Dallas County rises just south of Cahaba Old Towns in Perry County, and flows south through these counties into the Alabama River at Old Lexington.

Bogue Chitto of Pickens County rises in the southern part of Lowndes County, Mississippi, flows southeasterly through Noxubee County and empties into the Tombigbee in Pickens County, about a mile and a half above the little village of Stone.

There is a Bok Chitto, Bouk Tchitou, another tributary of the Tombigbee, laid down on De Crane's map, and which appears to be Chickasaw Bogue.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BOGUE HOMA. Two creeks of this name, one in Mobile and the other in Washington County. In correct Choctaw orthography, the name is written "Bok homma," meaning red creek. "Bok," creek, "homma," red. The Mobile County creek is known both as Bogue homa and Red Creek. On modern maps the Choctaw name of the Washington County creek, which is a tributary of Buckatunna, no longer appears, and it is now known by its translated name, Red Creek. This creek has an historical significance, in being prior to the treaty of Mount Dexter, a part of the line of demarkation between the Choctaw Nation and the United States. Both creeks must have received their names from their red clay-colored waters.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

BOGUE LOOSA. A creek on Romans map, now known as Taylor's Creek, a tributary of Santa Bogue, "Sinti bok," in Washington County. Bogue Loosa, "Bok Lusa," Black Creek. "Bok," creek, "lusa," black. On modern maps Bogue Loosa is the name of a tributary of Okatuppa. Both creeks doubtless received their names from the color of their waters, blackened by the infusion of the fallen leaves of hardwood trees.

BOLLING. Post office and station in Butler County, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 9 miles southwest of Greenville,

about 126 miles from Mobile, and about 54 miles from Montgomery. Population: 1888—300; 1900—735; 1910—979. It was located in 1865, by John T. and B. C. Milner, and is supposed to have been so named in honor of Judge S. J. Bolling of Greenville. The post office was established in 1873, with John J. Flowers as first postmaster.

REFERENCE.—Little, *Butler County* (1885), p. 188.

BOOK COLLECTORS, PRIVATE.—Listed below will be found the private collectors on special subjects in this State. No doubt there are others, but this list includes those who have had direct contact with the libraries throughout the State, and whose own libraries contain books on these subjects. The most of these persons are authorities on these several subjects, many of them having large collections of books, pamphlets, and periodical literature on these subjects.

Anniston—Willett, Joseph J., *Confederate literature*.

Auburn—Duggar, Dr. J. F., *Agriculture*.

Petrie, Dr. George, *American History; History teaching*.

Ross, Dr. B. B., *Chemistry*.

Rutland, Prof. J. R., *English teaching, folk lore, literature*.

Wilmore, J. J., *Mechanical Engineering*.

Birmingham—Allen, Miss Willie M., *U. S. History*.

Barnwell, Rev. M. S., *Sociology; Episcopal Church history*.

Beecher, Mrs. L. T., *Modern poetry*.

Beers, Henry, *Bacteriology*.

Bowron, James, *Civil and Mining engineering*.

Burns, P. P., *Shakespearean; Modern drama*.

Chapman, Miss Lila May, *Spanish literature*.

Chase, Prof. D. G., *History teaching*.

Coyle, Rev. James E., *Roman Catholic Church history*.

Donelly, J. W., *Art; Foreign travel*.

Eaves, Dr. George, *Sociology; Treatment of tuberculosis*.

Edmonds, Rev. Dr. Henry M., *Philanthropy; Social service; Sociology*.

Elliott, Miss Hannah, *Miniature painting*.

Engtsfeld, Mrs. C. B., *Bookplates*.

Hendricks, Dr. J. A., *Medieval history*.

Horner, H. H., *Bacteriology; Zoology*.

Horton, Edgar C., *Anthropology; Meteorology; Spanish literature*.

Hutto, Jasper C., *Journalism*.

Jacobs, Mrs. Solon, *Enfranchisement of women*.

Kendrick, Julian, *Civil Engineering; Hydraulics*.

Lovell, Mrs. W. S., *Bookplates*.

McCormack, G. B., *Coal Mining*.

Murdoch, Mrs. W. L., *Child Welfare; Women in Industry*.

Murphy, Judge Samuel D., *Child Welfare; Juvenile Courts; Social reform*.

Newfield, Rabbi M., *History of the Jews*.

Parke, Dr. Thomas D., *Sociology*.

Phillips, Dr. J. H., *Education; Psychology*.

Ramsay, Erskine, *Coal Mining*.

Riley, Dr. B. F., *Negro question*.

- Rothpletz, P. F., *Bookbinding*.
 Rowley, Miss Daisy W., *Music*.
 Schwend, Charles, *Firearms*.
 Smith, Mrs. R. F., *Psychology*.
 Smith, Dr. Richard M., *Biblical history and criticism*.
 Sparrow, John, *Advertising*.
 Ullman, Samuel, *Hebrew literature*.
 Woodson, Miss Louise, *Russian literature*.
 Citronelle—Cotting, Edgar L., *Americana*; *Revolutionary Period New England local histories and genealogies*.
 Florence—Dyas, Robert, *Andrew Jackson*; *Tennessee Valley*.
 Gadsden—Brandon, Frank W., *History and biography*; *Anglo-Saxon history*.
 Guntersville—Street, Oliver D., *American Indians*; *Archaeology*; *Legal Literature*.
 Long Island—Graves, E. W., *Botany* (special ferns.)
 Mobile—Allen, Right Rev. Edward P., *Catholic Church history*.
 Bromberg, Frederick G., *Law Reform*; *Human legislation*.
 Brown, Leo, 604 Government St., *history and literature*.
 Hamilton, J. Gaillard, Spring Hill, *History*; *Literature*.
 Hamilton, P. J., 1010 Government St., *Alabama Bibliography*; *History Economics*; *History of institutions*.
 Loding, H. P., *Herpetology*; *Natural History*.
 Lowenstein, Victor, Church St., *Literature*.
 Moses, Dr. Alfred, 559 Government St., *History* (special Hebrew) *and Literature*.
 Wright, Prof. Julius T., *Pedagogy*; *Protestant Episcopal Church*; *Social service*.
 Montevallo—Palmer, Dr. Thomas W., *Home economics*; *Industrial education*.
 Montgomery—Andrews, Dr. Glen, *Child Welfare*; *Medical Science*.
 Battle, Dr. H. B., *Anthropology*; *Chemistry*; *Cotton oil industry*.
 Beauchamp, George, *Masons*; *Masonic History*; *Proceedings of Masonic Grand bodies*.
 Brannon, Peter A., *Anthropology*; *Firearms*; *Museums*; *Natural History*; *Numismatics*; *Philately*.
 Brewer, Owen D., *Philately*.
 Burke, Dr. R. P., *Mineralogy*.
 Burnham, R. B., *Amateur photography*; *Natural History*.
 Chilton, W. Pierce, *Art printing and binding*; *Office efficiency*; *Systems*.
 Edwards, Thomas H., *Archaeology*; *Highway Engineering*.
 Frank, Julius, *Angling*.
 Hill, Miss Amelie, *Red Cross*.
 Hill, Mrs. Walton, *European War*.
 Hoyt, Frank S., *Cleaning and Dyeing*.
 Jones, Conrad R., *Numismatics*; *Philately*.
 Kellar, W. S., *State Highway Engineer*, *Engineering*; *Highways*.
 Lincoln, Bart W., *Astronomy*; *Comparative religions*; *Essays*; *Belles Lettres*.
 McNeel, Allen, *Amateur photography*.
 Mullen, Miss Mary, *European War*; *prints*; *War posters*.
 Owen, Mrs. Thomas M., *Motion pictures*, *Theatres*.
 Owen, Thomas M., Jr., *Ambassador James Bryce*; *Henry Van Dyke*.
 Paterson, J. H., *Botany*; *Entomology*; *Floriculture*.
 Pepperman, Miss Leonora, *Motion Pictures*.
 Perry, Dr. H. G., *Public health administration*; *Vital Statistics*.
 Sheehan, Will T., *Journalism*, *Pioneer history of the South*.
 Smyth, P. H., *Meteorology*, *Anthropology*.
 Speed, Mrs. Mary C., *Art*, *Architecture*.
 Stakely, Rev. Dr. Charles A., *American Indians*, *Biblical antiquities*; *Surnames*.
 Steiner, Gen. R. E., *Law*; *General literature*.
 Stuart, George, *Angling*; *Hunting*.
 Teague, Robert S., *Masons*.
 Thompson, Harry F., *Ku Klux*; *Reconstruction*.
 Thorington, Mrs. Robert G., *Home economics*.
 Tresslar, H. P., *Photography*.
 Troy, Daniel, *Genealogy*; *Legal Literature*.
 Wallace, J. H., Jr., *State Conservation Commissioner*, *Conservation*; *Natural history*; *Sport*.
 Weil, Mrs. Leon, *Drama*; *Theatre*.
 Wheeler, Dr. George, D. D. S., *Dental Science*.
 Pell City—Rennie, T. H., *Cotton manufacturing*; *General literature*.
 Prattville—Golsan, Lewis S., *Birds and Mammals*.
 Prichard—Munroe, G. F., *Natural history*; *Taxidermy*.
 Rockford—McEwen, John B., *American Indians*, *Archaeology*.
 Satsuma—Jones, W. Russell, *Herpetology*.
 Seale—Lewis, L. J., *Natural History*; *Herpetology*.
 Selma—Bishop, J. L., *Early Americana*; *Philately*.
 John, Col. Sam Will, *Confederate*; *Thomas Jefferson*.
 Talladega—Silsby, Prof. E. C., *Congregational Church*; *Negro education*.
 Parsons, Joseph H., *Napoleoniana*; *Political and Court Memoirs*.
 Tuskegee Institute—Moton, Maj. Robert R., *Negro*; *Agriculture*; *Industry*; *Social Reform*.
 Tuscaloosa—DeGraffenreid, Edward, *Law*; *Legal Literature*.
 Partlow, Dr. William D., *Psychology*; *Mental Hygiene*.
 Garner, Tom, *University of Alabama*.
 Smith, Dr. E. A., *State Geologist*, *Geology*; *Natural History*; *Museums*.
 University—Bidgood, Dr. Lee, *Political Science*; *Economics*.
 Doster, J. J., *Education and Psychology*.
 REFERENCES.—Private Book Collectors in the United States (1919), Alabama Section, pp. 3 and 4.

BORDEN SPRINGS. Postoffice and station on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in the northern part of Cleburne County, about 12 miles southwest of Cedartown, Ga., and about 25 miles northeast of Heflin. Altitude

tude: 827 feet. Population: 1910—180. The mineral springs there are now known as Borden-Wheeler Springs, and Dr. E. A. Smith speaks of it as a "much visited resort."

REFERENCES.—Smith, *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907), p. 80; *Northern Alabama illustrated* (1888), p. 134.

BOTANY. See Forests and Forestry; Plant Life; Timber and Timber Products.

BOUNDARIES, THE STATE. Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee, east by Georgia, south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and west by the State of Mississippi. The several sections of the Code of Alabama, 1907, containing a description of the State boundaries, with reference to the decisions of the courts thereon, are as follows:

83. (623) (12) (12) (16) (15) Boundaries of State.—The boundaries of this State are established and declared to be as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degree of north latitude crosses the Perdido River; thence east to the western boundary line of the State of Georgia; thence along said line to the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee, thence west along the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee River, and on to the second intersection of said river by said line; thence up said river to the mouth of Big Bear Creek; thence by a direct line, to the northwest corner of Washington County, in this State as originally formed; thence southerly along the line of the State of Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; thence eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido River; and thence up the said river to the beginning.

Boundaries of Mississippi Territory, Toulmin's Digest, p. 76; territory ceded by Georgia Toulmin's Digest, p. 77; territory called Alabama; Toulmin's Digest, p. 78. (Aikin's Digest, p. 29, par. 4; p. 30, par. 6; Clay's Digest, p. 47, par. 4; p. 48, par. 6.)

Note.—A strip twelve miles wide on the northern part of the State was ceded by South Carolina to the United States, and then granted to the Mississippi Territory.

84. (624) (13) (17) (16) Boundary Between Alabama and Georgia. The boundary line between Alabama and Georgia commences on the west side of the Chattahoochee River, at the point where it enters the State of Florida; from thence up the river, along the western bank thereof, to the point on Miller's Bend, next above the place where the Uchee creek empties into such river; thence in a direct line to the Nickajack.

Clay's Digest, p. 48, par. 9. In Howard v. Ingersoll, 17 Ala. 780, the boundary of the State, it was held commenced at low-water mark, on the west side of the Chattahoochee River, from the point where it enters the present State of Florida, to the "great bend" next above the place where the Uchee creek empties into the said river. In other words, low-water mark on the west side of the Chattahoochee River (was the line which sepa-

rated the jurisdiction of the State of Alabama from the State of Georgia. On writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision was reversed, a majority of the court holding that the boundary line between the two states was not low-water mark on the west side of the Chattahoochee River), but a line running up the river on and along its western bank, and that the jurisdiction of Georgia extended to the line which is washed by the water wherever it covers the bed of the river within its banks. The permanent fast land bank governs the line. From the lower edge of that bank the bed of the river commences, and the jurisdiction of Georgia extends to the lower edge of the bank on the west side of the river. Nelson and Grier, J. J., dissenting, held, that the true boundary line between the states of Georgia, and Alabama, was not a line drawn on the bank or the bluff of the river, at high-water mark, but the line marked by the permanent bed of the river, by the flow of the water at its usual and accustomed stage, and where the water will be found at all times in the season, except when diminished by drought or swollen by freshet.—Howard v. Ingersoll, 13 Howard 381.

The boundary line between the states of Georgia and Alabama depends upon the construction of the following words of the contract of cession between the United States and Georgia, describing the boundary of the latter, namely: "West of a line beginning on the western bank of the Chattahoochee River, where the same crosses the boundary between the United States and Spain, running up the said river, and along the western bank thereof."—State of Alabama v. State of Georgia, 23 Howard U. S. 505.

"It is the opinion of this court that the language implies that there is ownership of soil and jurisdiction in Georgia in the bed of the river Chattahoochee, and that the bed of the river is that portion of its soil which is alternately covered and left bare, as there may be an increase or diminution in the supply of water, and which is adequate to contain it at its average and mean stage during the entire year without reference to the extraordinary freshets of the winter spring or the extreme drought of summer or autumn."—*Id.*

"The western line of the cession on the Chattahoochee River must be traced on the water-line of the acclivity of the western bank, and along that bank where that is defined; and in such places on the river where the western bank is not defined, it must be continued up the river on the line of its bed, as that is made by the average and mean stage of the water, as that is expressed in the conclusion of the above recited paragraph."—*Id.*

By the contract of the cession, the navigation of the river is free to both parties.—*Id.*

85. (625) (14) (14) (18) (17) Boundary Between Alabama and Florida. The boundary line between Alabama and Florida is the line commonly known as the "mound line," or "Ellicott's line," as distinguished

from a blazed line, known as the "Upper" or "Coffee line," commencing at a point on the Chattahoochee River, near a place known as "Irwin's Mills;" and from thence to the Perdido River, marked the whole distance by blazes on the trees and by mounds of earth, at distances of about one mile.

REFERENCES.—Codes and statutes cited *supra*; Gannett, *Boundaries of the United States and of the several States and Territories* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Bulletin* 13, 1885); Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, vol. 2, pp. 90-94; Miss. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, vol. 3, pp. 167-184.

BOWYER, FORT. An American fortified post erected at Mobile Point, Baldwin County, in 1813, by Gen. James Wilkinson. It was named for the gallant Col. John Bowyer. In September, 1814, Fort Bowyer heroically held its own through an attack by the British. Major Lawrence was in command with a garrison of but 130 men and but 20 small cannon.

After the Battle of New Orleans, a second attack was made and Lawrence realizing the utter folly of resistance against such odds, was forced to surrender. The Fort, however, remained in British hands but a few days.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 602, 612; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 119; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), 430-437; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), p. 203.

BOY SCOUTS. A National organization, chartered by Congress, neither military nor anti-military, non-sectarian, whose motto is, "Be Prepared" and whose oath is, "On my honor I will do my best (1) To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law; (2) To help other people at all times; (3) To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." The scout law is 1. A scout is trustworthy; 2. A scout is loyal; 3. A scout is helpful; 4. A scout is friendly; 5. A scout is courteous; 6. A scout is kind; 7. A scout is obedient; 8. A scout is cheerful; 9. A scout is thrifty; 10. A scout is brave; 11. A scout is clean; 12. A scout is reverent.

Alabama Scouting.—The scout movement in Alabama during the past year (1920), has gone forward with pronounced activity. The statistics shown accompany this article, should not be considered more than as a basis, inasmuch as the activity, and interest manifested during the past twelve months have been so pronounced that no comparative data can be estimated. New councils have been organized, new executives employed, and many new troops organized. In the city of Montgomery alone, seven new troops were organized, an executive employed, the council was reorganized and now includes seventeen scoutmasters and assistants, and sixty adult leaders. There are now (1921) 206 registered scouts in the city. These are practically all new scouts, as most of the original two troops have

reached the age of eighteen, during the past year and did not re-register.

Statistics as of December 31, 1919:

Number of troops in State, 149.
Number under Council, 59.
Number not under Council, 90.
Number of Scoutmasters, 144.
Number of Assistants, 136.
Number of Scout Committeemen, 448.
Total number registered Scouts, 3,119.
Local Councils, 3.
Commissioners, 2.
Executives, 3.

Other Scout officials, 7.

Total Adult Scout Leaders, 873.

Total interested in Scout work, 3,992.

The church preference of Scoutmasters at this date, was: Methodist 65, Baptist 27, Presbyterian 25, Christian and Episcopal, 6 each, Congregational 3, Catholic 2; 79 of these leaders were college men; 57 were in mercantile pursuits, 32 were Clergymen, 19 Teachers, and the others in miscellaneous occupations; 62 had previous boy scout training.

The institutions with which the several troops in the State, are connected, are as follows: Methodist church 21, Baptist 8, Public schools 24, Episcopal Church 4, Roman Catholic 2, Presbyterian 9, Y. M. C. A. 3; Public institutions 5, while 58 of the others were not definitely connected with organized institutions. The meeting places of these troops were: in churches 43, in schools 24, in public buildings, 16; in semi-public buildings 4, in homes of members 7, in Scout headquarters 9, in Police Headquarters 3, in Clubs 4, with no record of the others, except two troops, one of which met at a hospital, and the other at a library.

In Birmingham, there were five hundred and fifty tenderfoot scouts, three hundred and forty-one, second class scouts, and forty first class scouts, with three hundred and thirteen leaders and officials. In Mobile, there were ninety-five tenderfoot scouts, forty second class scouts, fifteen first class scouts, and eighteen sea scouts, with seventy-six leaders and officials. Therefore, one-third of the scouts in the State at this date, were in these two cities. The figures are not available for Montgomery.

REFERENCES.—10th Annual Report Boy Scouts of America in *Scouting*, April 8, 1920; Miss. data in hands of Montgomery Executive.

BOYS' CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM. See Child Welfare.

BRAGG'S GYMNASIUM. A former private school for boys and girls, located at Central, then in Coosa, now in Elmore County, 26 miles from Montgomery and 12 from Wetumpka. It was originally founded as Central Southern Mechanical and Literary Institute, and was chartered January 30, 1852. J. Bankston, W. C. Barnes, A. H. Hendricks, R. Edwards, J. A. Pylant, I. W. Suttle, L. Marberry, S. J. Thomas, W. T. Hatchett and J. W. Jeter were named as trustees. The

trustees were given authority to "receive subscriptions for capital stock to create a fund for the support of schools and for the purchase of land and material necessary for mechanical and manufacturing purposes to such extent as they decide to establish in the county of Coosa," stock subscriptions to be in shares of \$50. They were given authority to make rules for their government and the government of the institution, and power to create offices, employ teachers and "superintendents of mechanical department." Its property was exempted from taxation. It was made unlawful to sell intoxicating liquor within 1 mile of the buildings erected either for school or labor. This incorporation was the outgrowth of steps taken at the seventh session of the Central Baptist Association, October 4, 1851, at which time it was decided to found a literary institution, the main purpose being to better prepare ministers for their work. At the meeting of the association in 1852 it was reported that the charter had been secured, and that plans had been made for a literary institution, combined with instruction in the mechanic arts. The school was located on the old plank road, a little below Union Church. A brick building, three stories in height, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, was erected. The first general agent of the institute, appointed by the association, was J. A. Pylant. The school opened in 1853. It appears to have been very well attended, with a good teaching force, but it was never very prosperous and every year witnessed an increase in indebtedness, with which the trustees struggled, and which was regularly reported to the association. Failing to clear the indebtedness, and unwilling to continue the struggle longer, the trustees sold the property on the first Monday in February, 1860, to Capt. Thomas C. Bragg for \$4,025, his being the highest bid. One of the presidents during this period was Rev. A. T. Holmes, who served during 1856 and 1857. Another agent of the institution was W. B. W. Weston.

On acquiring the property, Capt. Bragg announced in his first catalogue that the school would open October 1, 1860. He stated that it was no longer a college, but a high school, preparing its pupils for college or for business life, and that it was best characterized by a name in use in continental Europe, known as Gymnasium. "Its classical and mechanical courses of study will be as extensive as those of an ordinary college, and its scientific course as full as requisite for those who do not intend to enter the university." The war coming on, the principal and twenty-five of his older boys left in one day. Others followed, until the school was reduced to the very young boys and young women. Capt. Bragg commanded Company D, 17th Alabama Infantry Regiment. The school was closed during the session of 1861-62. Capt. Bragg's health failing, he was discharged, returned home and opened up his school in the fall of 1862. It was continued until the end of the session in 1867, when its doors were permanently closed on account of the ill

health of Mrs. Bragg. The locality is still known as Central Institute. The influence of the institution and the methods of its principal were far reaching.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1851-52, pp. 370-371; catalogues 1860-67; and Brewer, *History of Central Association* (1895), pp. 19-40.

BRANTLEY. Incorporated town and station on the Central of Georgia Railroad, in the southern part of Crenshaw County. It is located on Conecuh River, about 25 miles southwest of Troy, and about 10 miles south of Luvern. Population: 1910—803. The town was incorporated by the legislature in February, 1895, with corporate limits extending "½ mile in every direction from the public well, as a center." It was named for Hon. T. K. Brantley of Troy, one of its promoters. Brantley carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding rich agricultural region. Its newspaper is the *Brantley Booster*, a Democratic weekly, established in 1914.

BRENAU, ALABAMA. A former high-grade private school for girls and young women, located at Eufaula; opened for students, September 27, 1905; and now closed. (See *Union Female College*.)

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1905-1910.

BREWTON. County seat of Escambia County, in the central part of the county, between Burnt Corn Creek and Murder Creek, on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, between Montgomery and Mobile, about 75 miles northeast of Mobile, and 105 miles southwest of Montgomery. Altitude: 85 feet. Population: 1880—550; 1890—1,115; 1900—1,382; 1910—2,135; 1916—5,000. It was incorporated by act of February 13, 1885, with corporate limits described as "bounded on the East by Murder Creek, on the West by Burnt Corn Creek, and shall extend 1 mile North, from the Court House in said town, in all directions between the said two creeks." It has municipally owned electric light plant, erected in 1897; waterworks, capacity 600 gallons per minute; fire department, with motor fire-truck; sanitary sewerage; 5 miles paved sidewalks, and public parks. The bank of Brewton (State), and the Citizens Bank (State) are located there. The Brewton Standard, established in 1887, and the Pine Belt News, established in 1894, both Democratic weekly newspapers, are published in the town. Its principal industries are an oil mill, an ice plant, veneer mills, 3 feed mills, 2 gristmills, iron works, machine shops and foundry, 2 fertilizer factories, a ginney, cotton warehouses, sash, door and blinds factory, 2 sawmills, 2 planing mills, 1 moulding mill, a box factory, and the city light and water plant. There are 4 acres of park and playgrounds in the heart of the city. The Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, and Universalist churches have organizations and buildings in the town, and there are 10 negro churches of several denominations. The Brewton Collegiate Institute, owned by the city, and in-

cluding the grades of the usual public school, is free to all the children of the town. The Downing Industrial School for Girls is located within 1½ miles of Brewton, and is fostered by the citizens. It was established and began operation in 1906. Located on 120 acres of good land the buildings, which cost \$70,000, occupy a beautiful elevation. Among the early settlers of Brewton were the Downings, Tippin, Rabb, McGowan, Sowell, Hill, and Mathis families.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 292; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 246; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 233; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

BREWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. A former private school for boys and girls, located at Brewton; established 1887; burned in April, 1894; rebuilt; and now a part of the public schools of Brewton.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1899-1908.

BRICK. See Clays, Kaolins and Shales.

BRIDGEPORT. Post office and incorporated town, at the crossing of the Southern Railway and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and on the Tennessee River, in the northeast corner of Jackson County, 38 miles northeast from Scottsboro. Population: 1910—2,125. Altitude: 662 feet. The J. C. Jacobs Banking Co. (State) is located there, and the Bridgeport News, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1891, is published in the town. For years Bridgeport was at the head of navigation in the Tennessee River, but since the improvements at Muscle Shoals were made by the United States Government, steamboats go farther up the river. During the "boom" of 1889-1894 a syndicate of eastern capitalists built a \$100,000 hotel, which was later taken down and re-erected on the university grounds at Sewanee, Tenn. The Bridgeport Pipe Works, and the Gunter Stove Works are the principal industrial enterprises of the town.

REFERENCE.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 92.

BRIERFIELD. Postoffice and mining town, on the Southern Railway in the eastern part of Bibb County. It is located on the Little Cahaba River, near the Chilton County line; is in the richest part of the coal and iron ore deposits of Bibb County. It is also near valuable outcrops of marble and limestone. Altitude is 384 feet. Population in 1880 was 800; in 1910, 1000.

This point was settled by a group of General Jackson's soldiers under the leadership of J. Mahan, returning from the victory of New Orleans, to their homes in Tennessee. The Mahans, Fanchers, Massingales, Linzeys, Ragans and Smiths returned from Tennessee with their families and made their homes in the vicinity. Major Mahan's grave is in the old cemetery, on Joseph R. Smith's farm, today, and it bears date 1820. The group of pioneer settlers lived first in tents, and

then in log houses. The old Mahan home is still standing on the site of the Indian town, which formerly occupied the present village site. The Mahans, father and sons, evidently were the first to discover the presence of coal at Brierfield. In 1851, Edward Mahan and Jonathan Ware sent an exhibit of iron, from their Bibb County forges to an exposition at Sydenham, England. This iron took first prize over all charcoal iron "blooms," from many quarters of the world.

In 1863, Jesse Mahan, son of Edward, donated his mines, furnace and rolling mill at Brierfield to the Confederate cause. The product of the Brierfield Furnace "astonished the world," and was used in making the great guns, both for land and naval use. It was pronounced "the best for strength, malleability, flexibility and fine texture of fibre." The Brierfield plant was destroyed in 1865, by Federal cavalry under Wilson. In Armes' "Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama" is a beautiful picture of the ruins of Brierfield, as left by the enemy.

In 1866, Brierfield was seized as contraband of war and sold at auction. Frances Strother Lyon purchased the property and formed a company to reconstruct it, with Gen. Josiah Gorgas, Messrs. Crawford, Browder, Glover, Prout and Collins as associates. The company placed Giles Edwards in charge of the work. By 1868 the plant was in full blast, and known as The Strother Furnace, named in honor of the mother of Mr. Lyon. In 1873, the financial panic caused the furnace to close down until 1880.

This property passed into the possession of T. J. Peter, who remodeled the furnace and rolling mill, built a large nail factory, coke ovens and a washer.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 24, 25, 71, 144, 171, 194, 204, 207, 326, 328, 499, 500.

BRIGHTON. An incorporated mining town in the southern part of Jefferson County, just north of Bessemer, which is its post office, and about 10 miles southwest of Birmingham, with which it is connected by an interurban electric car line. Population: 1910—1,502.

REFERENCES.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Soil Survey of Jefferson County* (1910).

BROCK MOUNTAIN, OR LIME HILL. A high point or hill near the southwestern end of the low ridge between Choccolocco Valley (q. v.) and Buck Horn Valley. Its top is a mass of loose chert overlying a cherty, blue limestone that outcrops as a high, overhanging bluff on the steep northwest side of the hill. There is a high bluff of quite pure gray limestone at the southwest end of the hill at a locality called Lime Hill Church. This stone has been used considerably, for example, in constructing culverts, waterways, etc., along the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway, now the Southern Railway. The timber of the locality is mainly red cedar and walnut.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), p. 639.

BROOKLYN. Interior village and post-office, situated in S. E. corner of Conecuh county, on Sepulga river; about 100 miles E. N. E. of Mobile; 67 miles N. E. of Pensacola; 16 miles S. E. of Evergreen. Population: 1888, 300; 1912, 360. The first settler of Brooklyn was a man named Cameron, who established a ferry across Sepulga river. In 1820, Cameron sold out to Edwin Robinson, of Brooklyn, Conn., who opened a store and named his settlement Brooklyn for his former home. He was quickly joined by Dr. Milton Amos, for whom Milton, Fla., was named. Then came the families of George and Reuben Dean and Benjamin Hart. Alexander Travis erected a church in 1831, which later became famous as Old Beulah Baptist Church. A school was established by Mr. Scruggs. A grist mill was soon built; cotton was raised and shipped by keel-boat to Pensacola, via the Sepulga and Conecuh rivers. These boats were first introduced by George Stoneham, followed by Edwin Robinson, John and James Jones, Starke and Henry Hunter and Frank Boykin, and in 1823, three thousand bales of cotton were shipped by this method. Among the early settlers are also noted the Hart, Meek, Hodges, Mannin, Folk, Turk, Burson, A. T. Robinson, Horton, Lee, Halstead, Slaughter Feagin, and Stoneham families. In the first ten years of the settlement Thomas Medenhall established a hand-factory for producing chisels, augurs, cotton-cards, gins and spinning-wheeler. Turk's cave, a refuge for boats, is a natural curiosity of this region.

BROOKSIDE. An incorporated mining town in the northwestern part of Jefferson County, on the Southern Railway, about 10 miles northwest of Birmingham, and in the heart of the mineral district. Population: 1890—380; 1900—658. It was chartered by the legislature, February 18, 1897, with irregular corporate limits.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1896-97, pp. 1347-1360; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

BROOMTOWN VALLEY. A small valley, about 15 miles long and 5 miles wide, and about 75 square miles in area. It is geologically described as the northwestern and the tallest anticlinal fold of a broad unsymmetrical complex anticlinal between Lookout and Dirt Seller Mountains. Its strata, however, extend several miles to the southwest to Round Mountain. As a whole it is a broken country, made up for the most part of an irregular central belt of cherty ridges. Its best and most extensive farm lands are along its southeast edge. It is drained into the Coosa River. The valley proper lies wholly within Cherokee County.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 13-14.

BROTHERHOOD OF ALL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES. See Insurance, Fraternal.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS. See Insurance, Fraternal.

BROWN'S VALLEY. A valley extending from the northern part of Blount County, northeastward through Marshall and Jackson Counties, into the State of Tennessee, where it becomes the Sequatchee Valley. The total length in Alabama of the Brown and the Blountville Valleys is more than 100 miles, the greatest width less than 5 miles. Geologically Brown Valley is a narrow trough scooped out of the top of an unsymmetrical anticlinal fold. The fold, as a round unbroken anticlinal ridge, is continuous for many miles to the southwest of where the valley stops. The Tennessee River follows the trough as far as Guntersville, where it breaks through the northwest barrier and flows to the northwest. For 25 miles southwest of Guntersville the valley is drained by Brown and Big Springs Creeks, which flow northeastward to the Tennessee River. The remainder of the southwest end of the valley is drained into the Mulberry Fork of the Black Warrior River. The topography of the entire valley exhibits even more plainly than that of the other valleys of the State, its dependence upon the character of the strata out of which the trough was eroded. The deep coves and gorges in the high mountain rims lend much to the variety of the scenery of this valley. The views from the tops of the bluffs around them are often wild and picturesque. Numberless springs of very cold water, usually chalybeate, but sometimes alum water, flow from the capping bluffs of the mountain rims. The steep mountain sides contain some caves and many lime sinks and big springs. The best known of the caves is Bangor Cave, and of the springs, perhaps the Big Spring southwest of Guntersville. Blount Springs is situated in this valley.

Its soils are light gray, siliceous; stiff mulatto; black, waxy, clay loams; and red sandy loams, lying in long, narrow strips to conform to the ridges and depressions or to the underlying strata. The timber is for the most part hardwood, with some short-leaf pine; and, to the northeast of Guntersville, some extensive cedar glades. The geological formations represented in the valley are the upper and lower Silurian, the Devonian, the upper and lower Subcarboniferous, and the Tertiary (Lafayette) strata. The average altitude is over 600 feet.

The valley was named for Col. Richard Brown, a celebrated Cherokee chief, whose home was at one time in its limits. Settlers came into it as early as 1816, but the Indians and the United States Government forbade their settling, so they continued farther south. By 1818, however, the valley had a mixed population of Cherokees, Creeks and whites.

Among the valley's chief products are wheat and other grains, and various fruits, especially apples. Its lands are largely in

possession of descendants of the first settlers, being in that respect somewhat unique among those of the mineral district.

Among the earliest settlers were Alex Gilbrath, Jeremiah Vestal and J. H. Henderson; "Father Briggs," one of James Fenimore Cooper's heroes, also lived here. Thomas Davis, a notorious counterfeiter, who was caught and executed at Tuscaloosa in 1822, found refuge for a time in the valley.

REFERENCES.—Powell, "Blount County," in Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1855; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 108; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 139; McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 1, Tennessee Valley region (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 8, 1896), *passim*.

BROWN'S VILLAGE. A Cherokee village founded about 1790, and situated on the west side of Brown's, or Thompson's Creek, in Marshall County near the site of the present village of Red Hill. It bore the name of its chief, Richard Brown, who was a man of note, in the old Cherokee Nation, and commanded a company of friendly Cherokees under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Creek War of 1813-14. This village was situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, now known as Brown's Valley, a name also derived from the same family. It was reached by two important Indian trails, one leading from Ditto's Landing (now Whitesburg) across Brindley Mountain, the other being the "Creek Path," a noted Indian trail leading from the Coosa, near Ten Islands, across Raccoon, or Sand Mountain and down Brown's Valley to the Shoals, in Tennessee River, on the farm of Judge Street and two miles below Guntersville, thence it extended into Middle Tennessee. About fifteen miles south of this village a branch trail turned off and led to the Creek Settlement of Middle Alabama.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 416; Foster, *Life of Sequoyah* (1885), p. 173; Ellis, *Life of David Crockett* (n. d.), pp. 30-36; Abbott, *Life of Crockett* (1874), pp. 98-107; Anderson, *Memoirs of Catherine Brown* (1825); and Alabama Historical Society, *Transactions* 1899-1903, vol. 4, p. 193.

BRUNDIDGE. Post office and incorporated town in the southeastern part of Pike County, sec. 26, T. 9, R. 22, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Troy. Altitude: 515 feet. Population: 1870—300; 1880—300; 1900—537; 1910—815. The municipal government consists of mayor and board of aldermen. The Bank of Brundidge (State) is located there, and the Brundidge News, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1898, is published in the town. It has a cottonseed oil mill, sawmill, gristmill, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, stores, etc. It has the Pike County High School, and public grammar schools. The Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, and Primitive Baptist denominations have churches in the town. Brundidge is located on the old stagecoach road from Troy to Dale County, and was long

known as Collier's Store, but changed to Brundidge, in honor of an early settler.

Among the early settlers were G. C. Collier, first merchant; Dr. John Kendall Knox and Dr. John Russell first physicians; Rev. Anthony S. Dickinson, Methodist, and Rev. J. M. Macon, Baptist, first preachers; Prof. Johnson, Prof. Carr and Prof. Priest, early teachers; John Crumpton, T. J. Pierson, W. J. Seay, and the Nicholson, Carr, Dinkins, McSwain, Williams, Carlisle, Faulk, Reid, Wood, Hendricks and Fleming families. Many of them were well-to-do and of a high order of intelligence and culture. Several of them owned and cultivated large plantations, raising cotton, sugar-cane, corn, peanuts, melons, fruits, etc., and cattle and hogs were produced in abundance. It is still a cane-growing section and markets much syrup, besides large quantities of peanuts sold to manufacturers of oil.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 505; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 239.

BRYCE HOSPITAL. See Insane Hospitals.

BUCK CREEK COTTON MILLS, Siluria. See Cotton Manufacturing.

BUDGET COMMISSION. An executive commission composed of the governor, the attorney general and the State auditor, all ex-officio, created by act of February 11, 1919. The governor is chairman of the commission. It is the duty of the commission to prepare and submit to the legislature, a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues of the State for each quadrennial period. The expenditures submitted cover the appropriations, itemized and in detail, of the amounts required by every State office, department, commission, bureau, board and institution, and for all other expenditures necessary for the ongoing of the State government under the constitution and laws.

In determining the amounts to be included in the budget, meetings are to be held, and if necessary officers and heads of institutions may be heard in support of the amounts estimated by them. To finally enable the commission to properly ascertain the facts necessary for its work and recommendations, its members of other duly accredited representatives, acting under their instructions, may inspect without notice the affairs of any office, department, commission, institution or public work, and in connection therewith may compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and may compel the production of books and papers.

On or before the first day of April, 1919, and thereafter on or before the 15th of October, quadrennially, beginning in 1922, every State officer or head of department, or board or commission in charge of a State institution is required to file with the budget commission, "an estimate in itemized form in detail, of the amounts required by such State office, department, board, commission

or institution, for the proper support and maintenance, extension or improvement, of the work of said office, department, board, commission or institution, for the next succeeding quadrennial period beginning with the first day of October, together with an estimate of the probable revenues of said office from all sources, including assess and license or other fees for said quadrennium; also a statement showing the revenues and expenditures for the last preceding quadrennial period; all of which shall be arranged in proper manner and made in such form as the budget commission shall prescribe. The auditor is required after the same period to furnish to the commission statements, showing (1) the balances to the credit of the several appropriations each department and institution for the last fiscal year, (2) the revenues and expenditures from all the appropriation accounts in the twelve months of the last fiscal year, (3) the annual revenues and expenditures of each appropriation account for each of the last four fiscal years.

The results of its investigations are to be submitted to the commission as a budget for the next ensuing four years. It is to be accompanied by bills for all proposed appropriations by the budget, clearly itemized and classified, and it is made the duty of the governor to secure the introduction of these bills in each house as soon as practicable. Authority is given the commission through its chairman to present amendments and supplements to the bills or recommendations submitted, and when presented as by law, such amendments or supplements become part of the budget bill as it is originally introduced in connection therewith.

In addition to considering the needs of offices, departments and institutions, it is made its further duty to consider and make recommendations as to claims of persons against the State, and for the adjustment of which legislative action is demanded. The first session of the commission was specially required to consider and report recommendations for further relief to needy Confederate veterans.

In a joint resolution of the legislature, a special joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house was authorized to sit with the 1919 session of the budget commission "to investigate the financial condition and needs of the State, and its several departments, and to act with and assist said State Budget Commission in any manner that may be found necessary in order to carry out the purpose of said State Budget Commission, so as to be able to report to the adjourned session of the legislature a well defined financial plan for the State, the objects and amounts of expenditures, the source and yield of revenues, and the way the expenditures and revenues are made to balance."

Legislative Procedure.—After the budget commission has communicated its recommendations, accompanied by bills as required, they are to be referred to appropriate com-

mittees. These committees sit jointly in considering the budget. These meetings are public and all persons interested in the estimates under consideration may be admitted and heard. Any members of the budget commission may also be present and may be heard. Neither house is authorized to consider any other appropriations other than those recommended except "an emergency appropriation for the immediate expense of the legislature, until the budget has been finally acted upon by both houses. Every appropriation in addition to those provided for in the budget will be embodied in a separate bill, and will be limited to some single work, object or purpose," and "no supplementary appropriation will be valid or treated as valid if it, added to the appropriations made and authorized in the budget bills, exceeds the revenues from taxes, fees and other sources, for the next ensuing quadrennium as estimated in the budget." The foregoing legislative regulations are deemed under the law as rules of procedure to be observed by the two houses in dealing with the budget bills. A further restriction is provided as follows: "The legislature will not alter said bills except to strike out or reduce items therein, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected in both houses," but appropriations for the principal or interest on the public debt are not to be reduced or eliminated.

Regulation of Expenditures and Accounting.—The appropriations having once been made are to be specifically expended as specified. No transfer of funds from one account to another are to be made, "except upon the written request of the chief officer or officers of such State office, department, commission, board or institution, to the budget commission, which request will be granted in writing by the budget commission, if in its judgment such a transfer of funds is deemed necessary or expedient."

At the end of each quadrennium all unexpended balances are re-appropriated to the several State offices and institutions "for the full period of one calendar month after the last day of September, to be used only to liquidate liabilities incurred and unpaid prior to the last day of September of the quadrennium, according to the schedule, which must be prepared by each State officer, department, commission, board or institution, which shall show the actual liability existing," and after the expiration of the said calendar month, "any and all unexpended balances shall revert to the State treasury. All offices and institutions are required to keep "a book or books showing in detail every credit, disbursement and receipt, if any, and shall keep on file a duplicate of every voucher certified to the auditor for payment, and shall monthly compare his accounts with the account kept in the office of the auditor."

The auditor is required to keep a set of books in which shall be exhibited in condensed form "in the manner most easily intelligible to the average citizen, the expenses

of the State government by fiscal years for each of the activities undertaken by the State, the expenses of each department and division of the government under each of the principal items of expenditure and a summary thereof, the said books to be open for inspection by the public at all convenient times." Typewritten abstracts of these books are to be prepared and furnished the public press at the close of each fiscal year.

History.—Until the session of the legislature of 1915, agitation for the establishment of the budget system had not taken definite shape in Alabama, although it had been discussed in the press, and on the part of public men from time to time. In the report of the legislative investigating committee to the legislature of 1915, a bill accompanied the report but it failed of passage, notwithstanding in a special message, Governor Charles Henderson urged the importance of such a measure.

The further history of the subject in this State is to be found in the following extract from the report. "There exists in Alabama no well defined plan for presenting to the legislature the needs of the several State offices, departments, commissions, bureaus, boards and the several State institutions. It is the practice for State officers and heads of departments and State institutions, through some friend in the legislature, to present bills for such appropriations as may by them be deemed necessary. The presentation of such bills is usually followed by more or less activity akin to lobbying for the purpose of bringing about favorable legislation and appropriations. In the hurly-burly of a short legislative session, the result is that appropriations do not receive the necessary consideration. The consideration that is given is not supported by any intelligent advice or investigation, the result being that the department, interest or institution which has the most influential friends present obtains the largest appropriation without reference to the relation the several departments bear to each other or the State.

"Alabama can never enter on a high plane in the conduct of its business affairs until some more rational and business-like system is devised. Throughout the country what is known as the budgetary laws are coming to be considered by way of meeting the objections described above. A budget has been defined as, 'the financial statement of the government for a definite period which reveals in details the objects and amount of expenditure, the source and yield of revenues, and the way the expenditures and revenues are made to balance.' It properly includes estimates both of revenues as well as of expenditures. In a recent official publication of the State of Ohio it is declared that 'the wisdom of preparing a State budget of expenses and submitting the same to the general assembly is unquestioned. It is the only scientific method of obtaining economy in State expenditures.'

"In foreign countries this system has long been in force. We find state budget laws in

force at the present time in California, 1909; Illinois, 1913; Indiana, 1901; Kansas, 1909; Montana, 1907; North Carolina, 1908; Ohio, 1913; Rhode Island, 1909; and Wisconsin, 1911. It is also noted in their messages to the legislatures of 1915, the governors of the States of Alabama, Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia urge state budget laws.

"These laws vary in detail but all of them uniformly require the preparation in advance of the session of the legislature of a carefully worked out statement, setting forth with particularity the support currently allowed the several subjects receiving state appropriations, together with detailed estimates of all needed appropriations for the future, with full explanations as to increases or decreases.

"Section 70 of our state constitution contains the following provision: 'All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The governor, auditor and attorney general shall before each regular session of the legislature prepare a general revenue bill to be submitted to the legislature for its information, and the secretary of state shall have printed for the use of the legislature a sufficient number of the copies of the bill so prepared, which the governor shall transmit to the House of Representatives as soon as organized, to be used or dealt with as that house shall elect.' This constitutional provision has served very little practical purpose. Section 123 contains the following, among other things, which the governor is instructed to communicate to the legislature: 'At the commencement of each regular session, he shall present to the legislature estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.' In another part of the same section, the governor is required to 'give to the legislature information with respect to the state of the government.' It will be noted that these constitutional provisions read together include recommendations not only with reference to the revenues but also with reference to the expenditures, both actual and proposed. They should be aided by statutory enactment."

REFERENCES.—*General Laws*, 1919, pp. 33, 67, 111; *Alabama Legislature, Legislative Document*, No. 13, 15, p. 5; Gov. Charles Henderson, Message in reference to budget system, in *Legislative Document*, No. 1, 1919, 1915.

BUILDING STONES. There are ample quantities of limestones, sandstones, granites and other igneous rocks, and sands for building purposes situated in various parts of the State. The best of the limestones are found in the lower Carboniferous formations of the Tennessee Valley, in Franklin, Colbert and Marshall Counties especially. The stone from the Rockwood quarries in Franklin County is of the general quality of the Indiana limestones, but is more durable and less affected by weathering. The limestones of the Trenton formation also have been quarried in many places in Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson, St.

Clair, Talladega, Calhoun, DeKalb and Etowah Counties. These stones have been used in the construction of locks and dams on the Coosa River, while the lower Carboniferous limestone has been used in the locks of the Tennessee River.

In the Coastal Plain of southern Alabama some of the materials from the lower Claiborne (Tertiary) formation, especially an aluminous sandstone, have been utilized as rough building stones. The St. Stephens limestone has also been so used. This formation holds some beds of rock, many feet in thickness, which is called "Chimney Rock," from one of the principal uses made of it. This is a soft, somewhat chalky white rock, almost pure carbonate of lime, which is quarried by cross-cut saw, and shaped with saw, hatchet and plane. This rock, though soft, it well adapted to the construction of chimneys and fire-places, some of them being in a perfect state of preservation after 50 years.

Some of the sandstones of the Coal Measures make excellent building stones, though as yet little used for that purpose. Some of the locks on the Warrior River were constructed of sandstone from quarries in the immediate vicinity along the river banks, and loose stone from these quarries has been used for rip-rap work in connection with Government improvements on the Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers.

Large quantities of granites and other igneous rocks exist in the counties of Lee, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Randolph, Elmore, Chilton, Coosa, Cleburne, and Clay, conveniently located for quarrying. The granites outcrop in "flat-rocks," which are low, dome-like masses of naked rock, sometimes 200 acres or more in extent. The largest areas are near Almond post office, in Randolph; near Blakes Ferry, and Rock Mills, and Wedowee, in the same county; near Milltown, in Chambers; southwest of Roxana, and along Sougahatchee Creek in Lee. With the massive granites are associated the gneisses, both excellent building stones, and also suitable for monuments. The factories, dams, and bridge piers at Tallassee and vicinity have been constructed of the gneissoid granite, which forms the bed and banks of the Tallapoosa River there. Some use has been made of the granite about Wedowee, in Randolph, at Rockford and other places in Coosa, for the construction of culverts, bridge foundations, etc.

Sands suitable for building uses are obtained from loose beds overlying the formations from which they are derived, from the drifted sands along water courses, from the stratified sands of some of the newer formations, and from the harder sandstones of the older formations. The best of them are obtained by crushing the friable sandstones of the older formations, especially of the lower Carboniferous (Oxmoor) division. The material used in the glass works at Gate City, analyzing 99 per cent silica, is from this source. Sandstones of the Coal Measures and of the Weisner formation are also suitable for builders' use, and the Tuscaloosa division

of the Lower Cretaceous contains an unlimited supply of sands of every grade. In the upper formation of the Cretaceous, the Ripley, there are many beds of excellent sands, some suitable for glass making, those in the vicinity of Linden, Marengo County, for example. The Tertiary formation contains beds of fine sands, of which those in the vicinity of Gaston in Sumter County are representative; and in the territory covered by the Grand Gulf formation, there are extensive beds of all grades, in Washington, Mobile, Baldwin, Escambia, Covington, Geneva, Dale, Henry, and Houston Counties. The Lafayette formation, which mantles the entire Coastal Plain, is prevalently a sand and pebble formation. The sands usually are ferruginous, but in many places are suitable for building purposes.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 66-69; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of the United States*, 1888, pp. 520-521; *Ibid*, 1889-1890, p. 377; *Ibid*, 1902, p. 665-701; *Ibid*, 1914, pt. 2, pp. 819-891, with bibliography.

BULLOCK COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 5, 1866, but at the same session, February 8, 1867, its boundaries were rearranged. Its territory was taken from Barbour, Macon, Montgomery and Pike counties. The county contains 610 square miles, or 390,400 acres.

It was named in honor of Col. Edward C. Bullock, of Barbour County, colonel of the 18th Alabama Infantry Regiment, C. S. A., who died later in the War.

The act establishing the county named James T. Norman, Joel T. Crawford and Malachi Ivey as commissioners to hold an election for officers, and also to hold an election for the selection of a county seat. These elections were held in 1867, and Union Springs was chosen (q. v.).

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southeastern section of Alabama, south of Macon and Montgomery counties, bounded on the east by Russell and Barbour, on the south by Barbour and Pike, and on the west by Pike and Montgomery counties. Chunnennuggee Ridge divides the county into two parts. This ridge is an important physiographic feature, forming the watershed of three river systems. It also separates the two main topographic divisions of the county, that is, the "prairie region" or northern section, and the "sandy-lands region" to the south. North of the ridge is a belt of low hills and irregular ridges with a network of V-shaped valleys and wet weather streams. This is locally known as the "hill-prairie" country. The true prairie lies to the south, and its typical development from Union Springs northwestward to the Montgomery county line is one of low relief. The elevations along the Central of Georgia Railway vary from 260 to about 530 feet above sea level. High Ridge in the southwest section is apparently the highest point, and the place where Line Creek leaves the county is prob-

ably the lowest. The drainage is mainly through the several cracks forming the headwaters of the Conecuh and Pea rivers, and several bold streams flowing northward through Macon County into the Tallapoosa River. The headwaters of Cowikee Creek are also in this county. The first and second bottoms comprise soils of alluvial origin. Thirty-two soil types, representing 17 different series, with the miscellaneous classification meadow, are found in the county. These soils cover a wide range and are all capable of a widely diversified agriculture. The forest growth consists of longleaf pine and short leaf pine, spruce, hickory, the several species of oak, cedar, gum, maple, birch, willow, magnolia and dogwood. The mean annual temperature is about 65° F. The winters are mild, with occasional frosts, and snow flurries. The average annual precipitation is about 54 inches.

Aboriginal history.—While evidences of aboriginal occupancy are met with in a few instances, no positive locations of Indian towns can be made. Tchona nagl, an Upper Creek village, was located in the county, giving its name to Chunnennuggee Ridge, but location and other details are wanting. The territory of the county includes few large streams, and is in the extreme southern section of the Upper Creek territory. It was evidently not very thickly peopled. Mounds are found on the plantation of J. H. Fielder, 10 miles from Union Springs. Village sites are recorded near the Central of Georgia Railway, between Union Springs and Guerryton, and some on the road to Eufaula, but the latter is doubtless of Lower Creek affiliation.

Settlement and Later History.—The early history of the county is identified with that of the counties from which it was formed. Settlement followed the final Creek cession of 1832. An excellent citizenship filled its rich lands, coming from other states as well as from adjacent counties. Handsome homes were located on the plantations and in the nearby villages.

In January, 1837, the Creek Indians then being removed from the country, committed some depredations, which brought about an engagement between them and the whites, about three miles west of Midway, then in Barbour, but now in this county. One white man, Walter Patterson, was killed, and Judge W. R. Cowan lost his left arm. A few others were slightly wounded, and several horses were killed. General William Wellborn was in command. It is not known that any Indians were killed.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,726.
Color and nativity of farmers:
 Native white, 669.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 4,056.
 Number of farms, classified by size:
 Under 3 acres, 2.
 3 to 9 acres, 117.

10 to 19 acres, 242.
 20 to 49 acres, 2,617.
 50 to 99 acres, 1,163.
 100 to 174 acres, 358.
 175 to 259 acres, 106.
 260 to 499 acres, 86.
 500 to 999 acres, 27.
 1,000 acres and over, 8.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 390,400 acres.
 Land in farms, 297,384 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 220,247 acres.
 Woodland in farms, 48,327 acres.
 Other unimproved land in farms, 28,810 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,393,925.
 Land, \$3,287,789.
 Buildings, \$865,704.
 Implements and machinery, \$265,045.
 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$1,035,387.
 Average values:
 All property per farm, \$1,141.
 Land and buildings per farm, \$879.
 Land per acre, \$11.06.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 4,406.
 Domestic animals, \$1,009,680.
 Cattle: total, 15,428; value, \$212,800.
 Dairy cows only, 6,069.
 Horses: total, 1,686; value, \$163,775.
 Mules: total, 4,304; value, \$570,910.
 Asses and burros: total, 4; value, \$430.
 Swine: total, 18,327; value, \$60,364.
 Sheep: total, 368; value, \$1,143.
 Goats: total, 359; value, \$258.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 66,323; value, \$22,703.
 Bee colonies, 1,197; value, \$3,004.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 504.
 Per cent of all farms, 10.7.
 Land in farms, 79,117 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 42,712 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$1,079,927.
 Farms of owned land only, 458.
 Farms of owned and hired land, 46.
 Native white owners, 337.
 Foreign-born white, 1.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 166.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 4,210.
 Per cent of all farms, 89.1.
 Land in farms, 207,624 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 174,354 acres.
 Land and buildings, \$2,878,286.
 Share tenants, 1,362.
 Share-cash tenants, 134.
 Cash tenants, 2,634.
 Tenure not specified, 80.
 Native white tenants, 321.
 Foreign-born white, 0.
 Negro and other nonwhite, 3,889.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 12.
 Land in farms, 10,643 acres.
 Improved land in farms, 3,181 acres.
 Value of land and buildings, \$195,280.

Live Stock Products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk: Produced, 761,308; sold, 8,540 gallons.
 Cream sold, 0 gallons.
 Butter fat sold, 0 pounds.
 Butter: Produced, 247,445; sold, 26,755 pounds.
 Cheese: Produced, 0; sold, 0 pounds.
 Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$56,247.
 Sale of dairy products, \$9,264.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry: Number raised, 162,547; sold, 31,470.
 Eggs: Produced, 212,240; sold, 51,602 dozens.
 Poultry and eggs produced, \$74,138.
 Sale of Poultry and eggs, \$17,766.

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, 12,929 pounds.
 Wax produced, 284 pounds.
 Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,409.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 208.
 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 0.
 Wool and mohair produced, \$167.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 147.
 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 2,708.
 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 91.
 Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 6,826.
 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 137.
 Sale of animals, \$40,360.
 Value of animals slaughtered, \$68,568.

Value of All Crops.

Totals, \$2,280,643.
 Cereals, \$350,898.
 Other grains and seeds, \$25,931.
 Hay and forage, \$15,542.
 Vegetables, \$100,419.
 Fruits and nuts, \$38,598.
 All other crops, \$1,749,255.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 57,336 acres; 394,834 bushels.
 Corn, 53,364 acres; 343,960 bushels.
 Oats, 3,971 acres; 50,864 bushels.
 Wheat, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Rye, 1 acre; 10 bushels.
 Kafir corn and milo maize, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Rice, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 2,108 acres; 13,401 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Peanuts, 622 acres; 10,434 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 1,001 acres; 1,185 tons.

All tame or cultivated grasses, 695 acres; 856 tons.
 Wild, salt, or prairie grasses, 220 acres; 256 tons.
 Grains cut green, 70 acres; 51 tons.
 Coarse forage, 16 acres; 28 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 25 acres; 1,261 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,022 acres; 64,535 bushels.
 All other vegetables, 1,128 acres.
 Tobacco, 50 acres; 107,509 pounds.
 Cotton, 107,099 acres; 21,446 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 627 acres; 5,211 tons.
 Sirup made, 56,979 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 124 acres; 736 tons.
 Sirup made, 7,327 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 194,128 trees; 25,585 bushels.
 Apples, 4,163 trees; 1,200 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 187,548 trees; 23,259 bushels.
 Pears, 773 trees; 753 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 1,535 trees; 323 bushels.
 Cherries, 14 trees; 0 bushels.
 Quinces, 1 tree; 0 bushels.
 Grapes, 111 vines; 2,250 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,708 trees.
 Figs, 597 trees; 14,271 pounds.
 Oranges, 0 trees; — boxes.
 Small fruits: total, 1 acre; 482 quarts.
 Strawberries, 1 acre; 432 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 2,899 trees; 16,536 pounds.
 Pecans, 2,878 trees; 16,436 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,829.
 Cash expended, \$121,259.
 Rent and board furnished, \$43,462.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 2,427.
 Amount expended, \$122,746.
 Feed—Farms reporting, 1,384.
 Amount expended, \$57,774.
 Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$5,874.

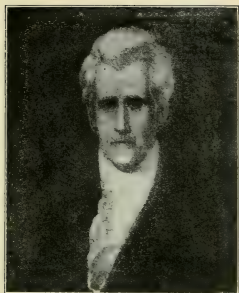
Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 459.
 Value of domestic animals, \$71,633.
 Cattle: total, 1,067; value, \$18,003.
 Number of dairy cows, 438.
 Horses: total, 273; value, \$39,169.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 78; value, \$12,230.
 Swine: total, 485; value, \$2,216.
 Sheep and goats: total, 15; value, \$15.

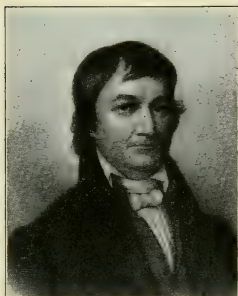
Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1870	7223	17251	24474
1880	6944	22119	29063
1890	6055	21005	27063
1900	5846	26097	31944
1910	4833	25362	30196

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to December 31, 1916, from U. S. Official Postal



GEN. ANDREW JACKSON
Commanding volunteer forces in Creek In-
dian War of 1813



COL. JOHN COFFEE
Chief of Staff of Gen. Jackson

Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Fitzpatrick—2	Peachburg
Guerryton	Perote—3
Iverness—2	Suspension
James—2	Thompson—1
Midway—1	Three Notch—2
Metcall Station	Union Springs (ch)—3
Omega	

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1867—William H. Black.
 1875—Richard H. Powell, Dr. George W. Delbridge.
 1901—D. S. Bethune, James D. Norman.

Senators.—

- 1868—B. F. Royal.
 1871-2—B. F. Royal.
 1872-3—B. F. Royal.
 1873—B. F. Royal.
 1874-5—B. F. Royal.
 1875-6—B. F. Royal.
 1876-7—I. A. Wilson.
 1878-9—I. A. Wilson.
 1880-1—J. T. Norman.
 1882-3—J. T. Norman.
 1884-5—J. T. Norman.
 1886-7—E. H. Cabaniss.
 1888-9—C. W. Rumph.
 1890-1—J. H. Reynolds.
 1892-3—J. H. Reynolds.
 1894-5—I. F. Culver.
 1896-7—D. S. Bethune.
 1898-9—C. W. Thompson.
 1899 (Spec.)—C. W. Thompson.
 1900-01—C. W. Thompson.
 1902—Thomas Sidney Frazer.
 1907—H. P. Merritt.
 1907 (Spec.)—H. P. Merritt.
 1909 (Spec.)—H. P. Merritt.
 1911—T. S. Frazer.
 1915—O. S. Lewis.
 1919—S. C. Cowan.

Representatives.—

- 1868—D. H. Hill; D. A. McCall (to succeed Hill).
 1869-70—D. H. Hill; D. A. McCall.
 1870-1—George M. Drake; Lawrence Speed.
 1871-2—George M. Drake; D. A. McCall; L. S. Speed.
 1872-3—C. H. Davis; Perry Matthews; L. S. Speed.
 1873—C. H. Davis; Perry Matthews; L. S. Speed.
 1874-5—G. W. Allen; P. Matthews; C. Smith.
 1875-6—G. W. Allen; P. Matthews; C. Smith.
 1876-7—Grove Caldwell; G. D. Rodgers.
 1878-9—G. Caldwell; I. F. Culver.
 1880-1—J. T. Armstrong; R. H. Powell.
 1882-3—J. F. Armstrong; R. H. Powell.
 1884-5—J. H. Reynolds; W. C. Jordan.
 1886-7—S. T. Frazer; J. H. Reynolds.
 1888-9—N. B. Powell; George Stowers.
 1890-1—N. B. Powell; W. C. Huffman.
 1892-3—L. J. Biggers; N. N. Cox.
 1894-5—George Williams; Chas. L. Jinks.

- 1896-7—J. T. Flewellen; Geo. Harris.
 1898-9—J. T. Flewellen; George Jones.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. T. Flewellen; George Jones.
 1900-01—M. M. Baldwin; N. P. Powell.
 1903—John Knox Franklin; Norbonne Berkley Powell.
 1907—N. B. Powell; S. P. Rainer.
 1907 (Spec.)—N. B. Powell; S. P. Rainer.
 1909 (Spec.)—N. B. Powell; S. P. Rainer.
 1911—J. E. Jenkins; M. E. Pruett.
 1915—J. M. Ellis; P. W. Carlisle.
 1919—J. M. Ellis; N. Lewis, Jr.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, pp. 65-68; 363-364; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 143; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 271; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 184; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 184; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 79; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1915), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 44; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Abstract of the 13th Census*, with supplement for Alabama (1913).

BURGESS' TOWN. The name of two former Lower Creek towns presumably so called for one Burgess, a white trader who was assigned to Yufala, located in the northern part of the present Barbour County. The location of these towns is uncertain but is assumed to be in the vicinity. Burgess was a considerable trader, and had a number of slaves.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, *Misc. Coll. Ala. Hist. Soc.* (1901), vol. 1, p. 394.

BURNT CORN CREEK. A creek in Escambia County, tributary to the Conecuh River. The name is derived from a "large spring, which bursts from beneath the hill below the village" of the same name. The spring is situated on the old Pensacola trail, and was a noted camping round during early Indian times. Near the spring, also known as Burnt Corn, in the early years of the nineteenth century, lived the noted Creek Indian half-breed, James Cornells. He is authority for the statement that the name was given because of the finding of a pile of charred or burned corn at the spring, left there by a sick Indian. Many of the hostile Creek Indians wounded at Fort Mims died at Burnt Corn Spring. Near the crossing of the creek and the old Pensacola trail, July 27, 1813, the Burnt Corn Fight, the first engagement of the Creek Indian War of 1813-14, took place.

REFERENCES.—Riley, *History of Conecuh County* (1881), pp. 62-63; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 539.

BURNT CORN FIGHT. The first engagement between the pioneer settlers in the southern part of what is now Alabama, and the hostile Creek Indians, during the Creek

Indian War of 1813-14. It occurred July 27, 1813, near Burnt Corn Creek, in the northern part of the present Escambia County.

In the early summer of 1813, large numbers of disaffected Creeks assembled at the Holy Ground on the Alabama River. In July, about 300 warriors left the place, under the command of Peter McQueen, Jim Boy, and Josiah Francis, for Pensacola. There they expected to secure ammunition for the impending war. On the way some hostile acts were committed. It was subsequently learned, through spies, that they had procured 300 pounds of powder and a quantity of lead from Gov. Manique.

On information reaching the Tombigbee settlements, Col. James Caller, senior militia officer of Washington County, at once organized an expedition to intercept the Creeks on their return to the nation. At the head of three small companies, Col. Caller crossed the Tombigbee, July 25, and on his march across Clarke County and beyond the Alabama, he received reinforcements, so that finally his entire command numbered about 180 men, composed of white men, half-breeds, and friendly Indians. On the night of July 26, he camped near the present Bellville, and the next morning took the line of march down the Pensacola trail.

REFERENCES.—Meek, *Romantic passages in southwestern history* (1857), pp. 244-246; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 521-525; Claiborne, *Life and times of Sam Dale* (1860), pp. 70-82; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War* (1895), pp. 125-142; *Alabama Historical Reporter*, June, 1880; Riley, *Conecuh County*, (1881), p. 16.

BURRELL NORMAL SCHOOL. A private school for the education of negro boys and girls, located at Florence, and under the patronage of the American Missionary Association (Congregational.) This school was first opened at Selma, under the name of Burrell Academy. About 1900 its buildings were destroyed by fire; and in 1904 it was located at Florence. The school building is a two-story brick structure. Primary, intermediate, high school and normal departments are maintained, and courses in manual and industrial training, music and art, are offered. On September 30, 1916, its report to the State superintendent of education showed building and site, valued at \$8,500; equipment, \$1,500; 9 teachers; 226 pupils; and a total support of \$3,644.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*; Mrs. Benj. F. Cox, *First impressions of Burrell* (1904).

BURR'S ARREST. Aaron Burr, then a fugitive from the courts of the Mississippi territory, on February 19, 1807, at 9 o'clock a. m., was arrested in Washington County, in what is now Alabama. In the latter part of 1806, on a Western expedition, he made his appearance in Kentucky. He was arrested at Lexington, but was later discharged. Going down the Mississippi, he and party were met by Col. F. L. Claiborne a few miles above Natchez, and again taken into custody. He

made bond for his appearance in the superior court. When his trial came on he demanded a release, but his application was overruled by the judges. The following morning he was not present. Gov. Robert Williams of the Mississippi territory offered a reward of \$2,000 for his capture. As later developed, he had set out overland for the Tombigbee and Tensaw settlements. It appears that in Natchez, soon after his arrest, he met Col. John Hinson, who resided on the Tombigbee, and who had invited him to his home in the event he should ever travel in that section.

In his flight, Burr was accompanied by Chester Ashley as a guide. His dress "consisted of coarse pantaloons, made of homespun of a copperas dye, and a roundabout of inferior drab cloth, while his hat was a flapping, wide-brimmed beaver, which had in times past been white, but now presented a variety of dingy colors." On the evening of February 18 he and the guide reached old Wakefield, then the county seat of Washington County. In the cabin at which they inquired for directions, were Nicholas Perkins, a lawyer, and Thomas Malone, clerk of the court, engaged in a game of backgammon. The travelers inquired for the home of Major Hinson. The direction was given, but the unusual appearance of one of them excited the suspicion of Perkins. Arousing Theodore Brightwell, the sheriff, he and Perkins set out in pursuit. They reached the home of Col. Hinson soon after the arrival of the other party. Convinced that one of the travelers was none other than Burr, Perkins quietly left the house, and hastened down the river to Fort Stoddert, where he arrived just before sunrise. Advising with the then Capt. Edward P. Gaines, the latter sent a sergeant and three soldiers to make the arrest. Perkins and the soldiers met Burr on his way to Pensacola. After a parley the latter was arrested, and at once carried to Fort Stoddert. He was detained there about two weeks, and fascinated all by his agreeable manners and address. About March 5, Capt. Gaines placed Burr in charge of a picked guard, and sent him overland to Richmond to be tried for treason. The guard consisted of Nicholas Perkins, Thomas Malone, Henry B. Slade, John Mills, John Jay Henry, Samuel McCormack and John Mertes. A copy of the pledge, dated February 23, 1807, taken by these men to safely conduct the distinguished prisoner to the point of destination, together with a number of other papers left by Perkins, are preserved in the Tennessee Historical Society at Nashville. Leaving Fort Stoddert by boat the party went up the river to the boat yard, where they took horses. Their route lay along the line of the old Federal road. The difficulties of travel were many. It was a rainy season, and the party experienced great inconvenience, not only because of constant downpour, but also from swollen streams. Hundreds of Indians were encountered along the way. The prisoner conducted himself with great composure, and during the whole of the journey it is said that he never complained of sickness or fa-

tigue. The party left Alabama at the Chatahoochee, near what later became Fort Mitchell. At Richmond Burr was confined until his trial. On being arraigned for treason he was acquitted. He was then placed on trial for a misdemeanor, and again acquitted.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900) pp. 488-502; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 333-334, 573; Parton, *Life and Times of Aaron Burr* (1882), vol. 2, pp. 93-106; *American Historical Magazine*, Nashville, Tenn., 1896, vol. 1, pp. 140-153; *Gulf States Historical Magazine*, 1903-04, vol. 2, pp. 372-380; Southern History Association, *Publications*, 1899, vol. 3, pp. 176, 265; and Ravesties, *Scenes and Settlers of Alabama* (1886), p. 31.

BUSINESS COLLEGES. See Commercial Education.

BUTLER. County seat of Choctaw County, on Warlock Creek, near the central part of the county, about 8 miles east of West Butler, the nearest railroad shipping-point, and about 7 miles west of the Tombigbee River. Population: 1870—200; 1880—200; 1910—200. The same act of the legislature of 1847-48 that erected Choctaw County, provided for the choosing of the county seat and the locating of the courthouse. Butler was chosen and named in honor of Col. Pierce Butler, of South Carolina, killed during the Mexican War. The Choctaw Bank (State) is located in the town, and the Choctaw Advocate, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1890, is published there. Its principal industries are a gristmill, a cotton gin, a cotton warehouse, and general stores. Its churches are the Baptist, and the Methodist Episcopal, South. Among the early settlers were the Houston, Gilmer, and Moody families.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 277; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 171; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 182; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 243; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

BUTLER COUNTY. Created by the first session of the state legislature, December 13, 1819. Its territory was taken from Monroe and Conecuh counties, but was originally a part of the Creek Indian lands, ceded August 9, 1814. On the formation of Covington County, December 18, 1821, and Crenshaw, November 24, 1866, its area was reduced on the east. The county contains 763 square miles, or 488,320 acres.

The name of the county as originally proposed and which was reported in the bill, was Fairfield, probably so given because of the large number of settlers, who had come from the upper portion of South Carolina. However, on final passage the name Butler was adopted, in honor of the brave and adventurous Capt. William Butler, a soldier in the Indian Wars of 1813-14. He was one of the early settlers in the county, but soon after his arrival he was killed by Creek Indians, and his body horribly mutilated, March 20, 1818.

The act creating the county named Micajah Wade, John Carter, Sr., George Harrison, Hilary Herbert and Taliaferro Livingston as commissioners, "to fix on a suitable place for the seat of justice," with power to purchase "not exceeding a fourth section of land" for the site chosen, and to erect a court house and jail. Acting under the authority of this act the commissioners named Fort Dale as the temporary seat of justice, pending a permanent location. There the first court in the county was held, Judge Anderson Crenshaw presiding. The next session of the legislature, December 7, 1820, authorized the commissioners to lay off the land they had secured, and to sell the lots. A subsequent act of December 15, 1821, appointed Ward Taylor and Isaac Cook commissioners in place of Carter and Livingston, "who have declined acting."

Nine days later another act was passed, providing "that Buttsville shall be, and the same is hereby made the permanent seat of justice in and for the county of Butler," and authorizing an "extra tax" levy of one-half the state tax for the building of a court-house and jail. The town of Buttsville had been settled by enterprising South Carolinians in 1819, and named in honor of Capt. Samuel Butts, a patriotic Georgian, who was killed at the battle of Calebene, January 27, 1814. The legislature, in response to the appeal of the South Carolinians changed the name to Greenville, December 28, 1822. On May 22, preceding, the town had been laid out, lots sold, and a frame court house erected. It was burned in 1852, and all county records lost, but it was at once rebuilt. In 1871 it was replaced by a brick building.

The first election precincts were fixed at "Fort Dale, or the most convenient house thereto," and at the house of Jesse Womack, December 13, 1819; at the house of Hartwell Elder, December 7, 1820; at Buttsville (Greenville) December 15, 1820, and on the same date that at Fort Dale was discontinued.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southcentral section of the state, about midway between the eastern and western boundaries. On its north are Lowndes and Wilcox, on the east Crenshaw, on the south Covington and Conecuh, and on the west Conecuh, Monroe and Wilcox counties. Its surface is quite varied, with a hilly or rolling topography. Limited areas of level land are however frequently found on the high plateaus and on the lowlands along the streams. Its irregular and broken topography are to be ascribed not so much to the presence of old established hills as to the occurrence of many deep gulleys, which the streams have eroded through the otherwise level plain. A ridge extends across the county in a southwesterly direction dividing it into two unequal parts. North of the ridge lies the northwestern section of the county, whose streams flow into the Alabama River. The larger part lies to the southeast. The drainage of this area goes into rivers draining into Pensacola Bay. Between Wolf and Cedar creeks is another

ridge 10 miles or more in length, of rough and rugged topography, ranging from 100 to 200 feet above the adjacent bottoms. The streams in the northwestern section of the county are Cedar, Wolf, Breastwork, and Pine Barren creeks. Those to the east and south of the ridge are Sepulga River, and Pigeon, Persimmon, Three Runs, Mill, Hall, Rocky, Panther, Duck, and Long creeks.

Butler County is situated in the Coastal Plain. Its soils are varied. These are derived from the weathering or reworking of marine deposits, and broadly speaking consist of upland or sedimentary soils, and the lowland or alluvial soils. Geologically the formation of the soils dates from the Cretaceous, the Tertiary and the present. Most of the alluvial soils are found in the southern half of the county. The county has 16 distinct soil types, all of which are common to the other states of the Gulf coast. Practically all are productive, and respond well to good cultivation and fertilization. The products of the county are noted in detail in the statistics below. Special note in addition is to be made of the growth of the trucking industry. Fruits, vegetables, grasses for pasture, berries, melons, and a high grade of Cuban filler tobacco are all profitably grown. Stock raising is also profitable.

The forest growth consists of longleaf and shortleaf pine, oak, ash, sour and sweet gum, hickory, cedar, poplar, with some chestnut. Its climate is mild and temperate. The summers are long, but the heat is tempered by cool Gulf breezes, and the winters are short, with only exceptional cases of long periods of cold. The mean temperature of the county for June, July and August is approximately 80° F., and for December, January and February about 40° F. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 52.40 inches, with a good distribution throughout the year.

Aboriginal History.—Mounds are to be found in different localities in the county. In almost all cases they are on the creeks and low places. Among these are: one on Cedar Creek below Sixteenth bridge; one above Steen's Ford near the old Creampot Springs; one on Cedar Creek; two on Long Creek in the Bennett settlement; two on Pigeon Creek, on Lovet B. Wilson's plantation; several on the banks of Persimmon Creek; and one on the farm of H. C. Smith one-fourth mile from the southeast corner of the county. Cultivation has reduced them practically to the level of the surrounding ground. In these mounds bones and personal belongings have been found, indicating their use as burial mounds.

Settlement and Later History.—The earliest settlers entered the county by way of the Federal Road. The first settler was James K. Benson, who built a house in Pine Flat in 1815. Very soon William Oglesby and John Dickerson settled with their families on the Federal Road, about three miles below where Fort Dale was afterwards erected. In the fall of 1816 Thomas Hill and his two sons, Reuben and Josiah Hill, Warren A. Thompson, Captain John H. Watts, and Benjamin

Hill, and his son Isaac Hill, came from Georgia. These families brought their live stock, wagons, household effects, farming tools, with provisions to last for a year, and settled in the dense forests of Pine Flat. In the fall and winter of 1817, many other emigrants arrived, some settling near Fort Dale, others on the headwaters of Cedar Creek. Among these settlers were the families of Thomas Gary, Colonel H. T. Perry, James D. K. Garrett, and Andrew Jones. John Murphy and Alpheus Carter settled at Butler Springs. Emigration was checked by the Indian disturbances in the early spring of 1818. When these troubles came to an end in the following October, there was a great increase of emigration to Southwest Alabama. In the closing months of 1818, and early in 1819, there came to the county the Dunklin, Herbert, Bolling, Graydon, Judge, Farmer, Hutchinson, Burnett, Pickens, Smith, Caldwell, Cook, Waters, Jones, Dulaney, Deming, and Black families. Many settled near where Greenville was later to be located. Soon afterward there followed the families of Carter, Arrington, Peavy, Donaldson, Jones, Manning, Livingston, Crenshaw, Womack and others, who made homes for themselves in different parts of the county. Among some of the early settlers that came prior to or in the years immediately after 1821, were James F. Barganier, Aaron Butler, William Porterfield, David Elder, Webster Gilbert, and John Bolling.

There were no mills and gins in the county for several years after its first settlement. Corn was ground in a hand mill, or pounded into meal in a wooden mortar. Only enough cotton was raised for domestic purposes, and the seeds were separated from the lint by picking with the fingers. But the demand for mills and gins after some years brought about their erection.

In 1818 the county was the scene of troubles with refractory Creek Indians. On March 13 of that year they cruelly massacred William Oglesby, his four children, and Mrs. Elias Stroud.

On March 20, 1818, another cruel massacre took place. Capt. William Butler located in the county in 1817. Shortly afterwards the Indians began to create disturbances by attacking the settlers, driving off stock, and in other ways making themselves a menace. Rude defenses had been erected, all in the northwestern section of the county, known as Fort Bibb, Fort Gary and Fort Dale. On the day referred to, a week after the Oglesby massacre, William P. Gardner, Daniel Shaw and John Hinson, in company with Capt. William Butler and Capt. James Saffold, set out from Fort Bibb to carry an important message to Fort Dale. They were well armed. They took the trail along Pine Barren Creek. About 4 miles away they were fired upon by a band of Indians under Savannah Jack. Gardner and Shaw were immediately killed. Butler and Hinson were wounded and thrown from their horses, but the latter regained his seat and hurried back to the fort. A detachment was sent out the

next day by Col. Sam Dale. The dead had been horribly mutilated.

Later in the spring the Indians stole several horses and cattle from the vicinity of Fort Bibb. They were pursued. William Cogburn of the militia was killed. Because of fear of Indian attacks, the people remained in or near the forts during the greater part of 1818. During the fall of that year the Indians had either withdrawn or been driven from the region, and the families returned to their homes.

Agricultural Statistics.—From U. S. Census, 1910:

Farms and Farmers.

Number of all farms, 4,211.
Color and nativity of farmers:
Native white, 2,177.
Foreign-born white, 9.
Negro and other non-white, 2,034.
Number of farms, classified by size:
Under 3 acres, 1.
3 to 9 acres, 109.
10 to 19 acres, 401.
20 to 49 acres, 1,705.
50 to 99 acres, 883.
100 to 174 acres, 580.
175 to 259 acres, 204.
260 to 499 acres, 135.
500 to 999 acres, 34.
1,000 acres and over, 18.

Land and Farm Area.

Approximate land area, 488,320 acres.
Land in farms, 338,358 acres.
Improved land in farms, 153,356 acres.
Woodland in farms, 162,230 acres.
Other unimproved land in farms, 22,772 acres.

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property, \$5,512,675.
Land, \$3,101,793.
Buildings, \$1,244,185.
Implements and machinery, \$222,872.
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, \$943,825.

Average values:

All property per farm, \$1,309.
Land and buildings per farm, \$1,032.
Land per acre, \$9.17.

Domestic Animals (Farms and Ranges).

Farms reporting domestic animals, 3,921.
Domestic animals, \$914,667.
Cattle: total, 13,536; value, \$177,751.
Dairy cows only, 5,556.
Horses: total, 1,602; value, \$167,968.
Mules: total, 3,685; value, \$486,448.
Asses and burros: total, 7; value, \$1,470.
Swine: total, 27,020; value, \$77,610.
Sheep: total, 1,663; value, \$2,547.
Goats: total, 1,125; value, \$875.

Poultry and Bees.

All poultry, 76,342; value, \$25,073.
Bee colonies, 3,301; value, \$4,085.

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms, 1,659.
Per cent of all farms, 39.4.

Land in farms, 216,703 acres.
Improved land in farms, 73,648 acres.
Land and buildings, \$2,668,812.
Farms of owned land only, 1,465.
Farms of owned and hired land, 194.
Native white owners, 1,283.
Foreign-born white, 0.
Negro and other nonwhite, 376.

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms, 2,550.
Per cent of all farms, 60.6.
Land in farms, 121,345 acres.
Improved land in farms, 79,508 acres.
Land and buildings, \$1,668,891.
Share tenants, 970.
Share-cash tenants, 66.
Cash tenants, 1,484.
Tenure not specified, 30.
Native white tenants, 892.
Foreign-born white, 0.
Negro and other nonwhite, 1,658.

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms, 2.
Land in farms, 310 acres.
Improved land in farms, 200 acres.
Value of land and buildings, \$8,275.

Live Stock Products.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk: Produced, 1,057,581; sold, 2,927 gallons.
Cream sold, 0 gallons.
Butter fat sold, 0 pounds.
Butter: Produced, 350,602; sold, 19,133 pounds.
Cheese: Produced, 0; sold, 0 pounds.
Dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, \$71,828.
Sale of dairy products, \$4,302.

POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Poultry: Number raised, 153,406; sold, 28,085.
Eggs: Produced, 257,517; sold, 65,608 dozens.
Poultry and eggs produced, \$77,908.
Sale of poultry and eggs, \$17,640.

HONEY AND WAX.

Honey produced, 18,371 pounds.
Wax produced, 958 pounds.
Value of honey and wax produced, \$1,977.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

Wool, fleeces shorn, 1,217.
Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, 0.
Wool and mohair produced, \$854.

Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered.

Calves—Sold or slaughtered, 206.
Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered, 3,092.
Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold, 109.
Swine—Sold or slaughtered, 12,097.
Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered, 233.
Sale of animals, \$35,435.
Value of animals slaughtered, \$114,550.

Value of All Crops.

Totals, \$2,427,182.
 Cereals, \$427,636.
 Other grains and seeds, \$53,638.
 Hay and forage, \$36,399.
 Vegetables, \$151,973.
 Fruits and nuts, \$18,795.
 All other crops, \$1,738,741.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Cereals: total, 46,142 acres; 466,793 bushels.
 Corn, 40,718 acres; 394,986 bushels.
 Oats, 5,424 acres; 71,807 bushels.
 Wheat, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Rye, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Kafr corn and milo maize, 0 acres; — bushels.

Rice, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Other grains:
 Dry peas, 1,454 acres; 11,253 bushels.
 Dry edible beans, 0 acres; — bushels.
 Peanuts, 2,173 acres; 35,262 bushels.
 Hay and forage: total, 2,224; 3,031 tons.
 All tame or cultivated grasses, 750 acres; 1,079 tons.
 Wild, salt, or prairie grasses, 257 acres; 248 tons.
 Grains cut green, 1,175 acres; 1,480 tons.
 Coarse forage, 42 acres; 224 tons.

Special crops:

Potatoes, 156 acres, 11,037 bushels
 Sweet potatoes and yams, 1,148 acres; 86,378 bushels.
 All other vegetables, 1,029 acres.
 Tobacco, 0 acres; 220 pounds.
 Cotton, 69,529 acres; 20,638 bales.
 Cane—sugar, 747 acres; 7,194 tons.
 Sirup made, 98,463 gallons.
 Cane—sorghum, 60 acres; 501 tons.
 Sirup made, 4,575 gallons.

Fruits and Nuts.

Orchard fruits: total, 38,135 trees; 15,187 bushels.
 Apples, 7,290 trees; 3,541 bushels.
 Peaches and nectarines, 26,357 trees; 8,364 bushels.
 Pears, 3,310 trees; 2,690 bushels.
 Plums and prunes, 932 trees; 447 bushels.
 Cherries, 25 trees; 2 bushels.
 Quinces, 127 trees; 23 bushels.
 Grapes, 342 vines; 9,500 pounds.
 Tropical fruits: total, 1,757 trees.
 Figs, 1,737 trees; 48,601 pounds.
 Oranges, 0 trees; — boxes.
 Small fruits: total, 19 acres; 21,188 quarts.

Strawberries, 17 acres; 19,050 quarts.
 Nuts: total, 2,154 trees; 9,486 pounds.
 Pecans, 2,109 trees; 8,736 pounds.

Labor, Fertilizer and Feed.

Labor—Farms reporting, 1,668.
 Cash expended, \$122,042.
 Rent and board furnished, \$19,238.
 Fertilizer—Farms reporting, 3,333.
 Amount expended, \$221,863.

Feed—Farms reporting, 1,465.

Amount expended, \$63,675.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops, \$8,083.

Domestic Animals Not on Farms.

Inclosures reporting domestic animals, 566.
 Value of domestic animals, \$65,816.
 Cattle: total, 872; value, \$21,123.
 Number of dairy cows, 488.
 Horses: total, 224; value, \$31,186.
 Mules and asses and burros: total, 74; value, \$10,375.
 Swine: total, 694; value, \$2,011.
 Sheep and goats: total, 40; value, \$121.

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	835	570	1405
1830	3904	1746	5650
1840	6192	2493	8685
1850	7162	3674	10836
1860	11260	6862	18122
1870	8590	6391	14981
1880	10684	8965	19649
1890	11326	10315	21641
1900	12514	13246	25761
1910	13654	15373	29030

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to December 31, 1916, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Bolling	Greenville (ch)—6
Butler Springs—2	McKenzie—2
Chapman	Monterey—1
Forest Home—1	Mussel
Garland—2	Oakey Streak—1
Georgiana—6	Pigeon Creek—1
Glasgow	Searcy

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—S. J. Bolling, John McPherson.
 1865—Walter H. Crenshaw, M. C. Lane.
 1867—Samuel S. Gardner.
 1875—John Gamble, Samuel J. Bolling.
 1901—J. Lee Long.

Senators.—

1822-3—John Dandridge Bibb.
 1825-6—William Jones.
 1828-9—John Watkins.
 1830-1—William Hemphill.
 1833-4—William Hemphill.
 1836-7—Samuel W. Oliver.
 1837-8—H. Lee Henderson.
 1839-40—Joseph W. Townsend.
 1840-1—Jesse Womack.
 1842-3—Asa Arrington.
 1845-6—Archibald Gilchrist.
 1847-8—Thomas J. Judge.
 1851-2—Walter H. Crenshaw.
 1855-6—F. C. Webb.
 1857-8—Thomas J. Burnett.
 1861-2—Edmund Harrison.
 1865-6—Walter H. Crenshaw.
 1868—William Miller, Jr.
 1871-2—William Miller, Jr.
 1872-3—William Miller, Jr.
 1873—William Miller, Jr.

1874-5—E. W. Martin.
 1875-6—E. W. Martin.
 1876-7—J. H. Dunklin.
 1878-9—David Buel.
 1880-1—G. R. Farnham.
 1882-3—G. R. Farnham.
 1884-5—J. K. Henry.
 1886-7—J. C. Richardson.
 1888-9—Nicholas Stallworth.
 1890-1—Nicholas Stallworth.
 1892-3—R. E. Steiner.
 1894-5—P. M. Bruner.
 1896-7—A. W. Deans (of Covington).
 1898-9—A. W. Deans.
 1899 (Spec.)—A. W. Deans.
 1900-01—D. M. Powell.
 1903—Dempsey Monroe Powell.
 1907—C. E. Reid.
 1907 (Spec.)—C. E. Reid.
 1909 (Spec.)—C. E. Reid.
 1911—W. C. Crumpton.
 1915—C. F. Winkler.
 1919—J. Morgan Prestwood.

Representatives.—

1825-6—Nathaniel Cook.
 1826-7—Andrew T. Perry.
 1827-8—Nathaniel Cook.
 1828-9—Nathaniel Cook.
 1829-30—Nathaniel Cook.
 1830-1—Nathaniel Cook.
 1831-2—Nathaniel Cook.
 1832 (Called)—Nathaniel Cook.
 1832-3—Nathaniel Cook.
 1833-4—Edward Bowen.
 1834-5—Edward Bowen; Herndon Lee Henderson.
 1835-6—John W. Womack; Herndon Lee Henderson.
 1836-7—Henry T. Jones; Herndon Lee Henderson.
 1837 (Called)—Henry T. Jones; Herndon Lee Henderson.
 1837-8—Henry T. Jones; Herndon Lee Henderson.
 1838-9—Henry T. Jones; Walter H. Crenshaw.
 1839-40—Jesse Womack; James W. Wade.
 1840-1—Edward Bowen; Walter H. Crenshaw.
 1841 (Called)—Edward Bowen; Walter H. Crenshaw.
 1841-2—Joseph Rhodes; Walter H. Crenshaw.
 1842-3—Thomas Hill Watts; H. L. Henderson.
 1843-4—William H. Trawick; W. D. K. Taylor.
 1844-5—Thomas Hill Watts; Joseph Rhodes.
 1845-6—Thomas Hill Watts; W. D. K. Taylor.
 1847-8—Brockman W. Henderson; Walter H. Crenshaw.
 1849-50—Edward Bowen; John S. McMullen.
 1851-2—B. W. Henderson; J. S. McMullen.
 1853-4—Thomas J. Burnett; James R. Yell.
 1855-6—R. R. Wright; J. S. McMullen.

1857-8—Samuel Adams; A. B. Scarborough.
 1859-60—Samuel Adams; M. C. Lane.
 1861 (1st called)—Samuel Adams; M. C. Lane.
 1861 (2d called)—Walter H. Crenshaw; Thomas J. Burnett.
 1861-2—Walter H. Crenshaw; Thomas J. Burnett.
 1862 (Called)—Walter H. Crenshaw; Thomas J. Burnett.
 1862-3—Walter H. Crenshaw; Thomas J. Burnett.
 1863 (Called)—Walter H. Crenshaw; S. F. Gafford.
 1863-4—Walter H. Crenshaw; S. F. Gafford.
 1864 (Called)—Walter H. Crenshaw; S. F. Gafford.
 1864-5—Walter H. Crenshaw; S. F. Gafford.
 1865-6—Thomas C. Crenshaw; S. F. Gafford.
 1866-7—Thomas C. Crenshaw; S. F. Gafford.
 1868—John A. Hart.
 1869-70—John A. Hart.
 1870-1—J. L. Powell.
 1871-2—J. L. Powell.
 1872-3—N. V. Clopton.
 1873—N. V. Clopton.
 1874-5—J. F. Tate.
 1875-6—J. F. Tate.
 1876-7—John Gilchrist; C. Wall.
 1878-9—R. S. Hughes; T. A. McCane.
 1880-1—B. Wimberly; N. Wright.
 1882-3—D. G. Dunklin.
 1884-5—T. J. Judge.
 1886-7—R. F. Steiner.
 1888-9—T. C. King.
 1890-1—L. J. Harrell.
 1892-3—John A. Smith.
 1894-5—John A. Smith.
 1896-7—F. B. Lloyd.
 1898-9—J. E. Cheatham.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. E. Cheatham.
 1900-01—T. H. Crenshaw.
 1903—Rev. George Washington Lee; Henry Bascom Pilley.
 1907—W. J. Jones; J. Lee Long.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. J. Jones; J. Lee Long.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. J. Jones; J. Lee Long.
 1911—W. J. Nicholson; J. Lee Long (resigned).
 1915—H. A. Thompson; G. S. Lazenby.
 1919—W. I. Lee; J. Lee Long.
 REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 145; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 272; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 219; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 225; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 80; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1909), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 44; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama* parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Abstract*

of the 13th Census, with supplement for Alabama (1913); J. B. Little, *History of Butler County, Ala.* (1885), with map; and Rev. C. E. Crenshaw, "Indian massacres in Butler County in 1818," in *Ala. Hist. Society. Transactions*, 1899-1903, vol. 4, pp. 99-101; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 618-620.

BUTTAHATCHEE RIVER. A large creek, tributary to the Tombigbee River (q. v.), having its source in Marion County and flowing southwestwardly, through Marion and the northern extremity of Lamar County, to its junction with the Tombigbee, about 20 miles above Columbus, Miss. It is not classed as a navigable stream. No surveys nor appropriations for its improvement have been made by the United States Government.

In December, 1820, the Alabama Legislature passed an act authorizing Anthony Winston, William Wilson, Jesse VanHoose, James Davis, Robert Gillespie, Isaac Anderson, James Moore, William Metcalf, Jabez Fitzgerald, Lemuel Bean, J. S. Fulton, Richard Ellis, and John D. Terrell, to raise by lottery a sum not exceeding \$30,000, to be appropriated exclusively to the improvement of the navigation of the Buttahatchee River. The act provided that "within a convenient and reasonable time after the lottery shall have been drawn," the work of improving the river should be let by contract to the lowest bidder. What work was done if anything, under this authority is not known.

REFERENCE.—*Acts*, 1820, pp. 34-35.

CAANTAKALAMOO. A branch of a lagoon on the lower Tombigbee, as shown by the map accompanying Bernard Romans' Florida. The word is Choctaw, and correctly rendered is Kantak al almo, but being rapidly pronounced, Cantakalmo. It means "china brier there gathered," that is, Kantak, "china brier," almo, "gathered." The root of the china brier was a common article of food among the southern Indians, and probably it grew plentifully in the vicinity, a circumstance giving it the name.

REFERENCE.—Romans, *Florida* (1776), p. 332, map.

CABUSTO. An aboriginal town passed by De Soto in his expedition through Alabama in 1540. It has not been definitely identified, but the best conjectures place it on the west side of the Tombigbee River, in the southwestern part of Pickens County. While not certainly determined, the word is doubtless Chickasaw, and the town was probably occupied by Chickasaw people. In the Chickasaw dialect, ishto, "great," corresponds to the Choctaw, chito. The name is believed to be oka ishto, "great water." In the Knight of Elvas narrative it is stated that "near unto Cabusto runs a great river." The town and vicinity were thus known as oka ishto, "great water," in contradistinction to the settlement on the Sipsey River, which was a "little water."

REFERENCES.—Halbert, in *Ala. Hist. Society,*

Transactions (1898-99), vol. 3, p. 67; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 178; and *Narratives of De Soto* (Trainmakers' series, 1904), 2 vols.

CAHABA. First State Capital. By an act of the legislature, passed February 13, 1818, Clement C. Clay, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Dale, James Titus and Wm. L. Adams were appointed commissioners to select the most central and eligible location for the seat of government of the newly established Alabama Territory. The commissioners, after investigation, reported a site at the mouth of the Cahaba River, in the recently formed county of Dallas, as the most suitable location. Their report was concurred in, and an act was passed November 21, 1818, fixing this locality the permanent capital. The governor was named as commissioner to lay off the town into lots, and to sell them at public sale. By an act of December 13, 1819, Cahaba was fixed on as the seat of justice of Dallas County. The place was, therefore, at the same time the capital of the State and the seat of justice of Dallas County. It became at once a thriving business and an attractive social center.

Governor William W. Bibb, at the session of the legislature, 1819, in his message of October 26, reported that the town had been laid off, and that he had sold to the highest bidder 182 lots during the fourth week of May, 1819, for the sum of \$123,856, of which one-fourth or \$30,964, was received at the time of sale. The legislature December 3, 1819, incorporated the town, to contain "all that tract of land granted by Congress to this State for the seat of government thereof." It was to be governed by seven councillors elected annually, who in turn were to select an intendant. Willis Roberts, Luther Blake, and Carlisle Humphreys were the managers of the first election. The charter, among other provisions, conferred upon the town council "the privileges of granting license for retailing of spirituous and other liquors, and for keeping billiard tables."

The next day, December 4, 1819, the legislature authorized the governor to lay off an additional number of lots in the town, not exceeding 200, to be sold under the same regulations as required by the act of November 21, 1818. John Taylor, sr., Alexander Pope, Waller O. Bickley, John Howard, John W. Rinaldi and Thomas Casey were named as commissioners to have charge, under the direction of the governor, of the state lands and property within the limits of the town, with the power to rent the lands and the ferries so as best to promote the public interest. The act contained a provision making it unlawful to "cut down, or kill any tree or trees" on the state lands, without written permission of the commissioners. Two sections of the act are of sufficient interest to be set forth in full:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the governor as aforesaid shall select and reserve one square for the use of an academy, one square for a court-house and other public

buildings for the county of Dallas, and four lots for churches, and the said squares and lots, when so selected and reserved, shall be, and are hereby declared, granted, and set apart for those purposes respectively.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lot or parcel of land, numbered one hundred and fifty-one in the plan of the town, as now laid off, be, and the same is hereby appropriated and set apart for the erection of such buildings for the accommodation of the executive, as the general assembly may hereafter deem necessary and proper."

During the first few years of its history the town was much interested in the construction of a bridge across the Cahaba River. The commissioners under the preceding act were empowered to build such a bridge, "within the limits of the town . . . as they may deem best calculated to enhance the value of the lots, lying between the Alabama and Cahawba rivers: Provided said bridge can be built without obstructing the navigation of said river." An appropriation of \$4,000 was appropriated for the building of the bridge, and the contractor was to give bond "to keep said bridge up and in good order for the term of seven years." Work seems to have progressed slowly, since the State made a loan to the town December 15, 1820. The special session of the legislature June 16, 1821, passed two acts in reference to the bridge, one placing it wholly under the town council and providing penalties for injury to it, and the other authorizing the collection of tolls until November 1, 1822.

A bridge was also built across Clear Creek, "within the limits of the town." This, however, was not to be paid for out of the State or town treasury, but through a lottery, a means much employed during that period to raise funds for public purposes. Henry Hitchcock, Alexander Pope, Thomas Casey, Uriah G. Mitchell, and Edmund Lane were named as managers.

In order to protect the public buildings, the Secretary of State was required to have them "enclosed in a cheap and substantial manner, and to have shutters for the windows made and hung," the expenses to be paid from the fund arising from the sale of lots in the town. Another law, approved on the same day, enacted "That the square of lots in the town of Cahawba, bounded west and east by Beech and Ash Streets, and north and south by fifth and sixth South streets, and reserved by the governor for a graveyard," was vested in the town council for that use. The same act stipulated that the cross streets should be continued in an easterly direction to the margin or the water's edge of the Alabama River, and as such they were declared to be public streets, and the land commissioners were required to open and make a good and sufficient ferry landing, and to keep it in repair, on the Alabama River at the foot of Arch Street.

The selection of Cahaba as the state capital was not made unreservedly. The constitution required all sessions of the legislature to be held there, beginning in 1820 and con-

tinuing "until the end of the first session" of the legislature to be held in 1825, and during that session the legislature was given "power to designate by law, (to which the executive concurrence shall not be required) the permanent seat of government, which shall not thereafter be changed." The original choice of Cahaba had not long been made before it became apparent that the place had many disadvantages as a town site. Its situation was low, subjecting it to overflow from both rivers, so that at times it was almost impossible to reach the statehouse without a conveyance by water. In 1825 came the largest flood on record in the history of the state. The almost complete inundation of the town hastened the decision of the legislature to choose a new location. Tuscaloosa was selected, and the public offices, property and records were removed.

In consequence of the flood and the removal of the capitol, many influential citizens left the town, and for a time it dwindled into an insignificant village. But in a few years it began to revive, and by the early thirties it was again a populous town, and the most important shipping point on the Alabama River. Large warehouses and stores were built, old residences repaired, new ones of excellent architectural design erected, and with the coming of many wealthy families, and an unusual number of men eminent in statesmanship, law and medical science, these combined, gave Cahaba an air of prosperity to which no other Alabama town could at that early period furnish a parallel.

"The people being generally wealthy with many slaves and large plantations located near by in the surrounding country, had an abundance of leisure to extend a generous hospitality, which they did in a royal manner, and there was no limit to the round of visiting and entertainment, which was continuous and practically endless."—Fry.

The old state house, the lot of land on which it stood, "together with the appurtenances thereto belonging," on January 13, 1820, were donated by the state to Dallas County.

It would appear that the act of incorporation had been permitted to lapse, as on December 15, 1830, the legislature passed an act reviving and continuing in force the original charter. The act defined the limits of the town as "all that part of the lands owned by the state lying on the west side of the Cahaba and Alabama rivers." Lorenzo Roberts, Jacob Morgan, Thomas Morong, Bartram Robinson and George G. Brooks were appointed to conduct an election for councilors, to be held at the house of John M'Elroy.

Many men prominent in Alabama and national history resided in Cahaba. Of these may be mentioned Moratio G. Perry, George W. Gayle, Jesse Beene, George R. Evans, Lawrence E. Dawson, William L. Yancey, Col. C. C. Pegues, John S. Hunter, P. J. Wood, Gen. John T. Morgan, Judge B. F. Saffold, Daniel S. Troy, Gen. E. W. Pettus, Col. H. R. Dawson, Dr. E. G. Ulmer, Dr. Thomas Casey,

Dr. Jabez Heustis, Joel E. Matthews, Charles L. Matthews, both millionaire planters, Robert S. Hatcher, Edward M. Perrine and Samuel M. Hill, both merchant princes. Cahaba was in the zenith of its prosperity at the outbreak of the War in 1861.

The community furnished one full company to the Confederate service, the "Cahaba Rifles," of Company F, 5th Alabama Infantry Regiment—a command that won imperishable renown during the War. Christopher C. Pegues was captain of the company, and early in 1862 he was elected colonel of the regiment. He was mortally wounded at Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862, and died July 15, 1862. The military post at Cahaba, was commanded by Colonel Samuel Jones of the 22nd Louisiana Regiment. A confederate prison, known as Castle Morgan, was established there in the fall of 1863, and was situated on the bank of the Alabama River. An official report of October 16, 1864, shows that it then contained 2,151 Federal prisoners.

In the early part of March, 1865, the place was visited by another disastrous flood. After the waters had subsided, the Federal prisoners were all paroled and sent to Vicksburg, and the post at Cahaba was abandoned. The flood, followed soon after by the close of the War, and by the freedom of the slaves, involving the utter demoralization of labor, brought about the rapid decline of Cahaba. The end came in 1866 when the court house was removed to Selma, under an act of December 14, 1865. Many of the citizens of Cahaba removed also. Others moved to distant localities, and a few years later Cahaba, once one of the most noted towns of central Alabama, was left empty and desolate.

The town was given the name of the river, at the mouth of which it was located. The Cahaba River (q. v.) rises in the northern section of the state, and flows southerly until its junction with the Alabama. The name is doubtless of great antiquity, although the first known reference to it is on Danville's map of 1732 as Caba. On De Crenay's map one year later, it is spelled Capo. It later appears, usually in its present form, but in early American times it is spelled Cahawba. The word is undoubtedly a corruption of the Choctaw oka aba, "water above," that is, oka, "water" aba, "above." If this genesis is correct, the name was received from Choctaw speaking people, living on the lower Alabama in colonial times. Indian remains have been found in the vicinity, and an Indian village was undoubtedly located on or near the original site. Both along the Alabama and the Cahaba rivers in the vicinity are numerous evidences of Indian residence.

See Cahaba Old Towns; Cahaba River; Cahaba Valley; Capitals; Dallas County; Lafayette's Visit.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama*, pp. 208, 209; Mrs. Amelia G. Fry, *Memories of Old Cahaba*, 1908; Hawes, *Cahaba, A story of captive boys in blue* (1888); *Official War Records*, vol. vii, pp. 998-1001; *Acts, Territorial Legislature*, Feb., 1818, pp. 94-95; Nov., 1818, pp. 46-49; *Acts of Ala.*, 1825-26, p. 12; 1829-30, p. 11; 1830-31, p. 37;

1865-66, pp. 464-466; Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), pp. 115, 692, 693, 814-827, 913, 921.

CAHABA COAL FIELD. See Coal.

CAHABA COAL MINING CO. See Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co

CAHABA OLD TOWN. An old Indian town, so designated on early maps, and located in Perry County. It is on the west side of the Cahaba River, north of and near the mouth of Old Town Creek, and about two miles above Carmack's ferry. It is near the Marion and Centerville public road. It was probably occupied by an outlying band of Choctaws, although in the Creek territory. Extensive local traces of occupation are found. To the south about 3 miles, on the old Ford plantation, is the site of Athahatchee (q. v.), one of the villages passed by DeSoto. The name of the creek suggests its origin from the name of the town.

REFERENCE.—La Tourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838); Smith, *Map of Alabama* (1891).

CAHABA RIVER. A tributary of the Alabama River and a part of the Alabama-Tombigbee drainage system. Its length is about 125 miles, and its average width 400 feet. The river becomes very shallow during dry seasons, consisting of a series of disconnected pools, separated by stretches of drift, sand bars and shoals. In wet weather, it frequently overflows its banks, inundating a large area of the surrounding country. The Cahaba is formed at the northern boundary of Shelby County by the junction of the East Cahaba and West Cahaba Rivers, which rise in the southeastern part of St. Clair County. It flows toward the southwest as far as Centerville, and thence almost due south until it empties into the Alabama River 20 miles below Selma, at the site of the old town of Cahaba (q. v.) the first capital of the State.

For about six miles above Centerville the bed of the river is Silurian rock. In this formation occur the principal deposits of iron ore, marble and limestone. Above this is a narrow strip of sandstone, and beyond that are the coal fields which extend to the river's source and beyond. Below Centerville the bed of the stream, for about 45 miles, is principally gravel and sand, and for the remainder of its length is of the Cretaceous formation. Above Centerville the river is a series of pools and falls, having a fall of 109.2 feet in 21 miles. Below Centerville it is a series of pools and rapids, having a fall of 127.4 feet in 88 miles. The country contiguous to the river originally was heavily timbered, but a considerable portion of it has now been cleared for cultivation. The Cahaba River, with its tributaries, the East Cahaba and West Cahaba, traverse and drain a part of St. Clair, Jefferson, Shelby, Bibb, Perry, and Dallas Counties.

Originally the Cahaba was so obstructed by snags, logs, sunken trees, overhanging timber, shoals, and reefs as to make navigation exceedingly dangerous during high water and

impossible during low water. Navigation was also impeded by three bridges which span the river below Centerville. However, trips to that town were made by steamboats of light draft in 1836, 1844, 1845, 1847, and 1849. After the construction of the bridge of the Tennessee & Alabama Central Railroad, in 1849, navigation of the river ceased until 1880 when a small steamer made the attempt. It proceeded as high as Centerville, and obtained a cargo of cotton, but on the return passage was disabled and capsized.

The first examination of the Cahaba River by Government engineers was made in 1874, and covered the section between Centerville and its mouth. A supplementary examination and survey was made in 1880. In August, 1882, an appropriation of \$20,000 was made by Congress for the improvement of the river up as far as Centerville. The project contemplated securing a channel at least 3 feet deep at low water, 100 feet wide in open river and 60 feet wide through rock and bar cuts. Work was commenced the following March and continued until June 30. In 1884 an additional \$10,000 was appropriated, and in 1886, \$7,500, but this last could not be used because of a proviso in the act making its expenditure contingent upon the construction of draw openings in the railroad bridges spanning the river. In 1890 this restriction was repealed, and in 1892 an additional \$7,500 was appropriated, making a total appropriation of \$45,000, practically all of which was actually expended upon the improvement of the river but without making it navigable. In 1893 the work was finally abandoned. Since that time several additional fixed bridges have been built across the stream, and no further work has been done on it, although in 1909 another examination was made under act of Congress approved March 3. The engineers reported the Cahaba unworthy of further improvement.

The question of water power development has not entered into the problem of improving the Cahaba for navigation; however, the stream offers good opportunities, particularly above Centerville, for plants utilizing from 500 to 2,000 horsepower. The minimum aggregate power possibilities of the stream and its tributaries have been estimated by the United States Geological Survey at about 10,000 horsepower. Practically nothing has so far been undertaken in this direction.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Aug. 2, 1882.....	\$20,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	10,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	7,500.00
July 13, 1892.....	7,500.00

\$45,000.00

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1875, App. T, pp. 13-18; *Ibid*, 1883, App. M, pp. 995-998; *Ibid*, 1884-1893, with ap-

pendices; *Ibid*, *Report of examination of Cahaba River, from its mouth to Centerville, 1910* (in H. Doc. 697, 61st Cong., 2d sess.); Hall, *Water powers of Alabama* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Water supply papers* 107; 1904), pp. 118-131; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 516-517; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910) p. 188.

History.—The name first appears on Danville's map of 1732, and is spelled Cabo. On De Crenay's map the spelling is Capo. The word seems to be a corruption of the Choctaw Oka uba, meaning "water above." If this genesis is correct, the name was received from Choctaw speaking people living on the lower Alabama in Colonial times. Along the stream in its upper waters are a number of old Creek Indian villages.

See Cahaba; Cahaba Old Towns; Cahaba Valley.

CAHABA TOWNS. Along the Cahaba River, which lay wholly in the Creek Indian territory, and upon some of its larger tributary streams, are to be found evidences of a number of Indian towns and villages. There are references to several of these on old maps. Since they were comparatively far away from the principal Creek settlements on the Coosa and Tallapoosa and the lower Chattahoochee, they were without special historic significance, and very few facts are preserved about them. Many of them are without special designation, other than as old Indian villages. Those of which the names are preserved are briefly referred to in their appropriate alphabetical order. Of those not named, note should here be made of two villages, located about 12 or 15 miles northeasterly of Birmingham, the one on the east and the other on the west side of the upper waters of the Cahaba. These villages were doubtless small, with crude houses, and were largely temporary or transitory.

See Osoonee Old Town; Penootah; Tulawahajah.

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth annual report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1.

CAHABA VALLEY. This valley separates the Cahaba and the Coosa coal fields and embraces all the country from Odenville to Montevallo. A continuation of the valley extends as far as Centerville. Its length is about 55 miles; its width nearly 3 miles; its area slightly more than 150 square miles. It is a denuded, unsymmetrical, anticlinal valley whose steep strata, on the northwest side, are engulfed in a great fault. Like most of the valleys in Alabama, it is complex, that is, made up of one or more subordinate valleys with ridges between them. One of these valleys, lying between the chert ridge of the Knox dolomite and the edge of the Cahaba field, is known as O'Possum Valley; the other, lying between the chert of the Knox dolomite and Little Oak Mountain, is in the Cahaba Valley proper. In the Cahaba Valley there are representatives of all the Paleozoic rocks, from the Cambrian to the Coal Measures.

The Cahaba Valley, with its subordinate valleys, and the Cahaba coal field, are drained

by the Cahaba River (q. v.) and its numerous tributary creeks and branches. The Cahaba Valley in its upper part runs nearly north-east-southwest, but below Helena it turns nearly southward to Montevallo. It embraces parts of St. Clair, Jefferson, Shelby, and Bibb Counties.

The surface of the country included in the Cahaba Valley is hilly, and in places decidedly broken. The soils are mainly of the DeKalb fine, sandy loam, and, in a general way, their character is closely related to and dependent upon the nature of the underlying strata. Some of them have considerable value for agricultural purposes, but others, especially the light colored and poorly drained soils, have a rather low agricultural value.

The chief agricultural products of the farms in the valley are cotton and corn, the former greatly predominating. Small quantities of cowpeas, sugar-cane, oats, hay, and other minor crops are grown. All along the Cahaba Valley the area formed by the Knox dolomite is characterized by the occurrence of beds of brown ore or limonite that in many places are of great economic value.

The majority of the early settlers came from the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee.

REFERENCES.—Squire, *Cahaba coal field* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 2, 1890), *passim*; McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), p. 21; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 426-430; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Soil Surveys, *Soil survey of Bibb County* (1910).

CAHAWBA AND MARION RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

CAHAWBA, MARION AND GREENSBORO RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

CALEBEE, BATTLE OF. An engagement between the Georgia militia, under Gen. Floyd, and the Creek Indians, January 27, 1814, on Calebree Creek, about 7 miles from the present town of Tuskegee, Macon County. After the battle of Autossee, November 29, 1813, and his retreat to Fort Mitchell, Gen. Floyd remained inactive about 6 weeks. On receiving necessary supplies, and recruiting his forces, with about 1,227 men, a company of cavalry, and 400 friendly Indians, he set out on another campaign. He moved along the line of the old federal road, establishing Fort Bainbridge in Russell, and Fort Hull in the Macon County. News was received that the Indians were fortifying themselves in large numbers at Hoithlewallsee. On January 26 he encamped in a pine forest, upon the high land bordering Calebree Swamp. The hostile Indians were on the same date encamped in what was subsequently known as McGirth's Still House branch. Here they held a council. Their numbers had increased to 1,800 warriors, probably the largest force assembled during the Creek war. Many were without guns, and were armed with war-clubs,

bows and arrows. William Weatherford was present and addressed the council. He proposed that the Indians wait until Gen. Floyd's army had crossed Calebree Creek. Weatherford's advice was rejected, and he left the council, and started back to Polecat Spring. About an hour and a half before daybreak on the morning of January 27, the Indians stealthily approached the camp, fired upon the sentinels and made a fierce rush upon the main body. A general action immediately followed. Although surprised, Gen. Floyd's troops were quickly organized, and with the aid of the cannon repulsed them. The Indians made desperate efforts to capture the cannon, and in consequence the artillerymen suffered very severely. While the redsticks were thus bravely fighting, the friendly Indians with the exception of Capt. Timpochee Barnard and his Uchees, acted in a cowardly way. About daylight Gen. Floyd reorganized his lines, and ordered a general charge. The Indians gave way before the bayonet, and they were pursued through the swamp by the cavalry, by some of the rifle companies and by some of the friendly Indians. The Indian losses are not known, but 70 bodies were found upon the field. The American loss was 17 killed, and 132 wounded. The friendly Indians lost 5 killed and 15 wounded.

The unexpected engagement on the Calebree thwarted Gen. Floyd's designs against Hoithlewallsee. He thereupon retreated to Fort Hull, in which he left a small garrison. He then returned to Fort Mitchell. After the withdrawal of Gen. Floyd the Creeks took possession of the battlefield. The retreat and abandonment of the campaign gave the Indians the impression that they had won the victory.

REFERENCES.—Russell, *History of the Late War* (1815), p. 242; Brackenridge, *History of the Late War* (1844), p. 193; White, *Historical Collections of Georgia* (1855), pp. 290-292; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 584-586; Woodward, *Reminiscences of the Creek Indians* (1859), pp. 101, 102; *The Atlanta Constitution*, April 30, 1905.

CALERA. Post office, incorporated town, and junction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway, in the southern part of Shelby County, about 40 miles south of Birmingham. Population: 1880—800; 1900—770; 1910—754. Altitude: 502 feet. The Citizens Bank (State) is located there, and the Shelby County Review, a weekly newspaper, established in 1912, is published in the town. Its industries are a barrel and stave mill, lime kilns, brick kilns, and ginneries. One of the finest artesian wells in the State is within its limits. The first settler was John R. Gamble, one of Jackson's soldiers, who located there soon after Weatherford's surrender. About 1848, the Seale, Neely, Lyde, and Wright families came from Old Cheraw, S. C., and settled at Calera. Dr. J. R. Morgan was the first physician; Rev. William Seale, Methodist, the first preacher. In 1853-4, the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad was built through Calera,

and the first post office established as Lime Station. Shortly after, lime works were established. These works were acquired in 1883 by J. R. Adams of Montgomery, later of Birmingham, and the name changed to Shelby Lime Co.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), p. 573; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 491; *Northern Alabama* (1838), p. 160; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1838-9, p. 246.

CALHOUN-CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL. A former private school for girls, established at Red Bank, New Jersey, 1895; removed to Montgomery 1902; now closed.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogue*, 1904-1905; "Unsolicited testimonials," reprinted from *Montgomery Journal*, June 22, 1903.

CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL. A private school for the education of negro boys and girls, located at Calhoun, Lowndes County. It is a community school of elementary grade with some secondary pupils; and undertakes to adopt simple, industrial and agricultural training to the needs of the people. It is owned and controlled by a board of trustees of influential men. It has an invested, permanent improvement, and current funds. It maintains a boarding department. It receives support from the General Education Board, the John F. Slater Fund, the Westchester Association, the Frothingham Fund, and the New Haven Calhoun Fund. The school owns 109 acres of land, of an estimated value of \$5,650. There are 18 buildings including 6 teachers' cottages, 4 industrial buildings, 3 class room buildings, 2 dormitories, executive building, commissary, and doctor's office, estimated at \$41,950.

After preliminary preparation in securing lands and quarters, in October, 1892, the school was opened with 6 teachers and 300 pupils. The founders were Charlotte R. Thorn and Mabel W. Dillingham, two enthusiastic and zealous young white women who had previously taught at Hampton, Va. They were co-principals from 1892 to 1894 when Miss Dillingham died. She was succeeded by her father, Rev. Pitt Dillingham, who acted as co-principal until 1909. Since that date Miss Thorn has been sole principal. The presidents of the board of trustees have been Hon. John Bigelow, from its organization to 1904; and H. B. Frizzell, 1904 to his death in 1917.

The report of the school to the state superintendent of education, September 30, 1917, shows building and site valued at \$51,943; equipment, \$43,364; library of 3,853 volumes, valued at \$2,500; 25 teachers; 405 students; and a total support of \$73,236.

REFERENCES.—*Annual Reports*, 1892-1917, 25 vols.; U. S. Bureau of Education, *Negro education* (Bulletin 39, 1917), vol. 2, p. 58.

CALHOUN COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 18, 1832, from the land ceded by the Treaty of Cusseta, executed March 24, 1832. It lost part of its original

territory by the formation of Cleburne, December 6, 1866, and Etowah County December 7, 1866. Its area is 630 square miles or 403,200 acres.

It was established as Benton County, in honor of Col. Thomas Hart Benton, senator from Missouri. Among other things in his public career commending him to Alabama was his service in the War of 1813-14. As a field officer he served in Alabama, being for a time in command of Fort Montgomery, Baldwin County. His later political course, however, rendered him unpopular in the State, and January 29, 1858, the name of the county was changed to Calhoun, in honor of the great States Rights leader of South Carolina.

The same legislature, January 12, 1833, named Samuel J. Bradford, Moses Benson, Christopher A. Green, John Mattox and Matther H. Haustin (sic) commissioners, who were empowered to locate the county seat, at or near the center of the county if practicable, or, if not, at the most eligible point, not exceeding six miles from the center. The place selected was given the name Jacksonville, in grateful appreciation of the services of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the State, lands were purchased, and a court house and jail erected.

The legislature, January 9, 1833, elected Christopher Green judge of the county court over Willis Franklin. The county was further organized by an election, held the first Monday in March, 1833, at which James Brown was chosen sheriff, James Clark clerk of the circuit court, and Wm. J. Arnold clerk of the county court.

The growth of Anniston, the location of railroads, and the previous reduction of the county boundaries by the creation of Cleburne and Etowah Counties, changed conditions and brought about an agitation for the relocation of the county seat. In response to the demand the legislature, February 16, 1895, authorized an election to be held to determine whether it should remain at Jacksonville, or be removed to Anniston. The advocates of removal lost, but they again appealed to the legislature. Another election was ordered by an act of November 30, 1898, later amended February 1, 1899, in which Jacksonville lost. The commissioners ex-officio under this act were the clerk of the City Court of Anniston, the mayor of Jacksonville, and the chancellor of the Northeastern Chancery Division. The people of Anniston complied with the terms of the act, a suitable site was secured, and the officers and records were removed.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the northeastern section of the state. On the north lies Cherokee and Etowah, on the east Cleburne, on the south Talladega and on the west Etowah, St. Clair and Talladega. The Coosa River in a southwesterly course is its dividing line with St. Clair County. Practically the whole county area is within the Coosa Valley region, with the exception of a narrow strip along its western boundary, which latter is an extension of the Appalachian Mountain system. The topography is

generally rolling to hilly or mountainous, with elevations ranging from about 600 feet in the valleys proper, to over 2,000 feet upon the peaks of Choccolocco and Cold Water mountains. These mountains form the watershed, and largely determine the direction of the streams. The Choccolocco, Nancy, Terapin, Ohatchie, Tallahatchie, Cane, Cold Water and Eastoboga creeks largely comprise the drainage of the county, which finds an outlet through the Coosa and Alabama rivers to the Gulf. The soils are derived largely from the underlying geological formations, and are derived directly or indirectly from limestone, sandstone and shale. There are 18 distinct types shown in the survey. These include stony loam, shale loam, clay loam, and fine sandy loam. The varied geological features of the county make possible its great resources. It has deposits of the Knox dolomite, manganese ore, china clays, galena, barite, quarries of limestone and Weisner sandstone, beds of slate, and chert for road making. The Piedmont Springs, of chalybeate water, are located in the county. A small area is embraced in the Warrior coal fields. Its forest growth consists principally of longleaf and shortleaf pine, post oak, red oak, blackjack, beech, poplar, sweet gum, walnut, hickory, elm and ash. The climate of the county is equable. Its mean annual temperature ranges from 44° F. in winter to 77° F. in summer. The average dates of the first and last killing frosts are October 20 and April 2. The mean annual precipitation is slightly less than 50 inches, and is evenly distributed throughout the growing season. The climate, the soils and its varied topography afford a wide range for diversified agriculture, and it is well adapted to stock raising. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The county lies within the domain of the Creek Indians. It was traversed by De Soto in 1540 on his way to Cosa. Three miles southwest of Jacksonville on Tallaseehatchee Creek was the town of Tallaseehatchee, where General Coffee defeated the Creeks, November 3, 1813. About 12 miles south of Jacksonville on the north side of Big Shoal Creek, in the vicinity of Wolfskull Creek on the south was Chinaby's Fort, and some three miles below it, on the same side of the creek was an Indian village, whose name has not been preserved. Scattered along the Coosa River are many evidences of very aboriginal occupancy. Near Choccolocco Creek, three miles southwest of Oxford on the Carver place is a large isolated mound. The site has not been identified. In the southwestern corner of the county, on Coosa River at the influx of Cane Creek is a large village site, where chipped implements and pottery are quite numerous. This is the location of Tali of De Soto's time. Several sites are noted above this point, but none are associated with any places of historic times.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

- Co. A, "Calhoun Guards," 2d Regt.
- Co. B, "Calhoun Grays," 7th Regt.
- Co. D, "Alexandria Rifles," 10th Regt.
- Co. G, "Pope Walker Guards," 10th Regt.
- Co. H, "Choccolocco Rifles," 10th Regt.
- Co. E, "Calhoun Boys," 22d Regt.
- Co. I, "Mountain Guards," 25th Regt.
- Co. A, "Calhoun Beauregards," 26th-50th Regt.
- Co. B, "Sallie Walker Boys," 30th Regt.
- Co. E, 30th Regt.
- Co. D, 31st Regt.
- Co. I, "Newman Pounds Guards," 48th Regt.
- Co. K, "Moore Rifles," 48th Regt.
- Co. C, "Oxford Rifles," 55th Regt.
- Co. F, 58th Regt.
- Co. I, "St. Clair Sharpshooters," 58th Regt. (in part from Calhoun).
- Co. E, 62d Regt. (in part from Calhoun).
- Co. B, 62d Regt. (in part from Calhoun).

Cavalry.

- Co. A, 2d Regt.
- Co. G, 3d Regt.
- Co. F, 12th Regt.
- Co. D, 51st Regt. (Mounted Infantry.)

Miscellaneous.

- Co. A. (Later Co. E), 1st Battn., Confederate Infantry. (Some members had seen service in 2d Inf. Regt.)
- Co. B, "Calhoun Sharpshooters," 5th Inf. Battn.
- Co. C, "White Plains Rangers," 5th Inf. Battn.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,090.

Acres cultivated, 125,400.

Acres in pasture, 54,340.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 6,030.

Milk cows, 3,510.

Other cattle, 4,910.

Brood sows, 1,480.

Other hogs, 6,820.

Sheep, 630.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity):

Corn, 57,530 acres; 908,040 bushels.

Cotton, 33,280 acres; 11,940 bales.

Peanuts, 760 acres; 11,110 bushels.

Velvet beans, 1,805 acres; 13,540 tons.

Hay, 9,020 acres; 9,830 tons.

Syrup cane, 2,350 acres; 174,720 gallons.

Cowpeas, 6,200 acres; 28,200 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,360 acres; 73,320 bushels.

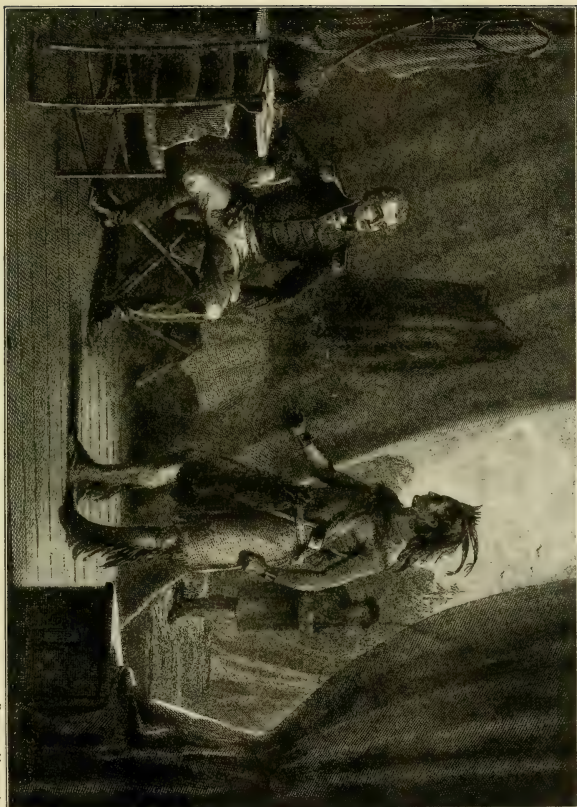
Irish potatoes, 340 acres; 15,230 bushels.

Oats, 3,380 acres; 12,410 bushels.

Wheat, 3,270 acres; 19,720 bushels.

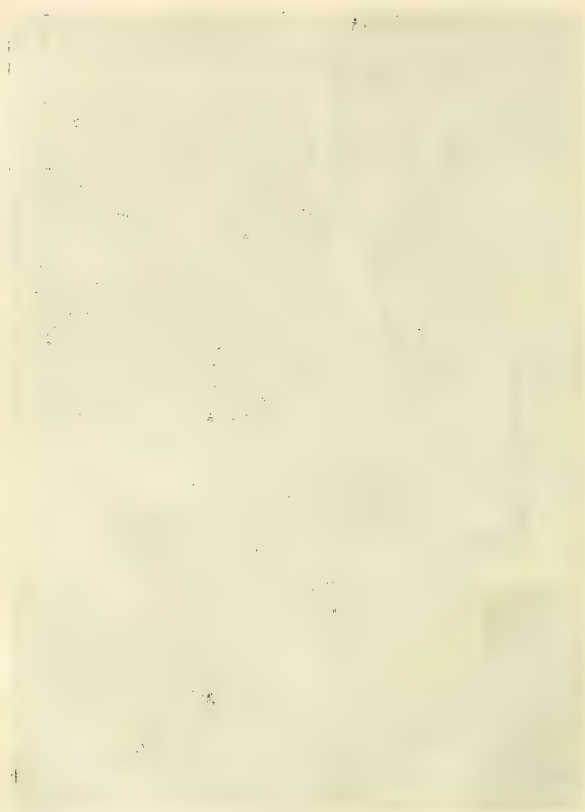
Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide.

Alexandria	Bluemountain
Anniston (ch)	Choccolocco



SURRENDER OF WEATHERFORD TO GENERAL JACKSON, 1814, AT FORT JACKSON

From an old engraving



De Armanville	Ohatchee
Duke	Oxford
Ironcity	Piedmont
Jacksonville	Reads
McFall	Weaver
Merrellton	Wellington

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	.....	.....	.....
1830	.....	.....	.....
1840	.....	.....	.....
1850	.....	.....	.....
1860	17,169	4,370	21,539
1870	10,088	3,892	13,980
1880	14,134	5,457	19,591
1890	23,947	3,879	33,832
1900	24,247	10,626	34,874
1910	28,357	10,757	39,115

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1861.—D. T. Ryan, J. M. Crook, G. C. Whatley.
 1865.—John Foster, Isaac P. Moragne, Joseph C. McAuley.
 1867.—James H. Autry.
 1875.—W. M. Hames.
 1901.—L. W. Grant, L. F. Greer, J. T. Martin, W. W. Whiteside, John B. Knox.

Senators.—

- 1834-5.—William Arnold.
 1838-9.—William B. McClellan.
 1839-40.—John R. Clarke.
 1842-3.—Thomas A. Walker.
 1845-6.—John R. Clarke.
 1847-8.—William B. Martin.
 1851-2.—Abram J. Walker.
 1853-4.—William B. Martin.
 1855-6.—Miles W. Abernethy.
 1859-60.—Thomas A. Walker.
 1861-2.—Thomas A. Walker (1863.)
 1865-6.—William H. Forney.
 1868.—H. C. Sanford.
 1871-2.—H. C. Sanford.
 1872-3.—Thomas B. Cooper.
 1873.—T. B. Cooper.
 1874-5.—T. B. Cooper.
 1875-6.—T. B. Cooper.
 1876-7.—W. P. Howell.
 1878-9.—W. P. Howell.
 1880-1.—L. W. Grant.
 1888-9.—L. W. Grant.
 1884-5.—Wm. J. Alexander.
 1886-7.—W. J. Alexander.
 1888-9.—L. W. Grant.
 1890-1.—L. W. Grant.
 1892-3.—W. H. Porter.
 1894-5.—W. A. Porter.
 1896-7.—John W. Abercrombie.
 1898-9.—J. W. Abercrombie.
 1899 (Spec.).—J. W. Abercrombie.
 1900-01.—Frederick L. Blackmon.
 1903.—Frederick Blackmon.
 1907.—Frederick L. Blackmon.
 1907 (Spec.).—Frederick L. Blackmon.
 1909 (Spec.).—Frederick L. Blackmon.
 1911.—Thomas E. Kilby.
 1915.—Charles D. Kline.
 1919.—W. P. Acker.

Representatives.—

- 1834-5.—Charles Lewis.
 1835-6.—John Turner.
 1836-7.—John Turner.
 1837 (called).—John Turner.
 1837-8.—William B. Martin.
 1838-9.—William B. Martin.
 1839-40.—Thomas A. Walker; John Cochran; John T. A. Hughes.
 1840-1.—Thomas A. Walker; Stephen Kelley; John T. A. Hughes.
 1841 (called).—Thomas A. Walker; Stephen Kelley; John T. A. Hughes.
 1841-2.—Thomas A. Walker; John Cochran; Mathew Allen.
 1842-3.—William B. Martin; John Cochran; Miles W. Abernethy.
 1843-4.—William B. Martin; Henry T. Reid; Mathew Allen.
 1844-5.—William Young; Lewis D. Jones; Spartian Allen.
 1845-6.—Abram J. Walker; Elijah Carr; Mathew Allen.
 1847-8.—R. H. Wilson; W. R. Hanna; Giles L. Driver.
 1849-50.—J. N. Young; Asa Skelton; G. C. Whatley.
 1851-2.—William P. Davis; William C. Price; Mathew Allen.
 1853-4.—William P. Davis; Asa Skelton; J. N. Willis.
 1855-6.—William P. Davis; Isaac P. Moragne; G. C. Ellis.
 1857-8.—John H. Caldwell; J. J. Baugh; John H. Wright.
 1859-60.—William H. Forney; William F. Bush; John H. Wright.
 1861 (1st called).—William H. Forney; William F. Bush; John H. Wright.
 1861 (2d called).—William B. Martin; S. M. Caruth; S. D. McClelen.
 1861-2.—William B. Martin; S. M. Caruth; S. D. McClelen.
 1862 (called).—William B. Martin; S. M. Caruth; S. D. McClelen.
 1862-3.—William B. Martin; S. M. Caruth; S. D. McClelen.
 1863 (called).—W. M. Hames; E. T. Reid; D. T. Ryan.
 1863-4.—W. M. Hames; E. T. Reid; D. T. Ryan.
 1864 (called).—W. M. Hames; E. T. Reid; D. T. Ryan.
 1864-5.—W. M. Hames; E. T. Reid; D. T. Ryan.
 1865-6.—William J. Borden; Henry McBee; G. C. Ellis.
 1866-7.—William J. Borden; Henry McBee; G. C. Ellis.
 1868.—Thomas D. Fister.
 1869-70.—Thomas D. Fister.
 1870-1.—James Crook.
 1871-2.—James Crook.
 1872-3.—J. M. Renfroe.
 1873.—J. M. Renfroe.
 1874-5.—L. W. Grant.
 1875-6.—L. W. Grant.
 1876-7.—E. H. Allen.
 1878-9.—J. M. Sheid.
 1880-1.—J. D. Hammond.
 1882-3.—J. D. Hammond.

- 1884-5.—W. W. Whiteside.
 1886-7.—John M. Caldwell.
 1888-9.—G. C. Williams.
 1890-1.—W. P. Cooper.
 1892-3.—G. C. Williams; L. J. Morris.
 1894-5.—R. B. Kelly; W. C. Scarbrough.
 1896-7.—T. W. Coleman; P. H. Brothers.
 1898-9.—W. F. McCain; M. W. Maddox.
 1899 (Spec.).—W. F. McCain; M. W. Maddox.
 1900-01.—H. C. Gunnels; J. J. Arnold.
 1903.—Joseph Johnson Arnold; Dr. Genu-
 bath Coke Williams.
 1907.—Joseph J. Arnold; Wm. H. Cooper.
 1907 (Spec.).—Joseph J. Arnold; Wm. H. Cooper.
 1909 (Spec.).—Joseph J. Arnold; Wm. H. Cooper.
 1911.—J. J. Arnold; C. D. Martin.
 1915.—D. C. Blackwell; Dr. G. C. Williams.
 1919.—G. C. Williams; J. C. Wilson
 See Anniston; Anniston College for Young Ladies; Alexandria; Alexandria Valley; Blue Mountain; Brock Mountain; Chambers of Commerce; Chirnaby's Fort; Choccolocco Creek; Choccolocco Valley; Cleburn County; Cold Water Mountain; Confederate Monuments; Coosa River; Coosa Valley; Cotton Manufacturing Counties; Country Clubs; Creek Indians; Cumberland Presbyterian Seminary; Etowah County; Jacksonville; Jacksonville or Choccolocco Mountains; Jacksonville State Normal School; Noble Institute; Oxford; Piedmont; Soils and Soil Surveys; Tall.
 REFERENCES.—Acts, 1831-32, pp. 9, 49; 1894-95, p. 692; *Local Acts*, 1898-99, pp. 8, 494; *State ex rel. Crow v. Emmett F. Crook, Probate Judge*, 123 Ala. p. 657; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 151; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 273; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 98; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 111; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 82; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 47; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

CAMDEN. Incorporated town and county seat of Wilcox County, situated near the Alabama River, in the central part of the county, about 30 miles northwest of Pine Apple, and about 40 miles southwest of Selma. Population: 1870—1,000; 1880—1,400; 1890—545; 1900—478; 1910—648.

It was incorporated by act of December 30, 1841. Its banking institutions are the Bank of Camden, (State), and the Camden National Bank. The Wilcox Progressive Era, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1887, is published there. Its industries are cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, cottonseed oil mill, gristmill, sawmill, planing mill, general stores, &c. It is the location of the Wilcox County High School. The Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian,

Episcopal, and Catholic churches have organizations and buildings.

The town was settled in the early thirties by Thomas Dunn and ——— Hall. Later arrivals were William Stearn, O. B. and Henry Savage, and Daniel Block, the first merchants. Dr. Fant was the first physician; Rev. B. Dulaney, the first preacher. The Methodists erected the first church near the present cemetery. The first postmaster on record was B. B. Ruffin, appointed in 1833.

The settlement was first called Barboursville. In 1832, the county seat was moved from Canton to Barbourville, and in 1841, the name was changed to Camden, after Camden, S. C., whence many of the settlers had come. The original courthouse was used until 1858, when the present brick structure was erected. In 1853, a handsome brick building for the use of the Wilcox Female Institute was built. It is now used as a county high school. In the same year, a brick hotel was erected.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 578; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 223; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 248.

CAMPBELLITES. See Churches of Christ; Disciples of Christ.

CAMP HILL. Post office and station in the southeastern part of Tallapoosa County, secs. 16, 17, 20, and 21, T. 21, R. 24, on the Central of Georgia Railway, 8 miles southeast of Dadeville, 20 miles northwest of Opelika, 30 miles north of Tuskegee, and 15 miles southwest of Lafayette. Altitude: 734 feet. Population: 1888—300; 1890—366; 1900—686; 1910—896. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907, the corporate limits including all territory "from the railroad bridge in the town, one mile in every direction." The municipal buildings are the jail, public school buildings, and electric light plant. It has municipal waterworks, fire department, consisting of chief and 14 volunteer firemen, and a sewerage system installed in 1914 at a cost of \$8,000. Tax rate: $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Bonded indebtedness: \$27,000, 30-year, 5 per cent bonds maturing in 1944. It has the Bank of Camp Hill (State); and the Tallapoosa News, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1900, and the Industrial Student, an educational monthly, established in 1900. Its industries are a sawmill, fertilizer plant, brick kiln, 3 cotton warehouses, 3 cotton ginneries, ice factory, gristmill, 2 automobile garages and machine shops, 2 general repair shops, harness shop, 2 shoe shops, and a lumber yard. Its educational institutions are the city high school, and the grammar school in a modern brick building costing \$15,000, and negro public schools. Its churches are the Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, colored Methodist Episcopal, South, and colored Baptist.

The town is situated on the old trail to Wetumpka. As the country filled with settlers, they used this trail as a road over which to haul their produce to Wetumpka.

They usually camped at the large spring, now in the eastern limits of the town, and hence the name, Camp Hill. The first settlers, near this spring and on this road, were the Lovelace, Herren and Smith families, who came while the Indians still owned and occupied the land. They were soon followed by Meadows, Whitten and Polk, the first merchants; Dr. Vaughan, first physician; Mathew Lile, first teacher, Rev. Brittain Conline, first Methodist preacher.

Camp Hill is surrounded by a good farming region, especially for corn and wheat. But it is best known as the location of the Camp Hill Industrial Institute for the mountain boys and girls, founded in 1898 by Lyman Ward.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 549; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 249; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

CAMP MCCLELLAN. United States Army Camp, located 5 miles north of Anniston. Upon the agreement of the citizens of Anniston to furnish land, water mains, electric lights, etc., the government of the United States agreed to locate a military camp at that point, where soldiers were to be trained for participation in the World War.

The 29th Division consisting of the headquarters troop; the military police; two brigades of infantry; three regiments of artillery; sanitary trains; French motor battery; field signal battalion; engineer regiment; engineer trains; ammunition and supply trains was trained at Camp McClellan before embarking in May for France.

A remount station, No. 309, was maintained, and a base hospital was constructed with a capacity of 1,256 beds. The Southern and Louisville and Nashville railways had sidings which led into the camp.

The Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, War Camp Community service and Hostess Houses gave places for amusement and entertainment.

The American Library Association maintained a library known as Camp McClellan Library.

REFERENCES.—Manuscripts in the files of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CAMP MCCLELLAN LIBRARY. Branch of the American Library Association maintained at Camp McClellan, Anniston, for the purpose of supplying officers and enlisted men with books and magazines.

The camp library was opened by Mr. Carl H. Milam, on October 30, 1917, in a mess shack. At that time there were 2,000 books in the collection furnished by the people of Minneapolis and Chicago. Shortly afterward branches were opened in the "Y's" and "K. C." building.

Mr. Milam, after selecting the site, which was one of the best in the city, let the contract for the building which on February 9, 1918, was opened to soldiers. Its dimensions were 40 by 93 feet, and was furnished with regulation library tables and comfortable

chairs. The men were allowed to smoke and were made to feel at home.

The collection of books grew shortly from 2,000 to 40,000 volumes. The greater number were furnished by the people of Birmingham and of Wisconsin and Illinois. The American Library Association purchased about 7,000 books for the library. Small collections were placed about camp in such a manner that they were accessible to the men at all times. All "Y" huts, the "K. C." building and "J. W. B." hut were provided, and books were placed in each ward in the Base Hospital.

Many magazines were distributed by the Library. During November, 1918, the library received a call for books to be sent overseas. About 8,000 volumes were shipped. During the closing period of March and April, 1919, 23,000 books were shipped to other camps, and when the library disbanded a good collection was given to the War Camp Community service, so that ex-service and service men might have good reading matter. The library was officially closed April 19, 1919.

The personnel was as follows:

Carl H. Milam, Birmingham, Organizer and Librarian, Oct. 30-Dec. 12, 1917; William Blair, Birmingham, Assistant, Nov. 15, 1917, to April 1, 1918; George L. Doty, Monroe, Mich., Librarian, Dec. 12, 1917, to Dec. 3, 1918; Arthur Nelson, New Orleans, La., Assistant, March 5-April 17, 1918; Helmer E. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Assistant, April 20, 1918, to April 12, 1919; Ernest L. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Assistant, April 1, 1918, to April 19, 1919, acting librarian after Dec. 3, 1918; Harriet Lane, Freeport, Ill., hospital librarian at Red Cross House.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript and letters in files of Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

CAMP SHERIDAN, Montgomery. United States army camp located three and one-fourth miles north of Montgomery on the Lower Wetumpka Road.

Vandiver Park had long been used by the national guard of Alabama as a training camp. When the president called the national guard together in 1916 for border service, they mobilized at that place. They were also encamped there, upon their return. When Montgomery was designated by the War Department as a mobilization center this tract of land with the purchase of additional property from Capt. A. G. Forbes and other citizens afforded the Government the two thousand acres which it had contracted with the city to furnish.

In 1917 several hundred officers and men arrived at Montgomery to start preparing Camp Sheridan for the 37th Division, composed of troops from Ohio.

Soon work was begun by the city to construct water mains, and to erect electric light poles, etc., and otherwise carry out its contract with the Federal government.

The 37th Division, consisting of the headquarters troops; the military police; two brigades of infantry; three regiments of artillery; sanitary trains; field signal corps battalion; engineer regiments; engineer train; ammunition and supply trains, was instructed at Camp Sheridan before its departure for France.

A Remount Station, No. 312 (q. v.), was maintained at the camp, as well as a motor transport corps training camp, and a base hospital, with a bed capacity of 1,106.

Buildings were constructed for Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and Red Cross workers.

The library building was constructed by the American Library Association and was one of the finest of its kind in the training camps of the United States.

When the 37th Division departed from Montgomery for France in 1918 it was decided to form a new division which should be known as the Ninth Division, and the 45th and 46th Regiments of Infantry were assigned to the camp to be used as a nucleus for the new division.

After the signing of the Armistice Camp Sheridan was designated as a demobilization camp.

Recently the property reverted to the city of Montgomery, which in turn sold it to the State for the site of a new State penitentiary.

The following is a brief summary of what was to be found at the time of the Armistice, November 11, 1918:

20 miles of road, 30 feet wide in the reservations; 227 mess shacks for soldiers; 86 mess halls for officers; 314 bath houses; 314 latrines; 4,000 tents; 40 large and small warehouses; 21 stock sheds for the remount station; 15 miles of 4-inch piping. More than 1,000 acres of land were available for drill grounds close to the camp.

Successive commanders at Camp Sheridan were: Major Gen. Charles Treat; Major Gen. William A. Holbrook; Brigadier-Gen. James A. Ryan; and Col. Charles C. Clark.

REFERENCES.—History of Camp Sheridan, by Ed May, together with personal reminiscences, letters and manuscript in State Department of Archives and History.

CANALS. The construction of canals connecting the navigable streams of Alabama represented one of the methods first considered for developing the agricultural, commercial, industrial, and mineral resources of the State. This development was then conceived to be entirely dependent upon cheap and convenient transportation facilities. Other means suggested for accomplishing this end were the construction, by private means or with public aid, of systems of improved roads, including plank roads; improvement of rivers and large creeks so as to admit of navigation by keelboats and steamboats; and, later, the construction of railroads. During the first 25 years after the admission of the State into the Union, the question of water transportation was uppermost in the public

mind, but after that time the railroads supplanted the canals in the estimation of most advocates of internal improvements as being more expeditious and cheaper of construction, more practical in rugged country, and affording more rapid transportation. From the earliest times the opinion had been general among thoughtful men of Alabama that one of the essentials of State development was the connection of the fertile Tennessee Valley with the Gulf of Mexico through Mobile, the State's only seaport. The first plan suggested for accomplishing this end was the construction of a canal to connect the Tennessee River above the Muscle Shoals with the Tombigbee River, in order to bring to Mobile the produce which was then being sent to Savannah, Augusta and Charleston to be marketed or exported.

Beginnings.—The first canal actually constructed in the State was the Indian Creek Canal which was authorized by act of December 21, 1820, incorporating the Indian Creek Navigation Co. In order to make Indian Creek navigable by flatboats and keelboats from the town of Huntsville to the Tennessee River at Triana, it was necessary to increase the volume of water in the creek by the construction of a canal from the Big Spring at Huntsville. In connection with the canal, wooden locks and dams were built in the creek, and for many years a large part of the cotton products in the vicinity of Huntsville were floated down the creek and thence to market at Natchez or New Orleans via the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

The construction of a canal to connect the Hiwassee River, a tributary of the Tennessee, with the headwaters of the Coosa River was proposed as early as 1821. Gov. Pickens referred to this project in his message of November 13 of that year, and commended it to the favorable consideration of the legislature. In the same message he expressed the hope that the canal between Fort Deposit on the Tennessee River and Tuscaloosa on the Black Warrior would be constructed. Neither of these canals was constructed, nor apparently did the projects ever get beyond the stage of discussion. The first-mentioned scheme was the more practicable of the two, since a canal only 12 miles in length was necessary to connect the Hiwassee with the Coosa. The Tennessee-Tombigbee Canal, as the other project was called, was impracticable because of the long distance between the proposed termini and the consequent prohibitive expense of construction.

Several years later the construction of a canal from a point near Guntersville on the Tennessee River to connect with the Coosa River in the vicinity of Gadsden was much discussed, and continued to occupy the attention of public men until a comparatively recent date. As late as 1890 a Government engineer said in his report on the improvement of the Coosa River that the construction of such a canal was entirely feasible and its cost probably would not exceed \$12,000,000. However, no actual work has been

done. The legislature, February 5, 1858, incorporated the Covington Canal Co. to cut a canal connecting the Conecuh River with Black Water River. What progress, if any, was made with the venture is not known.

Muscle Shoals.—Almost from the first settlement of north Alabama, the navigation of the Tennessee has been a matter of great importance, as the river formed almost the only outlet for the produce of that entire section of the State. Various schemes for overcoming the impediment to navigation, even by shallow-draft boats, interposed by the Muscle Shoals were suggested. Among others the opening of the lower river by a canal around the shoals was favorably considered. In 1827 the board of internal improvement of the State made an examination of the river between Browns Ferry and Waterloo, and recommended in its report that plans for the improvement of that part of the river be formed, and carried out as early as practicable. In aid of this scheme, Congress granted 400,000 acres of public land to the State of Alabama in May, 1828. In addition to its gift of land, the Government had its engineer examine Muscle Shoals and Colbert Shoals. A project was submitted by the engineer in 1830 for a canal from Browns Ferry to Florence and the removal of obstructions from Florence to Waterloo, but it was not adopted. In 1831 the State undertook the construction of three canals around Big Muscle Shoals, using funds obtained from the sale of the ceded lands. The middle canal was completed and put in use in 1834. It was 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Because of the distance spanned by the canal, it was necessary to use 17 extra locks of 5 feet lift, 32 feet wide and 120 feet long. All available funds were used in its construction. There was nothing left for maintenance. As a result all work was suspended during the financial stringency of 1837 and the canal, locks and construction plant shortly fell into decay. The Government undertook the repair and enlargement of the old State canal in 1875 at an estimated cost of more than \$4,000,000. This ended the State's connection with the improvement of the Tennessee River.

Recently the desirability of constructing canals to connect navigable waterways has again been brought to public attention as a means of providing competition for the purpose of controlling freight rates. The attitude of the people of Alabama toward recent canal projects, considered from the national as well as from the local standpoint, is indicated by joint resolutions of the legislature, December 13, 1900, with reference to the proposed canalization of Valley River from Bessemer to the Warrior River; and of March 5, 1901, commending the project of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida.

See Internal Improvements; Railroad Building; River and Harbor Improvement.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1820, pp. 97-99; 1842-43, p. 219; 1900-01, pp. 84, 203; W. E. Martin, "Internal improvements in Alabama," in Johns Hopkins University, *Studies in Historical and Political Science* (1902), pp. 9-63; Betts, *Early*

history of Huntsville, Alabama (1916), p. 61; Gov. W. W. Bibb, "Message," Oct. 26, 1819, in *S. Jour.* 1819-20, pp. 7-17; Gov. Israel Pickens, "Message," Nov. 13, 1821, *Ibid.*, 1821, pp. 27-34; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1890, App. Q, pp. 1644-1645; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report of surveys of Coosa and Tennessee Rivers*, and of a route for a canal connecting Coosa and Tennessee Rivers, Apr. 8, 1872 (H. Ex. Doc. 243, 42d Cong., 2d sess.), and *Ac's*, 1857-58, p. 144.

CANEBRAKE. The name applied to a smaller region within the black belt, consisting for the most part of river-bottom lands of great fertility, on which there was originally a dense growth of cane. The region is perhaps the most fertile in the State, and is especially well suited for growing cotton, corn, wheat, and other staple grains. The section includes parts of Greene, Marengo, and Perry Counties. The valley of the Tombigbee River is the heart of the canebrake region.

See Black Belt; Cotton; Geology; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—Smith, *Report on agricultural features of the State* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Monograph* 1, 1883), pp. 268-272; *Alabama's new era* (Dept. of Immigration Bulletin, vol. 2, 1912), pp. 91-93; "Canebrake region of Alabama," in *Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, New York, 1847, vol. 2, p. 56.

CANEBRAKE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. "A branch agricultural experiment station for the purpose of conducting and making experiments in scientific agriculture," located at Uniontown, Perry County. It is governed by a board of control, consisting of the commissioner of agriculture, director of the Alabama Experiment station at Auburn, and five progressive farmers, actually engaged in cultivating canebrake lands. The board is clothed with general powers for carrying on the work, the appointment of officers, the holding of institutes "for the benefit of the farmers in the county that surrounds it," the purchase of lands, planting of crops, experimentation in crops, livestock and poultry, etc. Twenty-five hundred dollars annually are appropriated for the support of the work. The station is immediately under the control of an assistant director in charge. He is aided by a veterinary surgeon, and necessary laborers.

It was originally established merely as "a branch agricultural experiment station," February 17, 1885. Its object was to provide a local agency to "advance the interests of scientific agriculture, particularly on canebrake lands." The present name was adopted February 16, 1887. In the spring of 1885, the board purchased forty acres of canebrake land near Uniontown, in which was represented three types of the soil peculiar to the region. Possession was obtained in January, 1886. Under the "Hatch Act," the trustees of the A. & M. College (now the A. P. I.) supplemented the State appropriation by an addition of \$2,000. Reorganization under

the Hatch Act took effect April 1, 1888. During its existence the following subjects among others have had attention: Chemical needs of the soil; Remedies for physical defects of the soil; Improvements in methods and economy in cultivation; Varieties of field and garden crops adapted to the canebrake soils; Varieties of fruit adapted to prairie soil; grasses and other forage plants most profitably grown and the best methods of preserving them for cattle food; the silo and best materials for silage; and comparative value of home materials available for cattle and pig feeding. Very soon after the establishment of the station a silo was built, and, under plans prepared by the noted engineer, George E. Waring, 12 acres of land was prepared with underground tile drains. It is claimed that this was the first silo erected, and the first tile drain system laid within the limits of the state. Meteorological observations are made and recorded for station use.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Bulletins*, Nos. 1-35, 1888-1917; *Annual Reports*, 1888-1898.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1884-85, p. 144; 1886-87, p. 828; *General Acts*, 1915, p. 201; *Code*, 1907, secs. 54-58; and *Publications* supra.

CANEBRAKE COTTON MILLS, Uniontown. See Cotton Manufacturing.

CANJAUDA. See Kanchati.

CANOE FIGHT. An episode of the Creek Indian War, November 12, 1813. Following Fort Mims massacre, numerous depredations were made by Indians throughout the entire settled sections of the country, temporary forts were erected, and a general unrest prevailed. However, events were slowly maturing for relief. Among the settlers themselves, brave and adventurous spirits rallied the people, and many thrilling examples of daring are recorded. Capt. Sam Dale organized a scouting party, and set out from Fort Madison toward the river to drive out the Indians. During the first day many traces of the latter had been found about the abandoned plantations. The next day the party marched to Brazier's Landing (now French's), and at night crossed over to the eastern bank. Jerry Austill and some others were directed to row the canoes up stream. He reached Randon's plantation ahead of those on the shore. As they advanced Capt. Dale and his company encountered a number of Indians, who retreated under a hot fire. The entire command then crossed to the west bank, except Capt. Dale and eleven others. Just as they were preparing something to eat, a canoe of eleven warriors swept down the stream apparently with the intention of joining a number of other Indians, in order to attack from the rear. Dale and some of his party opened fire upon the boatload of savages, but without injury. About this time two of the Indians swam ashore higher up. One was killed by James Smith. Dale then ordered the larger canoe brought across. Eight men started over, but turned back on seeing the number in the Indian canoe. This exasperated Dale,

and he sprang into the smaller boat followed by Smith and Jerry Austill. A negro of the party, named Caesar, was already in the boat, and by Dale's direction he rapidly paddled the canoe towards the Indians. Within twenty yards the Americans rose for a broadside, but only Smith's gun fired. Caesar courageously pushed the boat alongside the Indians, and bravely held them together during the rest of the engagement. Instantly both parties were in a fierce combat, mainly with clubbed guns. Because of the crowded boat, the Indians were a little at a disadvantage although they fought viciously. Austill struck at the chief with his gun, but without effect. At the same moment the clubbed rifles of Smith and Dale came down on his head causing instant death. The rifle barrel in hand, Dale fought with demon-like fury. Austill and Smith fought with equal valor, and although they were badly bruised and had several contused wounds, the three white men and Caesar all escaped, while their nine antagonists were destroyed. One Indian had fallen into the river during the combat, and the others were then thrown over-board, to the great joy of the other members of the party on shore. The expedition then marched to Cornell's Ferry, but later returned to Fort Madison.

REFERENCES.—Pickett's *History of Alabama* (Owen ed. 1900), pp. 560-573; Brewer, *Alabama* (1873), p. 435; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War of 1813 and 1814*, (1895), pp. 229-240; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 422; *Alabama Historical Reporter*, Aug., 1884, vol. 2; *Acts*, 1821, p. 115.

CAN'T GET AWAY CLUB. A local relief society organized at Mobile in 1839, during a yellow fever epidemic. The club took for its model the Red Cross of Geneva. It was chartered by the legislature February 1, 1854, with John Hurtel, Nathaniel Moore, D. R. W. Davis, John T. Webb, Alfred G. Ross, John Rolston, James Y. Blocker, James W. Marsh, Jacob Reese, Martin B. Harper, Chester Root and Theodore Guesnard, sr., as incorporators. During the great epidemics in the period of organization, in the fifties, seventies and as late as 1897, the club was the one organization in Mobile, ready with doctors, nurses, medicines and food for sick and hungry alike. They also performed the last offices for many victims. During its various periods of activity the club lost many members, including doctors, clergymen and men from all walks of life. Its funds were made up from the purses of members, and by miscellaneous contributions. No one connected with it received compensation for time or service. While its greatest work was confined to Mobile, it also rendered aid both in Memphis and New Orleans. Of the work of the organization the *Mobile Register* editorially says:

"Mobile and other cities of the South bear in grateful remembrance the name of the organization, which, as suggested by Mr. Godfrey Mertz on Thursday night, should have been 'Won't Get Away Club.' The members were not compelled to stay in the neighbor-

hood of infectious disease and could have taken up their residence away from it until the danger had passed. But they elected to fight disease; to combat an insidious enemy that might unseen attack them in the night; that might, and did many times, attack their own families and strike down their friends. It requires a higher order of courage to make such a fight than to face visible danger. Happily the *raison d'être* of the club no longer exists; yellow fever as a scourge is a thing of the past. The name of the organization that the disease called into being will not pass away, however. The handful of members who remain alive and those who have gone before have their names written indelibly in the annals of Mobile as types of citizens of whom we are justly proud."

See Epidemics; Yellow Fever.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Mobile of the Five Flags* (1913), pp. 234-235, *Acts* (1853-54), p. 393; and *The Mobile Register*, June 7, 1908.

CAPITALS, THE STATE. The city or town officially designated by law as the "seat of government." The city of Montgomery is the capital of the State of Alabama, so made by formal election of the legislature January 28, 1846.

The constitutions of 1875 and 1901, contain the following section, substantially the same in each, the copy, however, taken from 1901, sec. 78:

"No act of the legislature changing the seat of government of the state shall become a law until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the state at a general election, and approved by a majority of such electors voting on the same; and such act shall specify the proposed new location."

There are other constitutional provisions in reference to the seat of government and the statehouse or capitol, namely, the legislature is required to meet quadrennially at the capitol, but the governor may convene, or remove, it elsewhere if from any cause it becomes impossible or dangerous to meet as designated; returns of elections held for governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of education and commissioner of agriculture and industries are to be "sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives," and, returns for members of the legislature and for all other civil officers to be commissioned by the governor, and returns in elections proposing amendments to the constitution, shall be made to the secretary of state; the sittings of the supreme court are to "be held at the seat of government, but if that shall become dangerous from any cause, it may convene at or adjourn to another place;" impeachment proceedings provided under section 173 of the constitution are to be conducted at the state capitol; and the governor, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of education and commissioner of agri-

culture and industries are required to "reside at the state capital during the time that they continue in office, except during epidemics."

The state capitol, or statehouse, is located in Montgomery, the official seat of government, or capital of the state. It is erected on a striking eminence, familiarly known as Capitol Hill, but locally called "Goat Hill" in the early history of the city. It is situated at the head of Dexter Avenue, formerly known as Market Street, and faces directly west. As indicated in the preceding paragraph it is the official headquarters of the several executive offices, departments, commissions, bureaus and boards, except as otherwise directed, and of the supreme court, the court of appeals and the state and supreme court library, and of the legislature when in session. Over it the state and national flags are displayed on appropriate occasions; in it are kept the state official seal, the official standards of measure and length, surface, weight and capacity as established by Congress; and here, in the custody of the department of archives and history, are preserved the official archives, "military records, banners, and relics of the state," and other historical collections.

The title to the lands, on which the capitol or statehouse in the city of Montgomery is erected, is in the State of Alabama. The central section of the square was deeded by the City of Montgomery, October 26, 1847, and is of record in the probate office of Montgomery County, in Book X, page 417. The deed describes it as "that parcel of land lying within the corporate limits of the said city at the head of Market Street, bounded east by Union Street, and west by Bainbridge Street, and measuring on Union and Bainbridge streets three hundred feet, and measuring east and west on the lines of said lot four hundred feet, forming an oblong square, being that parcel of land in the city of Montgomery, on which the new State House has been erected and which was set apart for that purpose on the original plan of the City of Montgomery called 'New Philadelphia,' together with all the appurtenances belonging to the said lot of land."

The north end of the square was deeded to the State by the City of Montgomery, June 8, 1885, with the following description: "that certain lot known as Capitol Park and bounded on the west by Bainbridge Street, on the north by Monroe Street, on the east by Union Street, and on the south by the original state capitol lot, together with all and singular the easements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining," and it is recorded at length in Deed Record, new series, No. 18, pages 377-380.

The governor as chief executive controls "all property belonging to the state;" he is required to "assign rooms in the capitol to the secretary of state, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of education, treasurer, railroad commission, president of inspectors of convicts, and adjutant general, department of archives and history, state game and fish commissioner, the state tax commission, state

health officer; and in the absence of any legislative provision, designate the purposes to which other rooms are to be applied;" he is authorized to appoint emergency clerks in the departments; and he is required to employ not more than "four servants for the executive officers of the state at the capitol, and prescribe their duties." The secretary of the governor is the "keeper of the capitol," and his duties are "to take care of the capitol, the grounds, inclosures, furniture, and all other property of the state on the premises under the general control and supervision of the governor; and also in the recess of the legislature, to have the apartments that are not regularly used and occupied, and the public entries, walls and stairs in each story well cleaned and ventilated." For the "preservation of order in the capitol and grounds, and preventing injury to the property of the state," the governor is required to employ not more than four watchmen, who are designated as capitol policemen, are "required to wear a gray uniform," and are "invested with all the powers, rights and privileges of sheriffs."

Appropriations are regularly made for the use of the governor in the upkeep of the offices, the capital building and grounds. The legislature of 1915, September 28, set aside the following: (1) For stationery and office supplies, including typewriters, for the several executive offices, departments, commissions, bureaus and boards, the supreme court, the court of appeals and the supreme court library, \$20,000 annually; (2) For fuel, light and water, \$5,000 annually; (3) For insurance on the capital, furnishings therein, the supreme court library, and the collections of the department of archives and history, \$5,000 annually; and (4) For repairing and refurbishing the capital building and grounds, \$10,000 annually.

St. Stephens, Territorial Capital.—The act of Congress, March 3, 1817, "establishing the Alabama Territory," contained the following, among other provisions: "That the town of St. Stephens shall be the seat of government for the said Alabama territory, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislature thereof." This point was selected because it was the then most flourishing town within the limits of the new territory, and the one best adapted as the point for the organization of the new government. It boasted a newspaper, a bank, a land office, medical men, lawyers, merchants, and the usual number of adventure 237, says: "It contains about 250 houses, turous spirits swept in by the tide of immigration. Brown's "Western Gazetteer" (1817), a printing office, academy, and 15 stores; and is a thriving healthy place, advantageously situated for trade."

Records descriptive of the territorial house or public buildings are not available. They are said to have been located on one of the principal streets, leading directly through the town and on down to the ferry over the Tombigbee. It has been stated by those who are familiar with its early history that the buildings were mostly built of brick, or of white

limestone quarried from the nearby bluffs. An old casement cellar is pointed out in the now wholly abandoned town, as marking the spot of the old territorial government building. A brick from this site is preserved in the collections of the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

In the public buildings were presumably located the offices of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, until about June 1, 1819, when all were removed to Huntsville. Here was also the place of meeting of the two sessions of the legislative council and the house of representatives, the first from January 19 to February 14, 1818, and the second, from November 2 to November 21, 1818.

Huntsville, Temporary Capital.—The second and last session of the territorial legislature, November 21, 1818, located the permanent seat of government at Cahaba. The same act named Huntsville as the temporary seat of government "until suitable buildings and accommodations can be provided at the town of Cahawba." It was further provided "that all officers, who are required by law, to keep their offices at the seat of government, shall be allowed until the meeting of the convention, or next legislature, to remove the same to Huntsville, and the necessary expenses of the removal of the public seal, books, records and papers, shall be defrayed by the territory."

The congressional enabling act March 2, 1819, directed that the members of the constitutional convention "to form a constitution and state government" should meet at Huntsville. The convention assembled July 5, and adjourned August 2, 1819. The constitution as adopted, section 29, provided for the holding of the first session of the legislature at Huntsville in October, 1819, with "all subsequent sessions at the town of Cahaba." That body, in the first session of the state legislature, convened October 25, and adjourned December 17, 1819, three days after the adoption of the resolution admitting the State into the Federal Union. The old building in which the convention met, has long since been removed, but a commemorative boulder on the sidewalk, placed by Twickenham Chapter, D. A. R., marks the site. While it is not definitely known, it is to be supposed that the legislature met in the same hall as the convention.

The offices and records of the Territory were removed to Huntsville in accordance with direction. The Alabama Republican, published there, June 26, 1819, briefly comments on the arrival of the governor and the records; "His excellency Governor Bibb, arrived in Huntsville on Monday last. The Secretary of the Territory is daily expected, and the public records, etc., have already arrived here, where they will remain while this place continues to be the seat of government." The buildings in which the executive offices were located have not been ascertained.

Cahaba, First State Capital.—At the first session of the first territorial legislature, steps were taken to determine "the most

eligible site for the Territorial Government, as near the center of the territory as may be, having due regard to commercial advantages, and the nature and situation of the country." The act, February 13, 1818, named Clement C. Clay, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Dale, James Titus and William L. Adams as commissioners. In the event they should find, from their examination, "that two or more places have equal, or nearly equal advantages, they shall report the same with a correct description of each," to the governor. On receipt of the report, it was made his duty to notify the commissioner of the general land office of the place, or places, at which it was in contemplation to fix the seat of the territorial government, and to request the suspension of the sale thereof until the next meeting of the legislature, at which time he was required to submit a report. In the event the site so chosen should be offered for sale before the session should convene, the governor was "authorized to purchase for the use of the territory such one of the reported sites, as he may deem most advantageous and desirable." The commissioners, after several months' investigation and consideration, selected a point at the mouth of the Cahaba River, in the recently formed county of Dallas, as the most suitable location. The second session of the legislature, November 21, 1818, thereupon passed an act providing for the temporary and permanent seats of government. Huntsville was named as the temporary, and the selection of Cahaba was confirmed as the permanent seat of government. The governor was made sole commissioner to secure from the United States Government the site "at the confluence of the Alabama and Cahawba rivers," in accordance with an act of Congress, April 20, 1818, in which an entire section was set aside for the seat of government of the Territory to "be located under the direction of the governor of the said territory." It was made his duty to have the town laid off and surveyed, and after giving at least 90 days' notice, to advertise the sale of the lots in all the newspapers printed in the Territory, and in such newspapers of other States as he might deem proper, and after also having posted in the land offices both at Cahaba and Huntsville a correct plan and map of the town, for 30 days prior to the sale. The lots were to be sold to the highest bidder, one-fourth of the purchase price to be paid in cash.

Congress, March 2, 1819, provided for a convention for the organization of the new territory into a state. Among other provisions, the enabling act provided, in lieu of the section of land provided to be reserved in the act above referred to, that there should be "granted to the said state, for the seat of government thereof, a tract of land containing 1,620 acres, and consisting of sundry fractions and a quarter section, in sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township sixteen, and range ten, and in sections five and six, in township fifteen, and range ten, and in sections twenty-nine and thirty, in the same township and range, lying on both sides

of the Alabama and Cahawba rivers, and including the mouth of the river Cahawba, and which heretofore has been reserved from public sale, by order of the president of the United States."

During the summer of 1819 Gov. Bibb caused the town of Cahaba to be laid off and surveyed, after which he held a public sale as directed. In his message of October 26, 1819, to the first state legislature, he made a report of his action, in which it appears that in the fourth week of May, 1819, he had publicly sold to the highest bidder, 182 lots for the sum of \$123,856, of which one-fourth or \$30,964 had been paid at the time of sale. (For details of the further disposition of the property, and other facts in the contemporary history of the town, see Cahaba.)

The governor proceeded without delay to secure plans and to contract for public buildings, and a notice, dated March 1, 1819, was inserted in the "Halecyon and Tombeckbee Advertiser," published at St. Stephens, April 5, 1819, in which he calls for bids for the erection of the statehouse. No other contemporary description of the building is preserved, and no picture is known. Therefore, the call is given in full:

"NOTICE.

"The Governor having been directed by the Territorial Legislature to contract for building a house for their accommodation at the Town of Cahawba, will be prepared to receive proposals at that place, from the third to the fourth Monday of May next, for furnishing the materials and erecting a brick house of the following description: The building to be two story, fifty-eight feet long, and forty-three feet wide; each story to be twelve feet in the clear. The interior to be divided above and below stairs by a passage fourteen feet wide, on one side of which shall be one room the whole width of the house, and on the other, two rooms. Two chimnies and eight windows are to be provided at each end and twelve windows on each front of the building; each window to be twenty-four lights, 8 by 10. The outer walls to be commenced two feet below the surface of the earth, and to be two brick and a half thick to the first floor (which must be three feet above the surface of the earth), and from thence two brick. The inner wall dividing the apartments to be one brick and a half thick, and each apartment to be plastered and white-washed. The shingles are to be of cypress or heart pine. Doors, stairs and the like to be included in the contract.

"A sufficient obligation will be required of the contractors to construct the house of good materials, and in a proper manner; and to complete it on or before the first Monday of June, 1820.

WM. W. BIBB."

"Coosada, 1st March, 1819.

The contractors were David and Nicholas Crocheron. Of the work Gov. Bibb, in his message above referred to, says: "The principal parts of the building are to be finished

on or before the first day of August next, for nine thousand dollars; and the remainder of the sum appropriated, will be required, and is sufficient, to complete the whole, and to provide the necessary accommodations for the two branches of the legislature. I learn that the building has been commenced, and that no doubt is entertained of its completion within the time specified in the contract."

Under the constitution adopted at Huntsville, section 29, article 3, it was provided that the first legislature should be held in Huntsville, and that "all subsequent sessions at the town of Cahawba, until the end of the first session of the general assembly to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; during that session the general assembly shall have power to designate by law (to which the executive concurrence shall not be required) the permanent seat of government, which shall not thereafter be changed; provided, however, that unless such designation be then made by law, the government shall continue permanently at the town of Cahawba; and provided also, that the general assembly shall make no appropriations previous to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; for the building of any other statehouse than that now provided for by law."

The second session of the state legislature, and the first at Cahaba, convened November 6, 1820, in the new statehouse building. A called session was held in June, 1821. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sessions regularly convened in November every year from 1821 to 1825 inclusive.

The choice of Cahaba as the state capital had not long been made before its disadvantages as a town site became apparent. The town had been laid off directly upon the Alabama River, at the mouth of the Cahaba, and encircled by the latter. The square on which the capital was erected stood on the bank of the Alabama. In seasons of high water it was subject to overflow from both rivers. At such times the streets and roads leading to the country were inundated. The overflows also made it unhealthy, and both lawyers and litigants were unwilling to hazard themselves in the town during the sickly season. Many of the citizens themselves deserted it at such times. In 1825 the rivers experienced the largest floods known to that date in the history of Alabama. The legislature therefore at the session of 1825-26, under the authorization of the constitution, sec. 29, determined upon a new location.

Tuscaloosa.—When it had been determined at the session of 1825-26, to remove the capital from Cahaba, there were several ambitious towns, claimants for the new location including Tuscaloosa, Selma, Montgomery, Centreville, Greensboro, Wilson's Hill (Montevallo), and a place in Autauga County. As a result of the contest, in an undated act, which under the constitution did not require the "executive concurrence," "the permanent seat of government" was fixed at Tuscaloosa. The same section of the constitution declared

that the site once chosen should not thereafter be changed.

The selection having been made, the people of Tuscaloosa provided suitable buildings for the use of the executive and the legislature, pending the erection of the capitol. After several vexatious delays in actually agreeing upon a site, and finally after making a change, by legislative authorization, work on the building was actually begun. The legislature adopted one design, which on December 20, 1827, it changed, directing that the commissioners should build it in accordance with the plan "called the Grecian cross." The total cost was not to exceed \$55,000. The commissioners for the erection of the building, named in the act of January 3, 1827, were John B. Hogan, James Hogan, James H. Dearing, Henry Minor and Dr. John L. Tindall. They were empowered to select an architect. An act passed later stipulated that he was to receive \$1,749 per annum, and that for work performed by him prior to the first of January, 1828, he should have \$1,000. This would indicate actual work of construction in 1827. As indicative of the desire of the legislature to avoid all charges of "graft," it was especially provided that "neither the commissioners or superintendent shall be directly or indirectly, concerned in the said contract as undertakers." Work on the building seems to have dragged slowly along, and Henry Sossaman, contractor for the carpenter work, on January 20, 1830, was relieved of his forfeiture because of the delay, which the act states had continued nearly through the winter of 1828-29. The legislature probably held its first session in the new building in 1829. The building then erected is still standing. In 1852 it was donated to the state university, which in turn executed a 99 year lease to the Alabama Baptist Convention. The Alabama Central Female College has since occupied it as a high-grade school for girls and young women.

Montgomery.—The growth of middle and east Alabama and the consequent shifting of the center of population, brought about the adoption of a resolution approved January 24, 1845, submitting an amendment to strike out section 29 of article 3 of the Constitution which permanently located the seat of government. At the election held in the fall of that year, the amendment carried, and at the next session of the legislature, 1845-46, it was ratified. On January 21, 1846, an act was passed providing for the removal from Tuscaloosa, the selection of a new location, the election of five commissioners, and the adoption of other regulations to make the act effective.

In accordance with the act referred to, on January 28, 1846, the senate and house of representatives met in joint session in the hall of the house for the purpose of selecting the new capital city. The following were in nomination: Tuscaloosa, Wetumpka, Mobile, Montgomery, Statesville, Selma, Marion and Huntsville. The first ballot stood: Tuscaloosa 39; Wetumpka, 28; Mobile 6;

Montgomery 33; Statesville 2; Selma 9; Marion 4; and Huntsville 6. A majority of all the votes was necessary to a choice. On the sixteenth ballot Montgomery received 63 votes, and was declared by the speaker of the house of representatives as constitutionally selected as the seat of government. On January 30, 1846, in joint session the following commissioners were elected: Miles W. Abernathy, George Steele, Daniel Pratt, Johnson J. Hooper and John K. Collins.

It was not until two days after the selection had been made that the news reached Montgomery. A ratification meeting was held, at which there was great rejoicing. Later the city council voted an issue of \$75,000 in bonds for the erection of the building, all of which were taken up by the property owners and local capitalists. The plans for the new capitol building were drawn by Stephen D. Button, and the contractors were B. F. Robinson and R. N. R. Bardwell. The building was completed and formally turned over to the state about November 1, 1847, by mayor Nimrod E. Benson and Col. Charles T. Pollard, chairman of the building committee.

The building having been accepted, all of the offices and public records of the state were removed from Tuscaloosa. The latter were packed in 113 boxes, loaded in 13 wagons, weighing 26,704 pounds. They were brought overland, and the cost was \$1,325, paid by Col. Pollard, chairman.

An amendment to the constitution providing for biennial sessions had been adopted at the same time as the one changing the seat of government. Therefore, the first biennial session of the legislature, and the first in Montgomery, convened on December 6, 1847.

The second session of the legislature met in the capitol on November 12, 1849. It had been in session one month and two days. When on December 14, the capitol building was discovered to be on fire. In three hours it had burned to the ground, leaving the walls only. The fire broke out in the roof over the house of representatives, and was caused by the careless projection of some of the rich pine timbers into the chimney flues. The combined efforts of the heads of the departments, the legislators and the citizens saved the public records and other property on the basement and second floors. Because of the intense heat the contents of the state library on the third floor could not be saved, and its fine collection of early documents were all destroyed. The citizens of Montgomery promptly tendered suitable buildings for the meeting of the legislature and the state officers, and public business went on uninterrupted, although with some inconvenience. Gov. Henry W. Collier was inaugurated in the Methodist church. Almost immediately after the fire the question of rebuilding was brought forward. Almost 50 propositions were brought forward looking to removal from Montgomery, either temporarily or permanently, but finally the city was victorious,

and on February 11, 1850, provision was made for erecting a new building, for which an appropriation of \$60,000 was made. The legislature chose Nimrod E. Benson and Daniel Pratt as commissioners to erect the new building, but Mr. Pratt did not accept, and Justus Wyman took his place.

A picture is preserved showing the burning of the capitol. It is one of the earliest examples of the daguerreotype, and was taken from the old court house which stood on the site of the present fountain at Court Square. The building is shown without a dome, and with broad steps leading up to the second floor, with entrances under the ends of the steps to the offices on the basement or ground floor. The new building was erected on the foundations of the old, but with a change in the general plan. A dome was provided, the entrance was direct to the first or basement floor, through a massive portico, supported by six massive Corinthian columns. The dignified and imposing building as then erected still remains, with the addition of the rear and the north and the south wings, to be described later.

Capitol Extension.—On February 17, 1885, "for the purpose of making needed enlargement to the capitol and to furnish the same," an appropriation of \$25,000 was made, and the governor, the chief justice and the attorney general, ex-officio, were "appointed a board, to procure and adopt a plan for such enlargement of the capitol, and make contracts for building the same, and furnishing the same." Acting under this authorization what is known as the rear extension, or eastern wing of the building was erected, under the direction of Edward A. O'Neal, Governor. George W. Stone, Chief Justice, and Thomas N. McClellan, Attorney General. The contractors were Figh & Williams. The addition was completed within the appropriation. It is 50 by 70 feet, and is so constructed as to appear as if erected as a part of the original building. The first floor is devoted to the library; the second to the supreme court justices and the clerk; the third to the state board of health, the reporter and other officers of the supreme court, and the judges and officers of the court of appeals.

As previously stated, the City of Montgomery made a gift of the north end of Capitol Square to the State in 1885. On February 17 of that year the governor, the attorney general and the mayor of the city were appointed a board "for the purpose of making needed improvements upon the grounds of the State surrounding the capitol, and upon the square of ground north of and adjacent thereto, and for beautifying and enclosing the whole." The sum of \$7,500 was appropriated for the work. As safeguarding its right to remain as the capitol, the deed referred to contained a condition that the lot should revert to the City of Montgomery, in the event the capitol should ever be removed. Later the lofty and impressive monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy was erected on this section of the square.

With the constant growth of the executive branch of the state government, by the establishment of new departments, commissions and boards, there was further urgent demand for adequate space in which to transact public business. The legislature therefore February 17, 1903, "for the extension, enlargement, or improvement of the present state capitol building; for the acquisition of additional grounds, for the erection or acquisition of any necessary additional building or buildings for the use of the state, and the furnishing of the same," made an appropriation of \$150,000. A commission consisting of the governor, the attorney general, state treasurer, state auditor, secretary of state, with the director of the department of archives and history as secretary, ex officio, was appointed to determine what extensions, enlargements, improvements, grounds and new buildings should be erected or acquired. The attorney general was required to represent the state in any condemnation proceedings which might be necessary in securing grounds or lands. It was provided further that if "a new building is to be erected or extensive alterations are to be made for the accommodation of the supreme court and library," the chief justice and the associate justices should constitute a part of the commission "for the determination of the plans and specifications for such buildings or improvements." The commission organized on June 28, 1904. Steps were at once taken to purchase the south end of the capitol square, then in private hands. However, an agreement could not be reached, and the attorney general filed condemnation proceedings. Later as a result of several conferences an agreement was reached whereby the sum of \$65,000 was paid to the several owners, and thus on

— 1905, the state finally came into full possession and ownership of the entire plot of ground, constituting what is known as the capitol square. The buildings were removed by the owners, and the grounds filled in and properly laid out. The commission, after many conferences and much investigation, decided upon the erection of a south wing. The architect chosen was Frank Lockwood, of Montgomery. Upon his advice and that of Charles F. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, architects of New York City, who appeared before the commission at the capitol, it was decided that the old capitol building should not be disturbed, and that the addition, proposed to be erected, should in all respects be in correct architectural form and proportion, and subordinate to the central or original structure. The contract was let on April 18, 1906, and the work was completed in the fall of 1907. To the south wing were assigned offices for the attorney general, state auditor, and superintendent of education, on the first floor; and on the second floor to the department of agriculture and industries, the department of archives and history and the state tax commission. With the erection of the north wing later the offices of the attorney general and the state tax commission were changed.

Still additional enlargements were called for, and on April 13, 1911, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made. The several officers, named as commissioners ex officio under the act of 1903 were continued as commissioners under the new act. The commission organized April 27, 1911. Under its direction the north wing was constructed, and the halls of the senate and house of representatives, and various of the rooms and halls of the old building were overhauled and repaired. Floor coverings, screens, shelving and improvements in wiring and lighting were provided for the supreme court, the offices of the judges and the library. To the north wing were assigned the offices of the governor and of the secretary of state, on the first floor, and on the second floor the adjutant general, banking department, examiners of accounts, highway department, game and fish department, state prison inspector and state board of equalization. The old governor's offices were assigned to the attorney general, and the board of convict inspectors was given the old rooms of the secretary of state, both on the first floor of the original building.

See Cahaba; Constitutional Amendments; Governor; Huntsville; Impeachments; Keeper of the Capitol; Legislature; Montgomery; Offices and Officers; St. Stephens; Secretary to the Governor; Tuscaloosa.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 48, 78, 115, 118, 122, 133, 134, 141, 173, 193, 277, 284; Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), *index*; *Code*, 1907, secs. 552, 553, 555, 558, 559, 562, 563-566, 793, 2058, 2059, 2429; *Acts*, 1824-25, p. 136; 1825-26, pp. 12, 88; 1826-27, pp. 3, 5, 115; 1827-28, pp. 8, 10; 1829-30, pp. 14, 76; 1830-31, pp. 3, 70; 1832-33, p. 18; 1844-45, p. 208; 1845-46, pp. 28, 243; 1847-48, p. 439; 1849-50, pp. 140-141; 1872-73, pp. 129, 534, 536; 1884-85, pp. 177-178; *General Acts*, 1903, p. 57; 1911, p. 412; *House Journal*, 1886-87, pp. 164-165; State Capital Commission, *Reports*, July, 1907, and Sept., 1915; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900); Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 438, 467; Alabama Historical Society, *Transactions*, vols. 2 and 3, *index* under Cahaba and St. Stephens; Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 87-92; Garrett, *Public Men in Alabama* (1872), p. 416, 460; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 208; James B. Simpson, *Alabama State Capital—an Historical sketch*, 1898; and John H. Wallace, Jr., *The Alabama State Capital*, 2nd ed. (1917).

CAPITOL, KEEPER OF THE. The secretary to the governor is ex officio the keeper of the capitol. The duties of the office require him "to take care of the capitol, the grounds, inclosures, furniture, and all other property of the State on the premises under the general control and supervision of the governor; and also in the recess of the legislature, to have the apartments that are not regularly used and occupied, and the public entries, walls, and stairs in each story well cleaned and ventilated." These requirements are regarded merely as a general part of his duties of secretary, and no distinction is observed in their performance. In actual administration, the duties of the governor with

regard to repairs or alterations, the purchase of furniture and supplies, the disbursement of the appropriations "for repairing and re-furnishing the capitol buildings and grounds," and the supervision of the servants employed for the capitol, are all actually performed by the secretary, or under his direction.

The secretary of state was made the first custodian of the "statehouse and furniture" by act of January 1, 1823. Prior to that date it is presumed that the governor, as chief executive and representative of the State, assumed responsibility. In the revision of the penal code under act of January 9, 1841, it was made a misdemeanor to deface the walls of the statehouse by willfully writing or drawing figures or characters thereon; and it was made "the duty of the person to whom the charge of the statehouse shall be committed by the legislature, or if there be no such person appointed, it shall be the duty of the private secretary of the governor, to cause this section to be printed and placed, and at all times to be kept upon the wall, in at least six public places, in the statehouse."

The care of the capitol remained under the secretary of state until the act of January 9, 1852, which designated the private secretary of the governor as "Keeper of the state house," with an annual salary of \$150. The secretary continues the performance of the duties as above outlined, but the special compensation was abolished in 1903.

The act of September 10, 1915, constituting the secretary to the governor as purchasing agent, contemplates a careful record of all office furniture, fixtures and supplies in all offices, departments, commissions, bureaus and boards, and in the rooms or apartments of the supreme court, the court of appeals, the State and supreme court library, and of the judges and officers of the courts. The secretary is required to keep an inventory of the foregoing on file in his office, and it is made his duty annually to visit the offices, and to check over the furniture, etc., actually on hand, by the inventories.

No publications.

See Governor; Purchase, State Board of; Secretary to the Governor.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, p. 538; Clay, *Digest*, 1843, p. 417; Code, 1907, secs. 558-560; Acts, 1840-41, p. 127; 1851-52, p. 38; General Acts, 1915, pp. 372, 937.

CAPITOL BUILDING COMMISSION, THE ALABAMA. See Capitols, The State, under side-title "Capitol Extension."

CAPITOLS. See Capitols, The State.

CARBON HILL. Post office and incorporated town in the northwestern part of Walker County, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, about 15 miles west of Jasper. Altitude: 422 feet. Population: 1890—568; 1900—830; 1910—1,627. It was chartered by the legislature, February 14, 1891, with mayor and aldermen, and corporate limits "commencing three hundred feet south of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Rail-

road to the southeast corner of the said town as platted and surveyed by the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad Company, thence north to the northeast corner of said plot, thence went to the northwest corner of said plot, thence along said section line three hundred feet south of railroad, thence parallel with said railroad to the place of beginning." It has the Citizen's Bank (State), and the Carbon Hill Journal, a Democratic weekly, established in 1913. Its industries are coal mining, sawmills, and general stores.

The town is located in one of the richest deposits in the Alabama coal fields, and takes its name from this circumstance. It was projected in the eighties by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Co., and the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co., as an industrial community. Mining was carried on in a rather primitive fashion, until the property passed into the hands of the Gal-loway Co. At present there are several large corporations in the field whose mines are all operated by electricity, and equipped with modern appliances.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 497-498, 500, 501; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES. See Libraries.

CARPETBAGGER. A term applied by native citizens of the South to those persons who came from other parts of the country during the War and Reconstruction periods for the purpose of exploiting the States and the people, taking advantage of the disturbed economic, social, and political conditions to gratify their own ambition for political preferment, especially for the holding of lucrative offices. Such persons brought with them few possessions, and those few usually were contained in a small satchel, or carpetbag. The peculiar significance of the epithet consists in its allusion to this circumstance. The first use of the term to characterize these unencumbered visitors to the South has been variously credited; to the Montgomery Advertiser, among others. It is not certain who first used the term to apply to northern men temporarily resident in the South; but it is known that it originated before the War, and was applied to the promoters of wildcat banking schemes in the Western States. In the South the expression frequently was somewhat loosely used, often being applied to all the northern people who came South during the 10 years following the War. When used with discrimination it signified only those persons formerly resident in the Northern States, who came to southern neighborhoods for purposes of exploitation or spoliation. Both in its early and its later usage it was a term of opprobrium. There was quite a large number of such undesirable accessions to the State's population during the latter part of the War and the first few years after its close, although it is not likely that Alabama suffered more in this respect than other Southern States.

One of the most conspicuous traits of the

carpetbagger was an intense desire to hold public office, and he usually lost no time in busying himself to secure appointment or election. Adopting the readiest and the most certain means to that end, he appealed to race prejudice, using the ignorance and gullibility of the freedmen to obtain an influence over them which could be made to count in politics. Having no interests in common with the native whites, he frequently went to extreme lengths in cultivating negro friendships in the effort to secure political power and financial gain. The activities of these adventurers, most of them discredited and without standing in the communities from which they came, increased the friction between the races, whose relations were already tending to become somewhat strained. The southern people resented the interference of these interlopers, and regarded them with growing suspicion and dislike. There was only one other class of persons held in such contempt—the scalawag, or native renegade, who, to serve his private ends, or to obtain revenge for fancied slights or wrongs, sided with the carpetbaggers and negroes.

It was generally believed in the South that the negroes, had they been left to themselves, would have given little trouble; and the new relation of employer and employee soon would have been so adjusted as to run as smoothly as had the old relation of master and slave. The carpetbagger sought to prevent this, and constantly stirred up suspicion and hostility between the races, telling the negro that his former master only awaited a favorable opportunity to restore slavery, and that he should look to his friends of the political party which had emancipated him for advice and guidance in his political and personal affairs. The southern people accepted the result of the War, but they realized nevertheless that since the races must live together, they must live peaceably; and they resented the interference of aliens, particularly when it resulted in stirring up conflict between the negroes and the whites.

Much interesting information was elicited from witnesses before the Congressional Ku Klux Committee concerning the precise significance attaching to the term carpetbagger as used by southern people. There was almost unanimity in the opinion that it was applied to the adventurer from the North, who obtained office, or undertook to do so, by arraying the negroes against the whites. There was equal unanimity of testimony to the effect that the term did not apply to northern men of character and respectability, who came to live in the South, and identified themselves with the best interests of the community. However, the epithet was often used, particularly in the heat of political contests, to stigmatize persons of opposing political opinions who in no wise deserved it, for there was quite a large number of northern men who remained in the South and became valuable citizens in every respect. But the carpetbagger, properly so called, demonstrated the appropriateness and the precision of the characterization by leaving

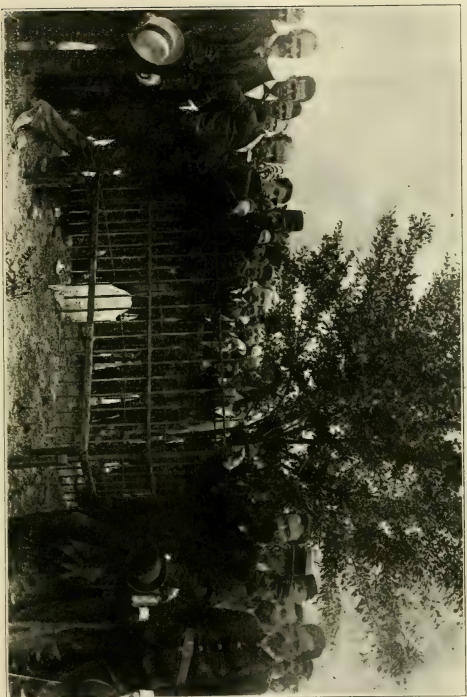
the State very promptly upon the restoration of white supremacy in 1875.

Political Activity.—As a result of the disfranchisement of large numbers of the native citizens of Alabama, especially the more influential men, most of whom had been in some way identified with the Confederacy, the carpetbaggers found it easy to secure political power and install themselves in office. The personnel and character of the convention which met in 1867 to frame a new State constitution is thus described by Hon. Hilary Herbert:

"The convention to frame a new constitution met on the 5th of November, 1867, and it was a remarkable assemblage. Some of its members were Alabamians intent on the best government that might be possible; many were negroes, for the most part densely ignorant, and many were Northern men, who, having failed in life at home, had come South to seek their fortunes in politics, carrying all their worldly goods in grip-sacks—'carpetbags.' In a Democratic newspaper, the place of nativity of ninety-seven out of a hundred members of the convention purports to have been given; thirty-one of them being from Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Canada and Scotland. . . . An overwhelming majority of the constituency of this convention was colored, and it had not been long in session before it became quite clear that the blackman's party was in control.

"Likewise a majority of the members of the legislature in 1868 were carpetbaggers, scalawags and negroes. It was this legislature which proved so friendly to the internal-improvement schemes out of which grew the notorious railroad bond-endorsement frauds. During the next four years, the carpetbagger politicians, with their allies the negroes, by their wasteful policy and extravagant expenditures, cost the State of Alabama many millions of dollars. However, in this respect Alabama probably suffered less than some of the other Southern States, notably South Carolina.

As Officeholders.—One of the ways in which the disturbing influence of these alien politicians was most keenly felt by the native whites, was in the administration of the judicial system. Carpetbaggers obtained many places on the Alabama bench as well as appointments to Federal judgeships in the State. In these positions they had peculiar opportunities to make themselves obnoxious to the whites, in the adjudication of the numerous petty suits which the negroes were constantly encouraged to bring against the white planters, merchants, and others with whom they had business dealings. In some cases the testimony of negroes of the lowest type outweighed that of one or of several of the most respectable white citizens of a community. The carpetbagger judges seemed to believe that the negroes were helpless, and must be protected against the aggressions of their former masters who would voluntarily respect none of their rights. One of the



GRAVE OF GOV. JOHN SEVIER AT FORT DECATUR, NEAR MILSTEAD, MACON COUNTY, ALA.,
BEFORE REMOVAL OF REMAINS TO KNOXVILLE, TENN., GOV. ROBERT L. TAYLOR
AND STAFF OF TENNESSEE, LEFT; GOV. THOMAS SEAY AND STAFF OF
ALABAMA, RIGHT, 1888

carpetbagger members of the Federal bench who attained considerable prominence in Alabama was Judge Richard M. Busted. Others also attained conspicuous positions. For example, both the United States Senators elected in 1868, had formerly been residents of the North. Senator Willard Warner was a native of Ohio, from whence he came to Alabama in 1867. Just before leaving Ohio he had served as a State senator. Senator George E. Spencer was born in New York, coming to Alabama in 1867 to serve as register in bankruptcy. Both these men were called carpetbaggers. In his testimony before the Ku Klux Committee, Col. William M. Lowe, of Huntsville, gave Senator Spencer as authority for the statement that Senator Warner was a carpetbagger of the worst type, and said that William H. Smith, a former governor of the State, had issued a sworn statement to the effect that Senator Spencer was a carpetbagger in its most opprobrious significance.

In Congress.—Of the 18 terms as Representative in Congress from Alabama, 1868 to 1873, 8 were filled by men who not only were not natives of the State, but had come into its borders since the close of the War. These eight terms were served by six representatives, Charles W. Buckley having been twice reelected. He was a native of New York, coming to Alabama in 1868 as state superintendent of education for the Freedmen's Bureau. In 1867 he was one of the delegates selected under military supervision for the constitutional convention, and was afterward elected by the Republicans as Representative in Congress. F. W. Kellogg, who served as Representative in the Fortieth Congress, was a native of Massachusetts. He had held office in Michigan before coming to Alabama, as collector of internal revenue in 1866, and was elected to Congress by the Republicans in 1867. Benjamin W. Norris was a native of the State of Maine, where he had held several offices before enlisting as paymaster in the Union Army. After the War he became a planter in Alabama, was one of the delegates to the constitutional convention of 1867, and was elected as a Republican Congressman in the same year. Charles W. Pierce was a native of New York, later moving to Illinois, where he enlisted in the Volunteer Infantry. He remained in Alabama at the close of the War, and held various public offices, among others that of Representative to the Fortieth Congress, to which he was elected as a Democrat. John B. Callis also was a native of New York, from whence he moved to Tennessee and later to Wisconsin. There he entered the Union Army. After the War he took up his residence in Huntsville, and was elected as a Republican to the Fortieth Congress. At the expiration of his term he returned to Wisconsin, and served there as a member of the State assembly, but later returned to Huntsville where he died. Alfred E. Buck was a native of the State of Maine. He served during part of the War as a lieutenant colonel of colored troops. After being mustered out of service at Baton Rouge in 1866, he came to Alabama and was one of the delegates to

the constitutional convention of 1867, subsequently being elected as a Republican Representative in the Forty-first Congress. He also held several other Federal offices, and served as minister to Japan by appointment of President McKinley.

See Reconstruction; Scalawags.

REFERENCES.—Committee on Affairs in Insurrectionary States, *Report on Ku Klux conspiracy*, Alabama testimony (H. Rept. 22, 42d Cong., 2d sess.); Herbert, *Why the solid South?* (1890), pp. 29-69; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 517, 530, 738, 749, 754, 761, and carpetbag and negro rule, 571, *et seq.*; and *Documentary history of Reconstruction* (1906), Vols. 1 and 2, *passim*; *New International Encyclopedia*; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government*.

CARROLLTON. County seat of Pickens County, in the central part of the county, on the main line of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad and on the old stagecoach road from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery. It is 1 mile from Lubbub Creek, 10 miles east of Tombigbee River, 30 miles southeast of Columbus, Miss., 40 miles north of Eutaw. Population: 1872—400; 1888—500; 1900—278; 1910—444. The town was incorporated by the legislature, January 15, 1831, with limits extending 1 mile in every direction from the courthouse. It is now operating under the municipal code of 1907. Its present corporate limits extend 660 yards in every direction from the courthouse. It has privately owned electric light plant, 4 miles of cement sidewalks, constructed in 1914, and public schools. Bonded indebtedness: \$4,400 issued in 1908, for schools, running 20 years, with option of payment in 10 years, and interest at 5 per cent. Tax rate: 5 mills. Its banking institution is the Bank of Carrollton (State). The West Alabamian, a Democratic weekly, established in 1849, the Pickens County Herald, a Democratic semi-weekly, established in 1904, are published there. Its industries are a planing mill, a cotton gin, a gristmill, a sawmill and planing mill, and a cotton warehouse. It has a public high school and graded schools; and Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. There is a park and playground consisting of 2 acres, and containing a fine mineral spring.

In 1830, the United States Government gave the commissioners of Pickens County 80 acres of land on which to establish a county seat. Carrollton was built upon this land and named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among the first settlers were the Van Hoose, Stansel, Stone, Clithrell, Lanier, Davis, Martin, Hill, and Johnston families. Samuel B. Moore, governor of the State in 1831, after the expiration of his term of service, came to Carrollton, and here he died. His remains lie in an unmarked grave in the town cemetery. The Confederate hero, Gen. John Herbert Kelly, killed at the Battle of Franklin, Tenn., was born in Carrollton.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1830-31, pp. 48-50; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 500 *et seq.*; Smith,

Pickens County; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 34-55; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 213; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 252.

CASISTE. An aboriginal village, probably located on the site of Cahaba, the first State Capital of Alabama, just south of the influx of the Cahaba into the Alabama River, and on the west side of the latter. De Soto arrived at this place on October 5, 1540. It is referred to by one of the chronicles as a "small village by the river" (the same river on which Tallasi was located); and by another, as a "large town." Numerous evidences of occupancy are to-day found one-half mile south of the point where the old State Capitol stood, now on the plantation of Cliff Kirkpatrick of Cahaba. This town was in the province of Talisi, and on the road from that point to Mauvilla.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail-makers' series, 1904), vol. 1, pp. 87, 88, vol. 2, p. 116.

CASTLEBERRY. Post office and incorporated town in the southern edge of Conecuh County; sec. 24, T. 4, R. 10; on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, equidistant from Montgomery and Mobile, and 12 miles south of Evergreen. Altitude: 174 feet. Population: 1900—167; 1910—225; 1910—Castleberry Precinct—1,683. It is incorporated. It has a branch of the Peoples Bank of Evergreen (State). Its industries are a cotton gin, cotton warehouse, gristmill, sawmill, and strawberry culture. It has the Conecuh County High School, and public schools. The Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal, South, denominations have churches there.

This point was first settled in 1817 by the Baggett family. The town itself had its beginning about 1830, and for some years was known as Wilson's Field. In 1830, the Castleberry family came from Florida and settled there. The old stage route from Pensacola to Montgomery passed through the settlement, using the Castleberry residence as a relay house. Thus the place came to be called "Castleberry's." When the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad (now Louisville & Nashville Railroad) was built, the town was renamed Castleberry. The first residence on the present site of the town was built by Judge John Henderson. It is now known as the Downing home. Judge Henderson was the first merchant; J. B. Baird, the first postmaster; Dr. R. M. Murphy, the first physician; Prof. McNeal, the first teacher; R. B. L. Selman, Methodist, the first preacher. The first schoolhouse-church-townhall was a log cabin.

The town is situated at the crossing of the highways from Brewton to Evergreen and from Repton to Brooklyn, and near Panther Creek on the north, Murder Creek on the east, and Burnt Corn Creek on the west. Among the pioneer settlers were the Holland, Beard, Mathew and Garrett families. Castleberry is best known for its modern county high school, said to be the finest in the State, and as the

shipping point for large quantities of strawberries produced in the surrounding country.

REFERENCES.—Riley, *Conecuh County* (1881), *passim*; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 283; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 254; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

CATAHAGER. A creek in Sumter County, flowing into the Tombigbee River. The name doubtless came from some standing pond or lake, closely tributary. The word is traced to the Choctaw okhvtta hikia, meaning "standing pond or lake," that is, okhvtta, "pond, or lake," hikia, "to stand."

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGES. See Child Welfare.

CATTLE. See Live Stock and Products.

CAUCUS. See Legislature.

CAUJAUDA. See Kantchati.

CAUWAOLAU. A Lower Creek village in Russell County, about three or four miles west of Uchee P. O., and near the old Federal Road. It is shown on a map by Hinton, Simpson and Marshall, London, October 15, 1831. No other references are known. Warrior Stand and Creek Stand, present day villages in Macon County, about six miles southwest of this point, are said to be located on or near former Indian village sites, but they have not been identified.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CAXA. A small aboriginal village, referred to in the De Soto Narratives, as "on a direct line from Talisi to Tascalusa." It is identified with a town site on the Moore plantation, lying on the Cahaba River, and two miles southeast of Harrell in Dallas County. One of the chronicles calls it "a wretched village on the river banks." The "direct line has reference to the trail or road from Talisi direct to Mauvilla (q. v.), the town of the chief Tascalusa.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail-makers' series, 1904), vol. 2, p. 116.

CEDAR CREEK INDIAN VILLAGE. An old Creek Indian town in Talladega County, on the north side of Cedar Creek, and a few miles from its influx with the Coosa River. Fort Williams was later built on the same side of the creek, and between the town and the river.

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1.

CEMENT. See Clays, Kaolins and Shales; also Portland Cement.

CENSUS. An official enumeration of the population of the State, counties, municipalities, school districts, or other designated local areas. The official State census was orig-

inally instituted solely for the purpose of securing a basis for apportionment of representation in the legislature. Enumerations were made with regularity until 1855. The first census classified the population with respect to families, sex, persons over twenty-one years of age and those under twenty-one, free persons of color, and the total number of slaves. With the development of the State the need for more detailed data became manifest, and the scope of the enumerations was somewhat expanded, later censuses including, in addition to the foregoing, data as to the number of colleges, academies and common schools in each county, and the number of pupils in each; the number of white children of school age; and the number of insane persons, epileptics and idiots, mutes, blind persons, crippled and maimed persons in every county. It does not appear, however, that possessions or property, occupations, or other data of an economic character were ever shown in the State census reports.

The United States Government began enumerations of the population of the State in 1820, and has since continued to make them decennially. The Federal censuses have constantly been expanded in scope, while the State censuses were finally abandoned. An act was passed, February 17, 1881, making it the duty of judges of probate to have bound in a suitable manner, at the expense of the county, the reports of the census enumerators of the respective counties, and to keep them in their offices for reference.

Constitutional Provisions.—The first constitution, 1819, provided that "The general assembly shall, at their first meeting, and in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and every six years thereafter cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State, and the whole number of the representatives shall, at the first session held after making every such enumeration, be fixed by the General Assembly, and apportioned among the several counties, cities, or towns, entitled to separate representation, according to their respective numbers of white inhabitants; and the said apportionment, when made, shall not be subject to alteration, until after the next census shall be taken." The constitution of 1861 provided "That the General Assembly shall cause an enumeration to be made in the years eighteen hundred and fifty (sic), and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and every ten years thereafter. . . ." In the constitution of 1865 enumerations in 1866, 1875, and every ten years thereafter, were provided for. The constitution of 1868 required enumerations in 1875 and every ten years thereafter. The constitution of 1875 based representation in the legislature on the decennial census of the United States Government taken in 1880 and each subsequent decennial census, but provided that, "should the decennial census of the United States, from any cause, not be taken, or if, when taken, the same as to this State is not full and satisfactory, the General

Assembly shall have power, at its first session after the time shall have elapsed for the taking of said census, to provide for the enumeration of all the inhabitants of this State, and once in each ten years thereafter, upon which it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to make the apportionment of Representatives and Senators as provided for in this article." The provisions of the constitution of 1901 are similar to those of 1875.

State Censuses.—Gov. William Wyatt Bibb, in his message of January 20, 1818, to the General Assembly of Alabama Territory, suggested the propriety of ascertaining before its next meeting, the number of white inhabitants of the Territory. An act was therefore passed, February 9, 1818, "Authorizing the taking the Census of the Alabama Territory." The enumeration was made and the returns submitted to the legislature by the governor, November 9, 1818. In accordance with the requirements of the constitution, the first session of the State legislature, among its first acts, enacted a law, "to provide for the Appointment of County Officers, and for other purposes," December 17, 1819, which imposed upon the county tax assessor the duty of making enumerations of the inhabitants of every county in the year 1820, "in the manner, and under the regulations and responsibilities which are prescribed by an act authorizing the taking of the census of the Alabama Territory, passed the ninth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen." There was some delay in carrying out the mandate of this act, and on December 22, 1820, another act "to provide for assessing and collecting of taxes and for taking the census of this State," was passed. The machinery for taking this census consisted of one justice of the peace, in every captain's muster district, who should personally call upon heads of families for "estimates . . . of the inhabitants belonging to his or her family," and classify the population with respect to race, sex, age above 21 years or below, showing the total number of slaves. A form to be used for the classified returns was provided for in the act. A penalty of \$20 for refusing to make a return, or knowingly making false returns, was provided; and the refusal of any justice of the peace designated to serve as census taker, was penalized in the sum of \$100. To defray the expenses of the enumeration and assessment of taxes, \$5,000 was appropriated. The returns from 24 counties, showing an aggregate population of 129,227, were submitted by Gov. Thomas Bibb to the legislature, November 9, 1820; and on December 8 he transmitted the returns from Baldwin and Blount Counties, with the comment that no returns had been made by Marion County, and none would likely be received for that year.

In 1821 Gov. Thomas Bibb called an extra session of the legislature to adjust the apportionment of representation of the counties on the basis of the recent census. In his message of June 4, 1821, he discussed the intent of the constitution and the duty thereunder of the legislature with regard to having enu-

merations made. The duty of providing for every enumeration prescribed by the constitution was mandatory, he said, and no discretion was left to the legislature, "except as to the detail, and on the regular and faithful discharge of this duty depends the constitutional existence of the legislative department." The legislature at its previous session had been unable to agree upon the apportionment of representation of the various counties, and adjourned without settling the question. This it was which made necessary the calling of the extra session.

The actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the State was slow and difficult, on account of the sparse settlement of the country and the lack of good roads. The census of 1820 had not been completed on November 1, 1821. As a result of the delay, the legislature adopted a resolution, December 17, 1821, asking Congress to await later returns from certain counties before fixing the congressional representation of the State. Congress assented, and Gov. Israel Pickens reported, November 18, 1822, that the State had been ascertained by the complete returns to be entitled to three representatives in Congress. On November 27, 1822, he transmitted to the legislature the completed returns, and also the report of the census taken by order of the United States Government.

Another census under State law was taken in 1823, the machinery being provided by act of December 31, 1823. The data secured by this enumeration was similar to that obtained in 1820.

The census of 1827 was authorized by act of December 9, 1826, which provided similar machinery and compensation for enumerators as was provided in that of 1823.

The census of 1833 was taken under act of January 11, 1833. This enumeration was made by a census taker specially designated for the duty in every county by the judge of the county court and the commissioners of roads and revenue. He was required to call upon all heads of families and other persons, and to secure data classified as in previous censuses, and prepare three copies of his report, one for the office of the county clerk, and two for the secretary of state. A fine of \$40 was prescribed for refusal to give information to the enumerators, or giving false information. The compensation of the census takers was graduated on the basis of the number of persons enumerated.

An enumeration was made in 1838, in accordance with an act of December 23, 1837. In its provisions for classification of population, it was similar to the previous one. Additional compensation for the enumerators was allowed by act of January 30, 1839; and an act of February 2, 1839, reapportioned the representation of the counties on the basis of this census.

A census to be taken as of April 1, 1844, was authorized by act of January 13, 1844. The statistics provided for were the same as before, except that the census takers were required to estimate and report to the adju-

tant and inspector general "all the persons liable to do militia duty."

The census of 1850 authorized by act of February 11, 1850, provided for all the information obtained by previous enumerations, and in addition called for a report of the insane white persons, epileptics and idiots in each county. The census takers were further required to estimate and report to the secretary of state "the number of colleges, academies, and common schools in each county respectively, and also the number of scholars in each college, academy and common school, as nearly as practicable."

An act of February 17, 1854, provided machinery for the census of 1855. Its provisions were the same as those for the previous census except that the enumerators were required to estimate and report "the number of white children between the ages of eight and sixteen years," in each of the counties.

The constitution of 1865 required the taking of a census of the inhabitants of the State in 1866. The machinery for the enumeration was provided by act of February 21, 1866, which directed "That it shall be the duty of the census taker appointed as aforesaid, to make personal application to and enumerate all persons, not heads of families, and to make application to all heads of families within the county for which he shall have been appointed, for a true estimate of all the members thereof, such estimate to contain an enumeration of the whole number of the members belonging to his or her family, how many were lost in the service during the late war, died of sickness or were killed in battle, or were disabled by wounds, and the said census taker shall classify the whole population into two classes, white and black, the black to include all persons of color. He shall also specify the males and females of each class, and he shall also subdivide each of the classes, black and white, male and female, according to age, so that the enumeration shall show how many of each class are under ten years of age, how many between ten and twenty, between twenty and thirty, between thirty and forty, between forty and fifty, between fifty and sixty, between sixty and seventy, seventy and eighty, eighty and ninety, ninety and one hundred." In addition to the data provided for in the act above quoted, the census was to show the number of insane, epileptics and idiots in each county, and the statistics of schools and school children as before.

The conditions obtaining after the close of the War were such as to cause great delay in making the enumerations, and, therefore, the time for making the final report was extended, by act of December 7, 1866, from November, 1866, to January 1, 1867.

In accordance with the constitution of 1865, a census to be taken in 1875 was authorized by act of March 1, 1875. This census was made by townships instead of by counties as previously, and the law provided that "The said census taker shall classify the whole population into two classes, white and colored; the colored to include all persons of

color. He shall also specify the males and females of each class; and he shall also subdivide each of the classes, colored and white, male and female, according to age, so that the enumeration shall show how many of each class are under ten years of age, how many between ten and twenty, between twenty and thirty, between thirty and forty, between forty and fifty, between fifty and sixty, between sixty and seventy, between seventy and eighty, between eighty and ninety, between ninety and one hundred, and all persons over one hundred years of age."

The law further provided that in addition to the enumeration of insane persons, epileptics and idiots, as before, mutes, blind persons, cripples and maimed persons, with their postoffice addresses, should be reported. The statistics of schools and school children were provided for as formerly. In his message of March 20, 1875, Gov. George S. Houston suggested the advisability of suspending the operation of the act providing for the census of 1875 on account of the approaching constitutional convention, which might adopt a different plan for enumerations of the population. His suggestion was adopted, and by joint resolution, March 22, 1875, the operation of the act was suspended, "until at such time as in the opinion of the governor of the State the same should go into effect, when it shall be his duty, by proclamation published in one or more newspapers in the city of Montgomery and elsewhere, as he may deem best, to cause the same to be done."

All the censuses provided for by the constitutions of 1819, 1861, and 1865, were made except the one for the year 1861. Gov. A. B. Moore, in a message to the legislature of 1859-60, called attention to the necessity of taking a census in 1861, and suggested that it should, among other things, ascertain the number of men in the State of military age. No act was passed, however, and the question of the secession of the State from the Union soon overshadowed all other issues, including the enumeration of the population.

School Census.—The legislature of 1907, at the regular session, passed an act, August 14, "To provide for the taking of the census of school children in the State of Alabama, and to provide a penalty for the making of a false enumeration thereof." The first census under this act was made in July, 1908, and subsequent enumerations have been made in each even-numbered year. The children between the ages of 7 and 21 years in every school district are required to be enumerated.

United States Census.—Censuses of the inhabitants in the territory now comprising the State of Alabama have been made by the United States Government since 1800. The first census of the population after the organization of the State was made in 1820. Enumerations have been made every ten years since that time. Although provision has been made in the different constitutions for State censuses, the officers and the private citizens of Alabama have nevertheless at all times co-operated with the representatives of the Government in taking the Federal censuses. They

have been in sympathy with this plan and with the methods used in obtaining the desired data. There has never been any objection on the part of Alabamians to the schedule of questions propounded, except in possibly a few isolated instances, and the returns from this State apparently have been as full and as nearly complete as those from any other State. Since 1875, theoretically, and since 1855, actually, the United States censuses have supplanted those provided for by State law.

See *Legislature; Population; Schools.*

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1819, Art. III, secs. 9 and 10; 1861, Art. III, secs. 9 and 10; 1865, Art. IV, sec. 6; 1868, Art. VIII, sec. 1; 1875, Art. IX, secs. 2-5; 1901, Art. IX, secs. 198-201; *Toulmin, Digest*, 1823, pp. 677; *Code*, 1907, secs. 1717, 7755; *Acts*, 1818, pp. 24-29; 1820, pp. 54-57; 1821, p. 115; 1823, pp. 56-57; 1826-27, p. 11; 1833, pp. 30-32; 1837-38, pp. 44-46; 1838-39, pp. 39, 151-153; 1843-44, pp. 62-65; 1849-50, pp. 40-43; 1853-54, pp. 19-21; 1865-66, pp. 108-111; 1866-67, p. 148; 1874-75, pp. 272-275, 667; 1880-81, p. 144; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 754-755; Gov. W. W. Bibb, "Message," Jan. 20, 1818, in *Journal of Legislative Council, Alabama Territory*, 1818, pp. 5-12; and *Ibid.* Nov. 9, 1818, in *Journal House of Representatives, Alabama Territory*, 1818, p. 32; Gov. Thos. Bibb, "Message," in *House Journal*, 1820, pp. 8-13; *Ibid.* *Senate Journal*, 1820, p. 84; *Ibid.* June 4, 1821, in *Senate Journal*, 1821, pp. 4-9; Gov. Israel Pickens, "Messages," Nov. 13, 1821, *Ibid.* pp. 27-34; Nov. 18, 1822, *Ibid.*, 1822, pp. 8-16; Nov. 27, 1822, *Ibid.*, p. 29; Gov. John Murphy, "Message," Dec. 22, 1828, *Ibid.*, 1828, p. 81; Gov. A. B. Moore, "Message," *Ibid.*, 1859-60, pp. 11-28; Gov. Geo. S. Houston, "Message," *Ibid.*, 1874-75, p. 650.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE. A former denominational college for the education of boys and girls located at Summerfield, Dallas County, and controlled by the Alabama Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was established in 1839, the centenary year of Methodism. The Methodists of Alabama in that year determined upon the establishment of a high grade educational institution for both sexes, as an expression of "gratitude to God for his beneficent providence, abundant grace, and expanded kingdom." Energetic plans were inaugurated and much enthusiasm was manifested. On October 25, 1839, special services were held in the several churches and places of worship throughout the State. The institution was chartered by the legislature January 2, 1841, with Eugene V. LeVert, Ebenezer Hearn, William Murrah, Asbury H. Shanks, Seymour B. Sawyer, Alfred Battle, Daniel H. Norwood, Daniel Pratt, Aaron Ready, Elisha F. King, Franklin C. Shaw, Benjamin J. Harrison, Noel Pitts, and Shadrach Mims. It was made unlawful "to retail or vend ardent or intoxicating liquors within two miles of said institution." The trustees were authorized to hold real and personal property to the value of \$60,000, in excess of the value of its library and apparatus.

The institute was located in the Valley

Creek community, Dallas County. On January 15, 1829, the Valley Creek Academy had been incorporated by the legislature. It was in operation at the time of the selection for the site of the new institution. The people of Valley Creek had given \$9,000 in consideration of the location there. In 1843 the new buildings were ready for occupancy. The buildings for boys and girls were separate, with a valley intervening. On the opening of the institute, Valley Creek Academy sold its lands and buildings, and closed its doors. In 1845 the name of the locality was changed from Valley Creek to Summerfield, in honor of John Summerfield, the great preacher. Owing to the loss of records, statistics of the institute are not available, and in consequence the records of those who were in charge either as officers or teachers, and other facts cannot be given with accuracy or completeness. However, in all departments 165 pupils were in attendance during the session of 1845-46. The relation of the institute to the Conference required reports to be made. The conference minutes contain brief references only. The school died in 1886 because of lack of support. In later years the buildings and grounds, still the property of the church, were used as the Methodist Orphanage. Still later, after the Orphanage was moved to Selma, the buildings were sold to the Selma-Summerfield College.

Of the place of the institute in the history of the State, Dr. John Massey, who taught in the male department for many years, says:

"During the later forties and the fifties, and even into the early sixties, this school became the most noted institution in all central Alabama. Much of the time from 1845 to 1865 there were as many as five hundred students in attendance. The work done was not of the highest grade according to the modern standards, but it was of a kind that made good men and good women. From the evidences they left behind them, as large a portion of them served their generation efficiently while they lived and then went to the kingdom of God above as of any generation that has ever lived in Alabama."

Officers and Agents.—As indicated a full history of the institution cannot possibly be compiled because of the loss of records. However, from various sources a few of the names of those associated with it as officers and agents have been located. Presidents of the female department: Dr. Archelaus H. Mitchell, Rev. J. S. Montgomery, Rev. Robert Kenon Hargrave, Prof. W. J. Vaughan, Rev. A. D. McVoy, Rev. H. M. Ross. Principals of the male department: Rev. D. C. B. Connerly, Prof. John Massey, Prof. Wm. H. Hill, Rev. R. S. Holcombe, Prof. Thomas D. Mitchell, Rev. R. T. Barton, and Prof. A. B. Chandler. Assistants in the male department were: Rev. John S. Moore, Prof. F. M. Hopkins and Prof. W. W. Caruthers. In the primary school the following were teachers: Mr. H. Brown, Miss Julia Heard and Mr. Robins. The following were financial agents: Rev. Ebenezer Hearn, Rev. William B. Barnett, Rev. Jesse Boring, and Rev. L. M. Wilson.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1840-41, p. 12; West, *History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893), pp. 609-621; Dr. John Massey, *Reminiscences* (1916), pp. 230-263; and Alabama Conference, *Minutes*, 1856-1885.

CENTENNIALS AND EXPOSITIONS. The State of Alabama has participated in a very limited way only, either officially or unofficially, in centennials and other expositions held at home or abroad. The first in which the State was represented was the Universal Exhibition at Vienna, Austria, in 1873. By joint resolution of the legislature, March 10, 1873, an official commission was created to arrange for exhibits and the distribution of suitable printed matter advertising the State's resources, for which an appropriation of \$2,000 was made. A display of cotton, minerals, marbles, lithographic stones, bamboo canes, yellow-ochre earth, oil coal, and vegetables was made, and considerable printed matter, some of it in the German language, distributed.

While the State itself did not participate officially, either by appropriations or other legislative action, in the Cotton Culturist Exposition, New Orleans, 1883, yet very creditable exhibits were made by many individuals, firms, and corporations, which occupied altogether nearly 8,000 square feet of floor space near the southwest corner of the building devoted to the different States and Territories. A State headquarters was maintained at the same place, in charge of Dr. Charles T. Mohr, the distinguished botanist, of Mobile. State headquarters was in an alcove, constructed entirely of Alabama pine, connected with the main building. The resources of the State were illustrated by displays of huge blocks of coal, masses of iron ore, rough and polished samples of wood, specimens of building stone, and a collection of a great variety of agricultural and horticultural products. May 11 was observed as "Alabama Day." Gov. E. A. O'Neal and staff were in attendance. The governor delivered a short address, but Col. John W. A. Sanford was the orator of the day.

There was no official State participation in the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Nashville, 1897; but exhibitions of the State's agricultural and mineral resources were made by individuals, by firms and by corporations. An "Alabama Building" was erected; and "Alabama Day" was observed with appropriate exercises on Wednesday, September 29, 1897.

An appropriation of \$5,000 was made for an exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., 1901, which was expended by the commissioner of agriculture in organizing collections of objects illustrating the State's resources and its agricultural and industrial progress. A bill was introduced in the senate, November 28, 1900, to appropriate \$25,000 for a State exhibit at this exposition, but was not reported back by the committee, and the addition of \$5,000 to the general appropriation of the department of agricul-

ture represented the State's financial outlay on that account.

A commission was appointed by Gov. Jelks for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, which endorsed the project of making elaborate displays of the State's resources, and urged the appropriation of \$50,000 by the legislature, but nothing was done. However, there were limited displays of manufactured products, prepared and maintained by private interests.

For the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, Hampton Roads, Va., 1907, an official commission was created and an appropriation made by act of March 4, 1907, but only \$118.06 was expended, and nothing whatever undertaken in the way of official participation.

For the Panama Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, a private commission for the promotion of State and individual participation was organized, several meetings held, and much publicity given the plans, which were to be carried out under the then (1915) state immigration commission. The legislature was asked for assistance, but it failed to make an appropriation, or to give any official sanction to the movement.

Apart from the unofficial participation of private individuals, firms, and corporations, the State does not appear to have officially taken part in the following expositions: International Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; Cotton States and Industrial Exposition, Atlanta, 1895; Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, Neb., 1898; South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, 1901; Lewis and Clark Centennial American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, Portland, Oregon, 1905; and the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash., 1909.

REFERENCES.—*Acts* cited above; *Report of the Commissioners of the State of Alabama, to the Universal Exhibition, at Vienna, Austria, 1873; "Alabama Day" at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Sept. 29, 1897, (Nashville, n. d.)*

CENTER. The county seat of Cherokee County, on the northeastern bank of the Coosa River, near the center of the county, in the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22, T. 10, S., R. 9, E., about 28 miles southwest of Rome, Ga., and about 25 miles northeast of Gadsden. Altitude: 720 feet. Population: 1870—400; 1880—550; 1910—256. It is not incorporated. It has the Cherokee County Bank (State). The Coosa River News, established in 1878, and the Cherokee Harmonizer, established in 1899, both Democratic weekly newspapers, are published there. Its industries are ginneries, a sawmill, 2 grain mills, a garage and repair shop, iron ore mines and works, and general stores. It has the Cherokee County High School and public schools. Its churches are the Methodist Episcopal, South, the Baptist, and the African Methodist Episcopal.

Among the early settlers were the Gen. John Garrett and the Tatum, Neely, Reeves and Geer families. Among the prominent citizens were William M. Elliott, Ellis Hale, James A. Reeves, Judge Robert R. Savage, and Chancellor S. K. McSpadden. The first court for Cherokee County was held in the house of Singleton Hughes, the first settler at the town of Center.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Rev. J. D. Anthony, "Reminiscences," in *Gadsden Times*, circa 1875; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 257; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

CENTERVILLE. County seat of Bibb County; situated on the Cahaba River; nearly in the center of the county—hence its name,—on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, about 35 miles southeast of Tuscaloosa, and 72 miles northwest of Montgomery. Population: 1870—300; 1880—250; 1890—239; 1900—422; 1910—730. Its banking institutions are the Bibb County Banking & Trust Co. (State), and the Peoples Bank (State). The Centerville Press, a Democratic weekly, established in 1879, is published there. Its industries are cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, cottonseed oil mill, fertilizer plant, gristmill, sawmills, planing mill, wagon-repair shop, and general stores. It has the Bibb County High School. Its churches are Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1828, Centerville was located on the west side of the Cahaba River, in sec. 26, T. 23, R. 9 E., on the grounds now occupied by the residence of Judge Pratt and the Bibb County High School. After several years, a bridge was built over the Cahaba, and the town was moved to the east bank, where the courthouse was built. It was originally incorporated January 21, 1832.

Among the first settlers were David Claiborne, R. Johnson, H. Johnson, Fred James, I. Parker, W. Parker, J. Singfellow, Thomas Crawford, Alex. Hill, A. C. Harrison, W. H. Harrison, W. C. Henry, S. W. Davidson, H. Hemphill, B. L. Defreese, A. Strongtonboro, A. Pratt, J. Carlisle, Joshua West and David L. Lipscomb.

Centerville is surrounded by fine farming lands, rich coal and iron ore deposits, granite and red onyx, artesian wells, and mineral springs, fine mountain scenery, including a natural bridge, and fine roads. In a forest reservation nearby the United States Government has placed a herd of elk.

Among the builders of Centerville are the Davidson, Smitherman, Kennedy and Cooper families.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 270; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 136; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 109; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 258.

CENTRAL CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.
See Commercial Education.

CENTRAL IRON AND COAL COMPANY.
An industrial corporation, incorporated March 1, 1901, in New Jersey; capital stock author-

ized and outstanding, \$1,000,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$1,248,000; property in Alabama—blast furnace, nodulizing plant, coal and iron ore lands, and coke ovens at and near Holt, on the Warrior River; a coal mine at Kellerman, about 15 miles from Holt; large ore properties at Friedman, Bibville, and Giles; and a red ore mine at Valley View, in Birmingham. Offices: New York. The company furnishes a large portion of the pig iron used by the Central Foundry Co., of Maine; and its entire capital stock is owned by the latter.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 269-270; Central Foundry Co., *Annual reports*, 1912-1916.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION, MONTGOMERY. Branch organization of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, composed of delegates elected to it by the various labor organizations of the Montgomery district. No delegate is allowed to vote in the central organization unless his Local Union is a member of the American Federation of Labor, either through the National or International Headquarters of that particular craft or calling.

In addition to the officers, a number of committees are appointed, such as Legislative Committee, Grievance Committee, etc. If a delegate misses three consecutive meetings, he is reported to his Union, who is asked to recall him and send a more active delegate.

The Central Labor Union of Montgomery does not have authority to call a strike of any craft, but can however, act as a mediator if called upon to do so. Differences between local unions are settled by the Grievance Committee.

Officers are elected for a term of six months, with the exception of the Secretary whose term is one year, and members of the Board of Trustees who are elected for eighteen months, twelve months and six months, respectively.

The following are affiliated Unions: Typographical Union 222; Machinists Union; Stage Employees Union 92; Sheet Metal Workers 332; Electrical Workers 443; Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers, 432; Carpenters and Joiners 1687; Brick Layers Union of Alabama 3; Plasterers Union 187.

REFERENCES.—Official Souvenir Program, September 4, 1916; Labor Day Program, 1917. Labor Manual, issued by Central Labor Union May 1, 1916; Official Labor Union Manual, n. d.

CENTRAL MILLS, Sylacauga. See Cotton Manufacturing.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY. A Georgia corporation, chartered October 17, 1895, as a reorganization of, and the successor to the former holdings of, the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 1,933.19, side tracks, 627.52, total, 2,560.71; mileage operated in Alabama—main track and branches, 579.55, side

tracks, 121.90, total 701.45; capital stock authorized—common, \$5,000,000, cumulative stock, \$15,000,000, total \$20,000,000, all issued and outstanding; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$37,032,250.

Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad.—The history of this road in Alabama may be said to have begun with the lease by the Central Railroad of Georgia, on August 1, 1869, of the South Western Railroad, which controlled the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad Co., whose road extended from Eufaula to Clayton, a distance of 21 miles. The latter was organized under an act of the Alabama Legislature, January 23, 1867, by John Hardy, John Gill Shorter, and D. M. Seals, of Barbour County, U. L. Jones, A. N. Worthy, and F. E. Boykin, of Pike, S. J. Bolling, John T. Milner, and Walter H. Crenshaw, of Butler, J. R. Hawthorne, and A. B. Cooper, of Wilcox, G. T. Smith and Joshua Moore, of Choctaw, and William B. Modawell, of Marengo, for the purpose of building a railroad from Eufaula, via Troy, Greenville and Camden, to Meridian, Miss.; capital stock, \$3,000,000; \$100,000 in subscriptions requisite to organization; nine directors to be elected annually to manage the company; authorized to borrow money on bonds secured by mortgages; tolls collectible as portions of the road were put in operation; all hands belonging to or employed by the company exempt from road duty.—Acts of Ala., 1866-67, pp. 188-195.

The road was never constructed beyond Clayton on the route originally projected. The line between Eufaula and Clayton was completed about 1872, exact date not available. At that time Eli S. Shorter, of Eufaula, was president, and the company had no bonds, and owed no interest-bearing debt. Under the "State aid" laws, it was entitled to endorsement at the rate of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, but never made application for it. The road appears not to have been equipped nor operated by its builders, but early in its history, before its completion in fact, was turned over to the South Western Railroad, being operated by the Central Railroad Co. as a part of its system. On February 3, 1879, it was sold under foreclosure proceedings and purchased by W. M. Wadley, representing the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia, for \$80,000. In March, 1883, the company was reorganized as the Eufaula & Clayton Railway Co. with capital stock of \$100,000. In 1888 it was consolidated into the Savannah & Western Railroad together with several other subsidiary lines of the Central Railroad & Banking Co., as shown below.

Western Railroad of Alabama.—When the Western Railroad of Alabama (see Western Railway of Alabama) was sold under foreclosure on May 19, 1875, it was purchased jointly by the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia, and the Georgia Railroad Co., who retained control of it until it was disposed of to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (q. v.) and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. (q. v.).

Columbus & Western Railroad.—On June 5, 1880, the Central Railroad & Banking Co. purchased, for \$700,000, the Columbus & Western Railroad, sold under foreclosure. This road had its beginning with the incorporation of the Opelika & Talladega Railroad Co. by act of December 9, 1859, to build a railroad from Opelika, via Dadeville, to some point on the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad. The company's capital stock was \$1,500,000 in shares of \$100; subscriptions payable in money, labor, materials or supplies; empowered to consolidate with any other railroad company; required to provide necessary facilities at junctions for prompt interchange with connecting lines of through freight.

This, however, was not the first attempt at railroad building on this route. On February 9, 1854, a company was chartered by the legislature with the same name and practically the same powers. Its authorized capital was the same, and the provisions of its charter substantially the same, with the exception that the life of the charter itself was limited to 50 years, and was contingent upon the commencement of work of construction, by contracting for the grading of not less than 10 miles, within 2, and the completion of the entire road within 15 years.—*Ibid*, 1853-54, pp. 460-464. This charter was amended on January 25, 1856, to extend the time for beginning work to 2 years from the date of passage. However, no work was done, and the charter lapsed.

The organization of the new company in December, 1859, was a revival of this enterprise. An amendment of the later charter, on November 9, 1861, authorized an extension of the road from its intersection of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad to Tusculumbia; increased the capital stock to \$4,500,000; substituted "Confederate States" where "United States" appeared in the charter, and changed the name of the company to the Opelika & Tusculumbia Railroad Co. On January 23, 1866, the following act was approved: "The suspension of operations of the Opelika and Tusculumbia Railroad Company during the late war, and the failure on the part of the said company to hold annual elections of officers of said company and the regular meetings of the stockholders of said railroad, shall not be taken, deemed or held to work a forfeiture of the charter of said company, but that said company shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed and build said road under said charter, which is hereby in all things fully and completely revived and ratified." On February 20, the charter was amended to change the name to the Savannah & Memphis Railroad Co., and to eliminate all references to the Confederate States. On December 7 the charter was further amended to provide for the construction of the road from "some point on the Georgia and Alabama line, at or near Columbus, by way of Opelika, in Russell County, Alabama, by Dadeville, in Tallapoosa County, to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, between the

east bank of the Coosa River and the town of Talladega." The capital with which the road was built was obtained largely from town and county subscriptions and from State endorsement of its bonds under the "State aid" laws, of the benefits of which it availed itself to the full extent of its mileage, and at the maximum rate of \$16,000 per mile.

In 1873, when only 40 miles had been finished out of the 263 projected, a contract was made with the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, the Mobile & Ohio, and the Georgia Central Railroad companies, whereby a mortgage of \$6,500,000 was to be made on the entire road, the interest for three years to be guaranteed by the three companies named, and 25 per cent of the gross earnings from all business coming to them over this line to be set apart for the purchase of bonds, to an amount not less than \$150,000 a year. The contract was not carried out and the interest on its bonds was never paid. On December 13, 1877, the road was placed in the hands of W. S. Greene, of Opelika, as receiver and treasurer, pending suit for foreclosure and sale. On June 5, 1880, the property was sold under foreclosure proceedings for \$834,500, and the company reorganized as the Columbus & Western Railway Co., with a capital stock of \$1,650,000 and authority to issue bonds at the rate of \$12,000 per mile of road. On September 1, 1881, the Columbus branch of the Western Railroad of Alabama was transferred to the Columbus & Western.

Savannah and Memphis Railroad.—Shortly after the reorganization of the old Savannah & Memphis by the purchasing bondholders, it was purchased by the Central Railroad & Banking Co. of Georgia for \$700,000. About the same time the Central acquired a large interest in the capital stock of the Mobile & Girard Railroad (q. v.), on which it took a lease for 99 years from June 1, 1886. On October 1, 1888, the Eufaula & East Alabama, organized to cover the construction of an extension of the old Eufaula & Clayton, from Clayton to Ozark, 40 miles, was completed. This extension had been projected beyond Ozark to a connection with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Pollard, but was not built. It was later consolidated into the Savannah & Western, as shown below.

Savannah and Columbus Railroad.—In May, 1888, the Central Co. obtained a charter for the Savannah & Columbus Railroad Co. to build a railroad from Eden, near Savannah, to Americus, Ga., a distance of about 180 miles. The extension of the Columbus & Western to Birmingham, was then nearing completion, and several branch lines and extensions were under construction or contemplated. In order to simplify the accounts of the system and its financial operations, the Central decided to consolidate several of its auxiliary lines and branches, previously operated under separate charters, into a single company, and with this object in view the Savannah & Columbus, the Buena Vista & Ellaville, the Columbus & Western, the East Alabama, the Columbus & Rome, the Eufaula & Clayton, and the Eufaula & East

Alabama were, in July, 1888, consolidated under the title of the Savannah & Western Railroad Company. The extension of the Columbus & Western to Birmingham above referred to was completed July 1, 1888, two months after the consolidation.

East Alabama Railway.—The East Alabama Railway, one of the consolidated companies, extended from Opelika to Roanoke, a distance of 37 miles. This company was chartered under the general laws of Alabama in 1868 as the East Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad Co. Among its promoters were Gov. William H. Smith, State Senators J. J. Hinds and J. L. Pennington, and two members of the lower house. The project contemplated the construction of a railroad from Eufaula to Guntersville, on the Tennessee River, a distance of 221 miles. The company had no money and depended on State endorsement of its bonds together with subscriptions from towns and counties for its working capital. Its bonds were endorsed by Gov. Smith on behalf of the State for \$400,000, and it also received \$25,000 in the bonds of the town of Opelika. In 1871, 20 miles of the road between Opelika and Buffalo were completed. No interest was paid on the bonds and the road was sold under foreclosure in 1880, and later reorganized as the East Alabama Railway Co. In 1887 it was extended from Buffalo to Roanoke.

In 1871 possession of a portion of the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad had been obtained by the East Alabama & Cincinnati, presumably for the purpose of securing State endorsement on bonds issued thereon, but it was allowed to revert to the original owners in 1884. On May 1, 1888, the East Alabama Railway was purchased by the Central of Georgia, and later consolidated into the Savannah & Western Railroad, as shown above. On June 1, 1891, the railroad and steamship lines of the Central Railroad & Banking Co., but not the banking business, were leased for 99 years to the Georgia Pacific Railway Co., and were operated on account of that company by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. On March 4, 1892, the property was placed in the hands of the president of the company as temporary receiver, and the lease to the Georgia Pacific annulled. On March 28, the receivership was made permanent, the board of directors being appointed receivers. In this way the property was managed until July 15, 1892, when H. M. Comer was made sole receiver. R. S. Hayes was appointed coreceiver October 7, 1893, and the road was ordered sold under foreclosure on September 1, 1894.

On July 1, 1893, default was made in the payment of interest on the bonds of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railway (q. v.). In the previous year the Central Railroad & Banking Co. had defaulted on its own bonds. Under a plan of reorganization, a charter was obtained in Georgia on October 17, 1895, for the Central of Georgia Railway Co. as successor to the Central Railroad & Banking Co.

Later Acquisitions.—An extension of the old Mobile & Girard Railroad to Andalusia

was opened for traffic by the Central of Georgia on September 24, 1899. On July 2, 1900, the Central of Georgia took a lease in perpetuity of the road between Columbia and Dothan, 20.7 miles, built by the Chattahoochee & Gulf Railroad Co. The latter company was chartered under the general laws of the State on July 7, 1899, to build a railroad from Columbia to Sellersville, 67.71 miles; capital stock, \$273,400; bonded debt limited to \$2,000,000 to be used only for extensions. The lease to the Central of Georgia Railway Co. provided for the payment of an annual rental of 6 per cent on the cost of the road until its bonded debt should be extinguished, the money to be raised by the apportionment of 1 per cent of the annual rental to the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose. After the extinguishment of the bonds, the annual rental was fixed at 5 per cent per annum upon the capital stock.

On August 1, 1905, the Central of Georgia Railway Co. purchased of the Tunnel Coal Co. valuable coal lands in the upper Cahaba coal fields of St. Clair County, and paid for them, as well as for the construction of a branch about 10.5 miles in length, from the Henry Ellen spur near Leeds to Margaret, in the new lands, with an issue of \$600,000 in bonds known as the "Purchase Money First Mortgage Upper Cahaba Branch Gold Bonds." The branch was opened for traffic July 1, 1906.

In June, 1909, the control of the Central of Georgia was obtained by the Illinois Central Railroad Co. (q. v.) which purchased its entire capital stock. It is, however, operated separately and under its own management, as shown by the summary hereinabove.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1855-56, p. 323; 1859-60, pp. 231-236; 1865-66, pp. 304-305, 548; 1866-67, pp. 100-102; Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1889 et seq.; *Poor's manual of railroads*; Central R. R. & Banking Co., *Fifty-eighth Report*, 1893; Central of Georgia Ry. Co., *Annual reports*, 1900-1915; and Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 601-602.

CEREALS. Of the six great cereals of the world, maize or Indian corn, oats, wheat, rye, rice and barley are represented in Alabama in the order here given. The three first named are of most importance. The production of barley is almost negligible. The value and influence of cereals can not be overestimated, since they form the principal part of the food of the people, as well as by far the more important food of domestic animals. The production of all cereals in the State seems to have increased from their first introduction, practically coincident with the settlement of the State up to 1840, but the records of the census of 1850 show a falling off in barley, rye, and wheat.

For a discussion of the history and statistics of barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, and wheat, see those titles.

REFERENCES.—Hunt, *The Cereals in America* (1911); Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture*, 4th ed., (1912).

CHAKIHLAKO. An Upper Creek town probably located on the creek, now known as Choccolocco, in Talladega County. An extensive site near Dam 5, Coosa River, and within a mile of the influx of Choccolocco Creek, is doubtless the location of the town. No other historic point can be identified with this locality. A town of the same name, settled from Okfuski, was situated on Chattahoochee River in the Lower Creek Nation. This lower town name has been modernized as "Shuggolocco." The name is sometimes spelled Tchukolako.

See Choccolocco; Tchukolako.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 232 Gatchet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 411.

CHALAKAGAY. An Indian town established in 1748 by a band of Shawnees from Ohio. It was built very near the site of the present Sylacauga (q. v.), in Talladega County. Gov. Kerlerec in a report of 1758 states that the town had then been established 10 years. He further states that it was 30 leagues from Fort Toulouse, and had 80 warriors. A later census, in the "Mississippi Provincial Archives," locates it 25 leagues from the fort, and assigns it 50 warriors. Locally the name is said to mean "Buz-zard roost," but its Indian etymology has not been definitely determined.

See Shawnee Indian Towns; Sylacauga.

REFERENCES.—*Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 96; *Congress International des Americanistes* (1907), vol. 1, pp. 85-86.

CHAMBERS COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 18, 1832, from the Creek Indian cession at Cusseta, executed March 24, 1832. The county contains 588 square miles or 376,320 acres.

It was named in honor of Henry Chambers, an early Virginia immigrant to Madison county, a member of the first constitutional convention of the State, and a Federal Senator from Alabama 1825-1826.

Early in 1833, James Thompson, of Jefferson County, elected without opposition by the legislature January 9, 1833, judge of the county court, came to Chambers for the purpose of organizing the county. The election was held near the center of population, about seven miles northeast of the subsequent location of Fayetteville, now Lafayette. Nathaniel H. Greer was elected sheriff; William H. House, clerk of the circuit court; Joseph J. Williams, clerk of the county court; Booker Lawson, John Wood, William Fannin and John A. Hurst, commissioners of revenue and roads. On the first Monday in April, 1833, Judge Thompson and Commissioners Fannin, Wood and Hurst met at Capt. Baxter Taylor's, organized and held the first commissioner's court ever held in Chambers County. John Edge was elected by the court to take the census of the county. The court also elected Elisha Ray, county auctioneer, Capt. Baxter Taylor, treasurer, John Bean, coroner, and William McDonald, surveyor. The first cir-

cuit court was held at Capt. Taylor's on April 20, 1833.

At the election held for the organization of Chambers County, March 4, 1833, in addition to the county officers, three court house commissioners were also elected, Thomas C. Russell, James Taylor and Baxter Taylor, whose duty, under the law, was to select a suitable place for the seat of justice. The place finally chosen was in a primeval forest, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, T. 22, R. 26, on the dividing ridge separating the Tallapoosa and Chattahoochee waters, and within two miles of the center of the county. There was at that time an act of Congress authorizing the entry of 160 acres of land for county purposes in newly acquired territory. The Commissioners entered the above tract of land, and the county surveyor, William McDonald, laid it off into town lots. He first laid off a square on which to erect the court house. This done a public sale of lots was had on the premises on October 23, 1833. The sale was largely attended, and the lots sold for good prices. A large sum was realized, sufficient to pay for the building of both the court house and jail without anything additional. Soon after the selection of the county site, the commissioners had a temporary court house built of split pine logs, about twenty feet square. This house answered the purpose for two years until the court house was completed. It was also used as a church by all denominations that wished to do so.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the east-central portion of the state. Randolph County bounds it on the north, on the east is the state line across which lie Troup and Harris counties, Georgia, on the south is Lee County, and on the west Tallapoosa County. It is embraced within parallels 33° 6' 15", and 32° 4' 4" north latitude, and meridians 85° 45' 5" and 85° 20' 1" west longitude. The county is very nearly square, with an average width of 20 miles north and south, and an average length of 24 miles east and west. The lowest elevations are probably at Bibby Ferry, on the Tallapoosa, and at Blanton, on the Chattahoochee, each with 500 feet, while the highest is a point one mile northwest of Buffalo, 885 feet. The average elevation of the county is probably 700 to 750 feet above sea level. The topography varies from rolling to very hilly, although there is a uniformity of elevation and freedom from extremes. The county lies entirely in the southern extension of the Piedmont Plateau. The topographical features are resultant from ages of denudation and weathering. In the north the surface is hilly, steep and broken. In the south it is hilly to rolling with an abundance of steep divides in all sections. In general the topography consists of a series of rounded hills, with occasional knobs and broken ridges. The county is drained by the Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa rivers about equally. Its principal creeks are Stroud, Vesey, Hardley, Wells, Oseligee, Kattem Hill, Moores, and Osanippa, which drain into the Chattahoochee. The following drain into the

Tallapoosa: High Pine, Chikasanoxee, Carlisle, Sandy, Chatahospee, County Line and North Fork. The county has no swamps, and the surface drainage is uniformly good. The several streams afford abundant and unutilized water power. The county embraces a variety of soils, ranging from sandy loams to very heavy clays. They are residual, derived from the underlying rocks of the Piedmont Plateau, or alluvial, representing stream deposits. The soils were originally very productive, but through loss of organic matter have much deteriorated. However, agriculture, trucking and stock raising are profitable. The forest growth consists of a limited growth of longleaf pine, Spanish oak, white, red and post oak, and other hard woods. The climate is mild and equable, with ample and well distributed rainfall. It has a long average growing season of 233 days, not only sufficient to ripen all crops, but which permits the growth of two or more ordinary crops upon the same land in a single season. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—There are notable evidences of aboriginal life in several sections of the county, particularly along the Coosa River and its tributary streams. Within historic times some settlements existed on the Chattahoochee. Tukpafka, the village from which was settled Niuyaxa, the Chattahoochee Creek town, Chula ko nini, Huli taiga and Tchu-kalakalo were on the Chattahoochee River and while they may have had settlements on the Georgia side they are known to have also had villages on the western side of this stream. The most of those named are listed as Lower Creek towns, but it is highly probable that some, being settled from the Coosa River towns, were allied with the Upper Creeks. Oakfuskudshi, a branch town of Okfuski was in the Coosa settlements in the western part of the county. Nearly all of the streams and some towns bear names suggestive of previous Indian occupancy. Most of the mounds of former times have been leveled by cultivation, but chipped implements and stone mortars are yet to be found in many localities.

Settlement and Later History.—The first white man who had a settled home in the county was Nimrod Doyle, an Indian countryman, who lived with his half breed family on Ocelichee Creek, where he owned a mill. The county seems to have received settlers or squatters in 1832, soon after the Creek cession. They appear to have entered the county by what was known as Chapman's trail, so called from a man named Chapman, who owned a ferry near Old Fort Williams on the Coosa, and who had blazed out a trail from that place to West Point, Ga. The road crossed the Tallapoosa River at Chisholm's Ferry, and passed through Chambers County some three miles above the present town of Lafayette. The settlers made their homes in northern and eastern parts of the county where there were but few Indians. Capt. Baxter Taylor settled on Chapman's trail,

three and one-half miles northeast of Fayetteville.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

Co. A, "LaFayette Guards," 7th Regt.
Co. A, "Cusseta Greys," 14th Regt.
Co. C, "Tom Watts' Greys," 14th Regt.
Co. D, "Yancey Greys," 14th Regt.
Co. E, "Gilmore Greys," 14th Regt.
Co. F, "Billy Gilmore Greys," 14th Regt.
Co. G, "Wiche Jackson Blues," 37th Regt.
Co. I, 37th Regt.
Co. I, 47th Regt.
Co. K, 60th Regt. (Formerly Co. C, 1st Battn., Hilliard's Legion).
Co. F, 61st Regt.

Cavalry.

Co. I, 8th Regt. (Formerly Capt. W. T. Smith's Co. B, Moses Cav. Squadron).

Miscellaneous.

Co. B, "Chambers Cavalry," 8th Confederate Cav. Regt. (Formerly Co. F, Brewer's Miss. and Ala. Cav. Battn.).
Co. K, "Goldthwaite Rangers," 8th Confederate Cav. Regt. (Formerly Beall's 1st Cav. Battn. or Mounted Men).
Co. A, "David Clopton Rangers," 10th Confederate Cav. Regt. (Formerly Co. A, 5th Battn., Hilliard's Legion; and served as escort for Gen. A. P. Stewart from Nov. 5, 1863).

Co. E, 23d Battn. Sharpshooters (Formerly Co. E, 1st Battn., Hilliard's Legion).

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,600.

Acres cultivated, 169,500.

Acres in pasture, 67,100.

Farm Animals.

Horses and mules, 6,910.

Milk cows, 5,220.

Other cattle, 7,630.

Brood sows, 2,310.

Other hogs, 10,210.

Sheep, 900.

SELECTED CROPS (ACRES AND QUANTITY).

Corn: 66,080 acres; 827,900 bushels.

Cotton: 74,200 acres; 17,190 bales.

Peanuts: 1,810 acres; 23,600 bushels.

Velvet beans: 6,110 acres; 29,470 tons.

Hay: 6,350 acres; 5,320 tons.

Syrup cane: 2,570 acres; 214,710 gallons.

Cowpeas: 9,650 acres; 26,800 bushels.

Sweet potatoes: 1,280 acres; 109,900 bushels.

Irish potatoes: 100 acres; 4,190 bushels.

Oats: 2,350 acres; 9,070 bushels.

Wheat: 3,110 acres; 16,320 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide.

Abanda	Langdale
Buffalo	Milltown
Cusseta	River View
Fairfax	Shawmut
Fivepoints	Standing Rock
Glass	Stroud
LaFayette	Waverly
Lanett	Welsh

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	10,188	7,145	17,333
1850.....	12,784	11,176	23,960
1860.....	11,315	11,899	23,214
1870.....	8,974	8,588	17,562
1880.....	11,364	12,075	23,439
1890.....	12,460	13,858	26,319
1900.....	15,139	17,415	32,554
1910.....	17,396	18,660	36,056

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1861—James F. Dowdell, William H. Barnes.
 1865—Toliver Towles, Jonathan Ware.
 1867—Oliver Towles.
 1875—E. G. Richards.
 1901—J. J. Robinson, J. Thomas Heflin, J. B. Duke.

Senators.—

- 1834-5—Lawson J. Keener.
 1837-8—William Wellborn.
 1839-40—George Reese.
 1843-4—James E. Reese.
 1845-6—Charles McLemore.
 1847-8—Robert Mitchell.
 1849-50—Charles McLemore.
 1851-2—Charles McLemore.
 1853-4—Charles McLemore.
 1855-6—E. J. Bacon.
 1857-8—Robert Mitchell.
 1861-2—William H. Barnes.
 1865-6—William H. Barnes.
 1868—H. H. Wise.
 1871-2—H. H. Wise.
 1872-3—J. J. Robinson.
 1873—J. J. Robinson.
 1874-5—J. J. Robinson.
 1875-6—J. J. Robinson.
 1876-7—J. J. Robinson.
 1878-9—J. J. Robinson.
 1880-1—R. S. Pate.
 1882-3—R. S. Pate.
 1884-5—N. D. Denson.
 1886-7—N. D. Denson.
 1888-9—W. A. Handley.
 1890-1—W. A. Handley.
 1892-3—H. W. Williamson.
 1894-5—H. W. Williamson.
 1896-7—T. J. Thomason.
 1898-9—T. J. Thomason.
 1899 (Spec.)—T. J. Thomason.
 1900-01—J. D. Norman.
 1903—James David Norman.
 1907—J. W. Overton.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. W. Overton.

1909 (Spec.)—J. W. Overton.

1911—J. D. Norman.

1915—B. F. Weathers.

1919—A. W. Briscoe.

Representatives.—

- 1834-5—Nathaniel H. Greer.
 1835-6—Leroy McCoy.
 1836-7—Charles McLemore.
 1837 (called)—Charles McLemore.
 1837-8—Charles McLemore.
 1838-9—William L. Crayton.
 1839-40—Toliver Towles; Arnold Seale.
 1840-1—Charles McLemore; Leroy McCoy.
 1841 (called)—Charles McLemore; Leroy McCoy.
 1841-2—Charles McLemore; Mathew Phillips.
 1842-3—Charles McLemore; Wm. S. Morgan.
 1843-4—Charles McLemore; William Holstein.
 1844-5—Ward Hill; Nathaniel Grady.
 1845-6—Ward Hill; Nathaniel Grady; Green D. Brantly; Leggett Robinson.
 1847-8—Toliver Towles; Fortune W. Chisholm; Green D. Brantly; Daniel S. Robertson.
 1849-50—J. M. Kennedy; Fortune W. Chisholm; Josephus Barrow; Benjamin L. Goodman.
 1851-2—W. W. Carlisle; P. M. Allison; George R. Hendree; Calvin Pressley.
 1853-4—Gibson F. Hill; Daniel S. Robinson; Jesse B. Todd.
 1855-6—Toliver Towles; John R. Alford; George F. Taylor.
 1857-8—G. W. Allen; Samuel Jeter.
 1859-60—A. J. Carlisle; Warner F. Meadors.
 1861 (1st called)—William A. Johnson; Thomas L. Penn.
 1861 (2d called)—William A. Johnson; Thomas L. Penn.
 1861-2—William A. Johnson; Thomas L. Penn.
 1862 (called)—William A. Johnson; Thomas L. Penn.
 1862-3—William A. Johnson; Thomas L. Penn.
 1863 (called)—J. J. McLemore; J. C. Towles.
 1863-4—J. J. McLemore; J. C. Towles.
 1864 (called)—J. J. McLemore; J. C. Towles.
 1864-5—J. J. McLemore; J. C. Towles.
 1865-6—James L. Robinson; J. C. Meadors.
 1866-7—James L. Robinson; J. C. Meadors.
 1868—W. L. Taylor; B. McCraw.
 1869-70—W. L. Taylor; B. McCraw; W. F. Browne (elected to fill vacancy).
 1870-1—Jonathan Ware; R. B. Lumpkin.
 1871-2—R. B. Lumpkin; J. Ware.
 1872-3—J. H. Barrow; H. R. McCoy.
 1873—J. H. Barrow; H. R. McCoy.
 1874-5—W. T. Harris; Joseph Stevens.
 1875-6—W. T. Harris; Joseph Stevens.
 1876-7—Wm. C. Darden; Wm. H. Denson.
 1878-9—N. W. Armstrong; A. W. Griggs.
 1880-1—W. C. Thomas; W. L. Wilson.

- 1882-3—G. W. Shealy; J. J. Robinson.
 1884-5—W. P. Finley; T. J. Stevens.
 1886-7—James D. Norman; Joseph Steven.
 1888-9—N. D. Denson; M. V. Maley.
 1890-1—J. H. Harris; Gibson Whately.
 1892-3—W. A. Dent; W. P. Findley.
 1894-5—C. M. Cole; J. H. Harris.
 1896-7—J. T. Heflin; G. W. Newman.
 1898-9—J. Thomas Heflin; John H. Stodghill.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. Thomas Heflin; John H. Stodghill.
 1900-01—J. H. Harris; E. M. Oliver.
 1903—Lewis Stephens Scheussler; William Crawford Thomas.
 1907—S. L. Burney; E. M. Oliver.
 1907 (Spec.)—S. L. Burney; E. M. Oliver.
 1909 (Spec.)—S. L. Burney; E. M. Oliver.
 1911—Y. L. Burton; W. C. Thomas.
 1915—Y. L. Burton; J. W. Grady.
 1919—J. V. Trammell.

See Chatahucsee Creek Indian Town; Chu'laka nini; Confederate Monuments; Catton Manufacturing; Counties; Creek Indians; Cusseta; Huli Taiga; Lafayette; Lafayette College; Lanette; Lee County; Okfusku'dshi; Soil Surveys; Standing Rock; Tukpafka.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1831-32, pp. 9, 49; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 160; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 274; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 107; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 178; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 84; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1911), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 47; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Archaeological features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Rev. E. G. Richards, "Reminiscences of the early days of Chambers County," in *The Lafayette Sun*, 1890.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. Voluntary organizations of business and professional men, and other citizens, for the purpose of promoting interest on the part of the public in their cities, towns or communities, and having a number of local activities of a civic nature. Boards of trade, or organizations of like character, in which business men have a common object to be served by associated effort, are of early origin. Trade guilds, societies of the crafts, and unions of various sorts are representative of some of these early efforts and forms. The conception of a civic organization, in which all classes of business, trades, professions and other interests are united for a common community purpose, is of comparatively modern origin. In their new forms they were still known as boards of trades, commercial clubs, or business men's leagues, and it has only been in the last two decades that there has been an effort to standardize the type by the designation of chambers of commerce. The United States chamber of commerce represents an effort to unify and coordinate, for the larger collective good, all commercial organizations of any and every name and form of activities

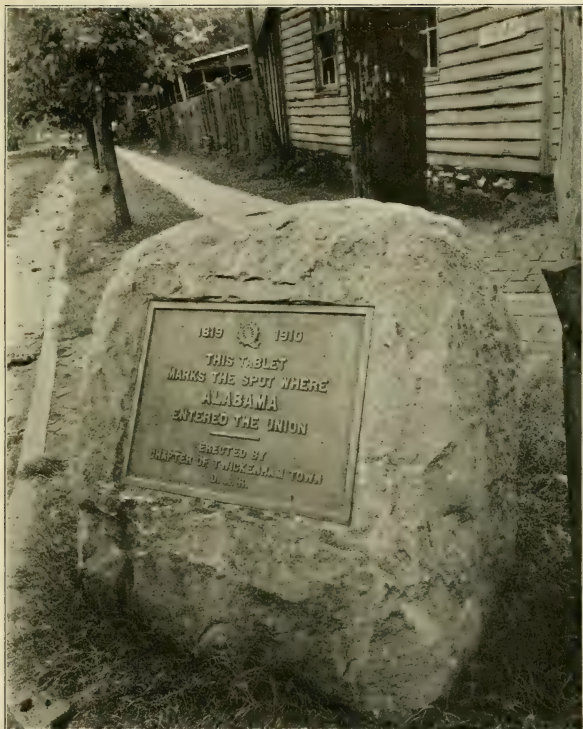
throughout the United States. In some states there are state-wide chambers of commerce.

The activities of chambers of commerce are many and varied. Generally stated they include the promotion, in every legitimate way, of the industrial, civic and other welfare of the community. While such organizations appear in many forms, all devote themselves to the collection and publication of trade statistics and data concerning their localities, the encouragement of immigration, the attraction of new business enterprises and industries, the holding of conventions, attention to transportation and other commercial facilities, the encouragement of better health, sanitary, educational and business ideals and standards, and the promotion of civic improvements such as libraries and museums, parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools.

The entrance of the United States into the European War has served to emphasize the place of the chamber of commerce as a medium of representation between the Government and the community. The Federal Government through its officials as far as possible deals through the chambers of commerce in all questions affecting camps, cantonments, aviation fields, industrial enterprises, public health and sanitation, and law and order enforcement. Thus chambers of commerce have further acquired an added reason for existence, and their activities and their leadership in civic and community enterprise have been emphasized. They are thus shown to occupy a substantial and permanent place in the organized life of America.

Early Efforts.—The city of Mobile represents the first effort in Alabama for the organization of commercial interests for a common purpose. On February 17, 1854, the legislature chartered the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, with the following incorporators, all of whom were merchants of the city: John J. Walker, William H. Pratt, William H. Redwood, Robert W. Smith, Charles Walsh, James Battle, Daniel Wheeler, Martin Toulmin, James Crawford, William A. Smith, Benjamin F. Marshall, Lucien Mead, George W. Tarleton, Peter R. Wyckoff, N. Harleston Brown, O. Eustis, Jones M. Withers, John Gibson, Murray F. Smith, William A. Dawson, Daniel McNeill, Miles S. Charloeh, Henry O. Brewer, James G. Whitaker, Robert A. Baker, Thomas Adams, David Strodder, A. Lawrence Pope, L. T. Woodruff, Thomas Lesesne, William B. Weaver, Cornelius Robinson, William H. Barnwell, John H. Marshall, Charles W. Dorrance and James Sands.

As declarative of the objects of the organization the preamble is given in full: "WHEREAS, a large number of the merchants of the city of Mobile are desirous that a charter be granted them creating a chamber of commerce, believing that such an institute is required by the mercantile community as tending to diminish litigation and to establish uniform and equitable charges; and considering that the establishment of a chamber of commerce may thus tend to the general advantages of the citizens of the state, as well as to the furtherance of the commercial inter-



BOULDER AT HUNTSVILLE, MARKING SPOT WHERE ALABAMA ENTERED THE UNION

est." The organization thus designed might more properly be called a merchants trade association, since, as is noted, its main purpose was "to diminish litigation and to establish uniform and equitable charges."

The next record found is of the incorporation of the Selma Chamber of Commerce, December 7, 1861. Its objects are stated in the power granted to "do and perform all proper acts and business in relation to the regulation of commerce in said city, and in the adjustment of all difficulties arising in trade and business between merchants and traders in said city, and such other proper and lawful business and acts, as usually pertain to chambers of commerce in cities." It was doubtless modeled on the Mobile organization of 1854, above described. It could hardly be said to parallel the work of the modern commercial body.

Its incorporators were: Charles Lewis, C. E. Thames, J. R. John, T. W. Street, N. Walier, C. B. White, J. B. Harrison, J. L. Perkins, W. M. Byrd, T. N. Cunningham, T. C. Daniel, J. T. Hunter, W. A. Dunklin, H. H. Ware, J. C. Graham, W. J. Lyles, D. R. Purviance, J. N. McCure, W. S. Knox, M. J. A. Keith, J. E. Prestridge, George O. Baker, J. M. Lapsley, P. J. Weaver, A. F. Wise, M. J. Williams, W. Y. Lundie, A. E. Baker, J. W. Blandon, J. D. Porter, Dent Lamar, J. W. Lapsley, H. H. Bender, B. J. Duncan, W. B. Haralson, W. B. Milton, A. T. Jones, John Robbins, F. S. Beeton, W. R. Ditmars, A. Boyle, E. Cason, S. F. Hobbs, R. C. Goodrich, John M. Parkman, J. A. Sylvester, A. J. Goodman, G. W. Wilson, T. A. Hall, W. Johnson, N. Smith, Merritt Burnes, A. L. Haden, R. Hagood, W. P. Brown, W. B. Gill, W. R. Bill.

Mobile.—The real beginnings of Mobile's commercial organizations appear to date from the Mobile Board of Trade, 1868, with Col. Lewis T. Woodruff as president. During the period of depression in the seventies, the board investigated conditions, stimulated business, and sought to apply wholesome remedies. Harbor improvement, the improvement of the state river system, the encouragement of shipping, manufactories, and other activities were promoted by the board, and the city passed through its period of depression, and has witnessed a steady material advance.

It also widely advertised Mobile and the contiguous country about the gulf coast as a winter resort, both for health and pleasure, for invalids and others from the colder sections of the country. About 1880 it published an excellent pamphlet on the subject, prepared by Dr. William H. Anderson. In promoting the city and its trade territory, the board of trade and the cotton exchange joined forces.

The Mobile cotton exchange, the outgrowth of a casual conference at a restaurant dinner was next in order of organization, dating from December 7, 1871. It was the third organized in the United States, antedated by those of New York and New Orleans. In the development of its activities the statistics of cotton movement and fluctuation, and of

financial, commercial and industrial agencies were assembled. The production of the staple was encouraged throughout the south, and it was a potent agency in bringing Alabama to a place of fourth rank in cotton production. Clean practices in trading, and the maintenance of a stable market as far as possible, have been adhered to by the exchange.

In the nineties the Mobile Commercial Club appears as an active promoting agency. Several pamphlets and other descriptive literature were compiled and published under its direction.

In 1899 the Mobile Chamber of Commerce was an active agency in city development. A "Commercial Guide," carefully compiled and well-illustrated, was published by it. In 1908, in cooperation with the Maritime Exchange and Shippers' Association, it was actively promoting better port facilities for the city. Later the Mobile Progressive Association was formed, modeled on the very successful organization of the same name in operation in New Orleans.

The present organization, known as the Mobile Chamber of Commerce and Business League, represents the consolidation January 25, 1912, of the old Chamber of Commerce, the Progressive Association and the Commercial Club. Details of the organization of the Maritime Exchange and Shippers' Association, and of the Commercial Club are not immediately available.

Tuscaloosa.—Another early organization was the Tuscaloosa Board of Industries, composed principally of the leading business men of the city. Details of formation are not preserved, but a pamphlet dated January 18, 1875, and published the next year would indicate the approximate date. The president was Washington Moody, and the committee preparing the pamphlet was made up of Thomas Maxwell, Horace Harding and S. J. Leach. The title of the pamphlet is "Reliable Information as to the city and county of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for capitalists, manufacturers, miners, agriculturists, and all other classes who desire to improve their condition and secure healthful and eligible homes for themselves and their families." It is just the type of publication which represents the activities of chambers of commerce as at present constituted.

Some time prior to 1903 the Board of Trade was founded. In 1904 an illustrated booklet was issued by it, descriptive of the city as a place for the homeseeker, the investor and the manufacturer. Interest evidently died down, since the present body of the same name, dating from June 10, 1909, states that it succeeded "earlier organizations which had lapsed into inactivity."

Montgomery.—Organized civic enterprise in Montgomery had its beginning with the formation of the Commercial and Industrial Association March 3, 1890. It was incorporated March 8, 1890. The first president was M. B. Houghton, and the first secretary, W. C. Bibb, jr. For 15 years it labored unceasingly to bring the claims of the capital city to homeseekers and investors, for the en-

largement of trade territory, for the improvement of transportation facilities, both by rail and by water, and it encouraged a broad and liberal policy of civic development. In 1906 the name was changed to the Commercial Club. On November 12, 1906, a proposition was submitted by Dr. John A. Rice, pastor of Court Street Methodist Church, and others, on behalf of the Methodists, for the location at Montgomery of a college for young women. The proposition was eagerly accepted, and the board of directors committed itself to the task of raising \$50,000 and of securing a site of 50 acres of land. The present Woman's College of Alabama is the direct result of the movement thus begun.

During this period the Montgomery Rebate Association, the Montgomery Freight Bureau and the Advertising League had been organized. It was believed by the leaders in these organizations and in the Commercial Club that there ought to be a unification of effort. As a result of much thoughtful consultation, there was a consolidation of these four several organizations, and a general reorganization. The name, Business Men's League, was chosen, and on April 10, 1910, it was incorporated. On July 15, 1914, the name was changed to Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery. In 1910 Bruce Kennedy was chosen general secretary, a position he still holds. The business, professional and patriotic interests of the city responded to the consolidated organization in a whole-hearted way, and the growth of Montgomery marks the stages of its aggressive activities.

In the spring of 1915 a campaign was instituted for arousing a more general interest in the support of the work, which resulted in the adoption of a new constitution, April 29th, and also in a complete reorganization of the machinery and methods of operation. The purposes as stated in the new constitution are illustrative of the large vision of opportunity of commercial bodies, and that paragraph is here given in full:

"The purpose of this organization shall be to promote the commercial, industrial, transportation and other interests of the City and County of Montgomery; and to advertise and push their advantages for trade, industries, agriculture and as a place of residence, and to solidify the efforts of the citizens of the City and County of Montgomery in its advancement; to promote the business interests of the members of this organization and for their social and literary advancement."

The basis of organization is a state-wide membership of individuals, partnerships and corporations. Single memberships are fixed at \$25.00. Individuals, firms and corporations are expected to take memberships in proportion to their financial standing, or to the size of their business. The governing body is a board of directors of 21, with a president and 8 vice-presidents. The several vice-presidents are in charge of the seven following main divisions, namely, rural affairs, retail trade, wholesale trade, industrial, civic, publicity and conventions, traffic and transportation. The membership is itself subdivided

into trade groups, according to the trade, industries or occupation of the member. These trade groups are represented by two delegates each in a membership council, which constitutes "the initiative and referendum department of the organization." The board of directors sits weekly. The membership council meets semi-monthly. An annual meeting of the entire membership is held, at which reports are received and officers elected. The period immediately following the enlargement of plans in 1915 has been rich in achievement. Through coöperation with the officials of the United States and state agricultural extension service, agricultural conditions have been quickened, several industries have been secured, numerous conventions have been brought to the city, an active and up to date freight bureau is maintained, trade excursions made, and numerous plans for enlarging the wholesale trade territory put in motion. Among other evidences of accomplishment are the grain elevators and union stock yards.

In 1917 after the United States had joined forces with the allies in the European War, the Chamber of Commerce by a demonstration of the commercial, transportation, health and social advantages of the city was able to secure the location of a national guard camp, known officially as Camp Sheridan. Shortly afterward Taylor Aviation Field and the aviation repair shops were located in or near the city. But perhaps more important than these material achievements is the definite and assured place which the Chamber of Commerce as a commercial organization has assumed, as a result of war. As stated in the preliminary paragraphs above, the United States Government has adopted the policy of treating with chambers of commerce, rather than state, county or municipal officials in all general subjects affecting camp location, camp relations, health, sanitation, etc.

Birmingham.—The Birmingham Commercial Club was organized in 1892, and its first secretary was Chappell Cory. It was reorganized in 1909 as the Chamber of Commerce. Apart from many other important achievements, not the least was the financial and other assistance rendered Miss Ethel Armes in the preparation of a first-hand study in "The Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama," published in 1910. At present there are in Birmingham five organizations, all more or less actively engaged in civic work, as will appear from the list herein below.

Statewide Organizations.—The value of associated effort was early realized, and in 1895 the Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association was formed, federating local organizations throughout the state. Its first secretary was Leslie L. Gilbert, of Montgomery, who retained the position until the organization passed out of existence in 1907. At the meetings reports were made by the president, the secretary, and the various committees, administrative problems were discussed, and papers were presented on a great variety of subjects. At the sessions of 1903 the work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was

commended and its enlargement urged, the trading stamp evil was condemned, representation of the state at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis was commended, farmers' clubs were encouraged, and strong declarations were made in favor of the improvement of public roads. Notwithstanding the obvious value of a statewide organization, and the evident success with which the Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association was meeting the demand, it was suffered to die. Its thirteenth annual meeting was held July 3-4, 1907, at Selma. This was probably the last.

In 1907 the following organizations were in active affiliation with the Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association: Anniston Chamber of Commerce; Birmingham Commercial Club; Decatur Business Men's League; Enterprise Commercial and Industrial Association; Florence Young Men's Commercial Club; Gadsden Commercial & Industrial Association; Huntsville Business Men's League; Jasper Commercial Club; Mobile Commercial Club; Montgomery Commercial Club; New Decatur Commercial Club; Selma Commercial and Industrial Association; Talladega Industrial Association; Union Springs Commercial and Industrial Association; Wetumpka Industrial Association.

Another general body, but no particulars of which are at hand, was the Alabama Business League, the organization and first annual convention of which was held at Montgomery November 29-30, 1910. The president was J. B. Babb, of Birmingham, and the secretary Bruce Kennedy, of Montgomery. The only literature available is an address delivered at the meeting by Charles W. Hare, of Tuskegee, on "The Country newspaper's part in the upbuilding of Alabama."

Southern Commercial Secretaries' Association.—This body, organized in 1907 for the purpose of federating the executive officers of the several commercial bodies in the south for conference and for mutual betterment, is generally supported in Alabama. Its president for 1913-1914 was Bruce Kennedy, secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce. Its secretary-treasurer for 1914-1915 was William C. Radcliffe of Birmingham; and Morgan Richards was the acting secretary in 1917-1918. The eighth annual convention was held in Montgomery, May 20-22, 1915.

Present Organizations.—The period of activity in town building, coincident with and as a part of the mineral development of north Alabama, within the past quarter century has been the principal stimulus for commercial organizations. Every town had its commercial body, formed to make its peculiar advantages known to the investing public. They were called by various names, and very few in original form have survived. In many cases after periods of inactivity, they would be revived, only to again lapse. Since 1900 the conception of such organizations as having a definite, distinct and permanent place in civic activities has brought about the unification of effort, and a general conformity to certain agreed standards, including the

new name of chambers of commerce. Although diligent effort has been made to secure details, very few facts of organization and subsequent history have been secured, and it has been impossible to do more than append a list of active bodies, without indication of relationship to prior efforts. The relative fulness of treatment as to Mobile and Montgomery organizations is due to the cooperation afforded in assembling data, while for other localities no assistance was afforded.

The list of active bodies follows:
 Albany Board of Commerce;
 Anniston Chamber of Commerce;
 Andalusia Chamber of Commerce;
 Birmingham Chamber of Commerce;
 Birmingham Board of Trade;
 Birmingham Civic Association;
 Birmingham Business Men's League;
 Birmingham Ad Club;
 Brewton Chamber of Commerce;
 Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce;
 Clanton Commercial Club;
 Decatur Board of Trade;
 Demopolis Business Men's League;
 Dothan Chamber of Commerce;
 Eufaula Commercial Club;
 Florence Chamber of Commerce;
 Gadsden Chamber of Commerce;
 Greenville Commercial Club;
 Huntsville Chamber of Commerce;
 Hurtsboro Board of Trade;
 Jasper Commercial Club;
 Lafayette Business Men's League of Chambers County;
 Lanett Chamber of Commerce;
 Mobile Chamber of Commerce and Business League;
 Mobile Cotton Exchange;
 Montgomery Chamber of Commerce;
 Opelika Chamber of Commerce;
 Prattville Commercial Club;
 Roanoke Commercial Club;
 Selma Chamber of Commerce;
 Sheffield Commercial Club;
 Troy Board of Trade;
 Tuscaloosa Board of Trade;
 Tuskegee Commercial Club;
 Union Springs Commercial and Industrial Association;
 Wetumpka Industrial Club.

REFERENCES.—Sturges, *American Chambers of Commerce* (1915); McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopaedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, p. 334; Acts, 1853-54, p. 270; Alabama History Commission, *Report* (190—), p. 147; Hamilton, *Mobile of the Five Flags* (1913), p. 376.

CHANANAGI. An Upper Creek town in the present Bullock County. The name indicates that it was probably located on Chunnunuggee Ridge as at present known. For some year prior to 1860, near the flag station of Chunnunuggee on the present Central of Georgia R. R., was a celebrated camp ground. The place is still frequented, but only by negroes. It is a tradition that the Indian town was located only a few miles distant, and near the present village of Suspension.

The site is very near, or within Lower Creek territory.

See Chunnenugee.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 234; Gatchet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 411.

CHANCERY COURTS. Courts of original jurisdiction in equity causes, created by act of January 26, 1839, and abolished by the legislature, August 16, 1915.

Under act of February 10, 1807, equity jurisdiction was conferred upon the superior courts of the Mississippi Territory. (See Territorial Courts.) With the adoption of the constitution of 1819, the legislature was given power "to establish a court or courts of chancery with original and appellate jurisdiction." At the same time, it was provided that "until the establishment of such court or courts, the said jurisdiction shall be vested in the judges of the circuit courts respectively." The legislature, December 14, 1819, followed with an enactment that the "equity jurisdiction heretofore belonging to the superior courts of law and equity in the territorial government" should be vested in the circuit courts of the State. On January 1, 1823, a body of rules was enacted, governing proceedings in chancery suits.

The limited litigation in equity causes was thus thrown into the circuit courts, which handled all such business until the adoption of the act of 1839 above referred to. From time to time, suggestion had been made that separate courts of chancery should be established, but always without result.

In his first annual message, submitted December 3, 1838, Gov. A. P. Bagby made an urgent recommendation, which was favorably received, and an act passed and approved January 26, 1839. Two chancery divisions were created, of three districts each. All powers of the judges of the circuit courts in chancery were withdrawn, "and vested in the courts of chancery, and the chancellors hereby established." Two chancellors were elected by the same legislature, with terms of six years each. The establishment of the courts evidently met with favor, for by a subsequent act of December 30, 1842, they were reorganized. Three chancery divisions and 40 chancery districts were provided, the northern, middle, and southern division, to which the several 40 districts were assigned. A minute system of proceedings was adopted. These, with varying amendments, prompted by changed conditions, and the changing nature of judicial procedure itself, were in force with the abolition of the court and the transfer of its jurisdiction to the newly established system of circuit courts in 1915.

The two chancellors provided by the act of 1839 were E. Woolsey Peck and Anderson Crenshaw for the northern and middle divisions respectively. In 1841 the legislature elected Joshua L. Martin as chancellor for the newly created middle division. On February 28, 1887, the divisions were rearranged and designated as the northeastern, northwestern, southeastern, and southwestern. To

meet the still growing demands of business, another division was created, to be known as the northern chancery division, February 14, 1895.

Chancellors.—

J. J. Altman, 1904-1905;
H. Austill, 1874-1881;
A. H. Benners, 1905-1917;
Alexander Bowie, 1839-1845;
William M. Byrd, 1863-1864;
J. C. Carmichael, 1898-1904;
William R. Chapman, 1914-1915;
James B. Clark, 1846; 1851-1863;
Thomas Cobb, 1880-1893;
N. W. Cocke, 1861-1868;
Thomas W. Coleman, 1887-1890;
Anderson Crenshaw, 1839-1847;
A. W. Dillard, 1868-1881;
J. R. Dowdell, 1896-1897;
Thomas M. Espy, 1914;
Adam C. Felder, 1868-1874;
W. H. Fellows, 1865;
J. A. Foster, 1880-1893;
John Foster, 1856-1865;
Lucien D. Gardner, 1907-1914;
N. S. Graham, 1874-1885;
James E. Horton, Jr., 1915-1917;
J. R. John, 1864-1865;
R. B. Kelly, 1898-1904;
Wade Keyes, 1853-1859;
J. W. Lesesne, 1847-1853;
Oscar S. Lewis, 1915-1917;
David G. Ligon, 1845-1851;
J. Q. Loomis, 1865-1868;
B. B. McCraw, 1868-1874;
Samuel K. McSpadden, 1865-1868; 1884-1896;
Joshua L. Martin, 1841-1845;
Wylie W. Mason, 1845-1851;
William L. Parks, 1898-1907;
Elisha W. Peck, 1839;
Milton J. Saffold, 1859-1861;
W. H. Simpson, 1895-1915;
William Skinner, 1868-1873;
Thomas H. Smith, 1898-1917;
H. C. Speake, 1874-1881;
W. H. Tayloe, 1890-1898;
Eggleston D. Townes, 1851-1853;
Charles Turner, 1870-1881;
Abram J. Walker, 1853-1856;
R. S. Watkins, 1873-1874;
W. W. Whiteside, 1905-1917;
Jere N. Williams, 1892-1898;
William B. Woods, 1868-1870.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, vol. 2, chap. 61, secs. 3042-3228; Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 164, 382, 487; Aikin, *Digest*, p. 286; Clay, *Digest*, p. 344; *Acts*, 1838-39, p. 28; *Ibid.* 1840-41, p. 30; *Ibid.* 1886-87, p. 134; *Ibid.* 1894-95, p. 564; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 279, 598, 608; *Constitution*, 1901, secs. 139, 145, 159, 163, 166, 171; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 98; Garrett, *Public men in Alabama* (1872), p. 779.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS. Institutions or voluntary societies, formed for the purpose of administering relief to the needy, the unfortunate, or the helpless. They are permanent or temporary. The latter includes special commissions to meet emergencies, as relief for flood sufferers, families of victims of

mine disasters, etc. Work in the field of charity and relief grows out of the noblest promptings of the human heart, and the application of systematic and orderly principles, to the development and permanent ongoing of such work, are the most marked indication of the humane spirit of the age.

In the brief details given in this title, no account is here taken of State institutions for specific relief, as insane hospitals, Confederate soldiers' home, etc. It is devoted to a general consideration only of independent relief organizations, administered by private control. Alabama has no board of state charities, no board of control of state institutions, no state commissions of charities or of state institutions, and no state commissioners or other central supervising agency, whether appointed for the purpose of administering relief or for supervising state, municipal, or private organizations.

Associated Charities.—Charitable and relief efforts in Alabama have been largely individual or sporadic, and as part of the activities of churches, fraternal or other established bodies. No record exists of the very many examples of individual relief, nor of numerous occasions of helpful effort growing out of exceptional conditions. The growth of population and at the same time enlargement of the vision of human need have prompted the organization and coordination of individual giving, resulting in the formation of central bodies. These are variously known, but the term "Associated charities" has come to be applied generally to such cooperative agencies.

Societies of this name have been formed in Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Montgomery, Florence, Anniston and Bessemer. Unfortunately the enthusiasms prompting organization are not at all times enduring, so that local societies are often permitted to die out. In some instances, as with Birmingham, they have been absorbed in the welfare activities of the municipality. In a modest way, the Tuscaloosa society maintains a vigorous existence, with a paid superintendent. In Mobile the United Hebrew Charities federates the relief efforts of and for the Jewish population, but not limiting its benefactions.

In Montgomery an organization was formed in 1903. Its literature is illustrative of a progressive program, and entitles it to detailed reference. Its objects are declared to be to unite and develop all the charitable resources of the community for the relief of poverty, the prevention of pauperism and crime, and the raising of the standards of the community. These objects were to be attained by cooperation between public and private agencies, churches and individuals, the installation of a system of inquiry and the investigation of conditions, registration, friendly visiting, education of the community on subjects connected with charity administration, and the promotion of law enforcement, and necessary legislation. Its activities, however, were permitted to lapse, but a reorganization was effected in 1913. The present body maintains a central office in the

down town district, and conducts its work in accordance with up-to-date methods as far as applicable to the city.

Municipal Charities.—As a part of their general powers cities and towns are authorized to assist in relieving the dependent poor of the municipality, may make appropriations in support of such work, may make contributions to or subsidies to private organizations whose activities are devoted to charity and relief, and may appoint officers or agencies to carry forward relief work. In a limited way this power is exercised in the several cities and towns of the state. In some the work is systematic. In Montgomery a subsidy is voted to the associated charities. The city of Birmingham has a department of relief and corrections, administered by a superintendent. This department has five divisions, namely, welfare department, city relief division, industrial department, employment bureau, and Pisgah Welfare Home. All of the public charities of the city are administered through this department. The titles of the several divisions suggest their activities. Pisgah Welfare Home is located at Old Germania Park, and is equipped to care for the distressed, the poor, the infirm, and the indigent sick.

Church Charities.—Practically all churches do charitable and relief work, but under very varying methods of administration. In the larger cities, regular departments of charities are maintained, supported from the church treasury, or from special funds raised for that specific use. The various ladies' societies, Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, Societies of Christian Endeavor, the Baptist Young People's Union, and other young people's organizations all make contributions to charity funds, and in many instances actually share in administration. In some instances there are federations of the relief departments of the several churches of the same denominations within a given area, as the Montgomery City Mission of the Methodist Churches. Churches also conduct rescue homes, day nurseries, provide matrons at railway stations, maintain deaconesses in poor districts, or in charity hospitals, but in many cases they act directly through committees appointed by local boards of stewards, boards of deacons, church societies, or by the church wardens. Specific mention should be made of the charity activities of the Salvation Army and of the Volunteers of America. Wherever these institutions maintain posts, there they also maintain "open house" for the poor, the destitute and the needy. They do not await the direct appeal, but they search out those whom they can assist, and without red tape or detail they administer relief. They care not that occasional mistakes may be made, well knowing that it were better to take the risk than that one in distress should be unrelieved or hungry and without food, or sick and without a physician.

Fraternal Orders.—All of the fraternal orders enjoin, both by precept and practice, all forms of charitable and relief activity. They not only cooperate with associated charities

and similar agencies, but in all of their lodges, camps, halls or other local assemblies, committees are provided, through which systematic work is done, not only among their own members, but throughout the bounds of their respective communities. The Masons have established a masonic home at Montgomery, and the Odd Fellows a home for widows and orphans at Cullman.

See Benevolent Institutions; Child Welfare; Confederate Pensions; Defective Classes; Masons; Odd Fellows; Old Age Relief; Pensions, Teachers; Pensions, United States; Poor Relief; Religious Organizations.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 1192, subdiv. 11, 1276, 1277, 1287; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, pp. 243-247; Montgomery Associated Charities, *Reports*, and other publications; Birmingham Welfare Department, *Publications*.

CHARLOTTE, FORT. A British (later American) fortified post, at Mobile, formerly called Fort Condé by the French. By the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, when West Florida became a British possession, Major Robert Farmer was placed in command of the Mobile district. The old brick French Fort Condé, built by Bienville in 1717 to replace the earlier Fort Louis, was immediately repaired and garrisoned. It was renamed Fort Charlotte, in compliment to the young queen of England.

Little interest was shown in Fort Charlotte for many years, owing perhaps to the bad health of the place. In March, 1771, the fort underwent many repairs. However, in June of that year, Holdimand removed 12 12-pounders from Fort Charlotte to Pensacola, replacing them with small pieces.

In 1780, Galvez, the governor of Spanish Louisiana, made an attack upon Mobile. The Fort was under the command of Elias Durnford, with a garrison of only 279 men beside the minister, commissary, surgeon's mate, and about 52 negro servants. Captain Durnford finally surrendered March 14, 1780.

The first Spanish commandant at Mobile was José de Espeleta, followed by perhaps a dozen others. Among them were the well known Folch and Lonzas and Osorno. Perez was the last.

Under act of Congress in the spring of 1813, President James Madison directed Major-Gen. James Wilkinson to take Mobile. Commandant Perez was in no condition to resist and after negotiations, surrendered the Fort, April 15, 1813, without bloodshed.

During French, British and Spanish rule, Fort Charlotte had been the important center of Mobile life, but now that Florida had become a part of the United States, and Mobile was growing up around the Fort, there was a feeling that it should be torn down and the ground be converted into city lots.

Although Major-General Bernard on December 23, 1817, made report to the U. S. chief engineer that of all the forts in Louisiana, Fort Charlotte was the only one well built, and recommended it be retained, the sale of the old Fort was authorized by act of Con-

gress, April 20, 1818. This act was not carried into effect, however, and it remained garrisoned until 1820. The sale actually took place in October, 1820, much of the property going to a syndicate, calling itself the Mobile Lot Company.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 321, 516; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), pp. 130, 190, 211; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 217, 252, 255, 266, 309, 412, 478.

CHATOKSOFKI. An Upper Creek town in Tallapoosa County. The name is Tchatu aksu'iki, meaning "rock precipitous," or "rock bluff." Tchatu is "rock," and aksufki, "deep down into." The word sufki alone is "deep." This town and Abikudshi, Niyuka and Okfuski were originally one town. Therefore, the inhabitants of each came together at one place for their annual busk. They were the most famous ball players in the old Creek nation in Alabama.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 394; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 237.

CHATAHOOCHEE AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

CHATAHOOCHEE RIVER. An important stream draining a large area in the southern half of eastern Alabama, and the boundary between that portion of the State and the State of Georgia. The lower part of the Chattahoochee, or that lying within the State of Florida, below the confluence of the Flint River, is known as the Apalachicola River, and the basin drained by the two rivers is known as the Apalachicola Drainage Basin. The Chattahoochee River is 418 miles in length, averages 300 feet in width, and from 1 foot to 20 feet in depth at low water. It rises in the northeastern part of the State of Georgia and flows in a southwesterly direction as far as West Point, Ga., where it first touches Alabama soil, and thence southwardly until it joins with the Flint to form the Apalachicola.

From its source to near Gainsville, Ga., it flows through the Appalachian Mountains. At Gainsville it enters the Piedmont Plateau, and at West Point, begins the descent of the Piedmont escarpment to Columbus, Ga., where it enters the Coastal Plain. Following are the surface elevations at various points: Gainsville, 1,030 feet above sea level; West Point, 555 feet; Columbus, 185½ feet; at its confluence with the Flint, 45 feet. The drainage area of the Chattahoochee is 15,300 square miles.

Originally Columbus, Ga., was the head of navigation of the Chattahoochee, and boats drawing 22 inches were able to reach Columbus during nine months of the year. However, navigation was difficult and dangerous during daylight and impossible at night, due to the large accumulations of logs, snags, and overhanging trees, and to sand, rock, and marl shoals, which obstructed the channel.

In 1874 the Government began improving this stream for navigation. The plan contemplated a low-water channel, 100 feet wide and 4 feet deep, from Columbus to the mouth of the river. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the work was about 90 per cent completed. The total expenditure to that time had amounted to \$1,163,099.08. An appropriation of \$2,000 was made by Congress on February 24, 1835, for the improvement of the Chattahoochee, but it is not known whether or not any work was done at that time.

There are many power and storage possibilities on the Chattahoochee above Columbus, especially for power development along the Piedmont escarpment, where the river falls 370 feet in 35 miles. Power has already been developed in this section at the following places, the horsepower named for each being the maximum development: Eagle & Phoenix Mills, at Columbus, 6,150 horsepower; City Mills, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above Columbus, 2,750 horsepower; North Highlands, 2.07 miles above Columbus, 11,520 horsepower; Goat Rock, 11.35 miles above Columbus, 48,600 horsepower; Riverview, 28.1 miles above Columbus, 1,060 horsepower; Langdale, 30.2 miles above Columbus, 4,034 horsepower. In the Piedmont Plateau above West Point large developments of power have also been made, aggregating nearly 20,000 horsepower.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for rivers and harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63 Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Feb. 24, 1835.....	\$ 2,000.00
June 23, 1874, Mar. 3, 1875,	
Aug. 14, 1876.....	52,000.00
June 18, 1878.....	18,000.00
Mar. 3, 1879.....	15,000.00
June 14, 1880.....	20,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881.....	20,000.00
Aug. 2, 1882.....	25,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	35,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	20,000.00
Aug. 11, 1888.....	20,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890.....	20,000.00
July 13, 1892.....	25,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894.....	30,000.00
June 3, 1896.....	25,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899.....	50,000.00
June 13, 1902.....	100,000.00
Apr. 28, 1904 (allotment)...	32,650.00
Mar. 3, 1905.....	75,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905 (allotment).....	10,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	150,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909 (allotment).....	115,000.00
June 25, 1910.....	75,000.00
Feb. 27, 1911.....	75,000.00
July 25, 1912.....	50,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913.....	80,000.00
Oct. 2, 1914.....	65,000.00
Mar. 4, 1915.....	75,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,279,650.00

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1873, App. R, pp. 12-20; 1897, App. P, pp. 1616-1621; 1906, App. Q, pp. 341-343; 1909, App. Q, pp. 395-397, 1393-1394; 1915, pp. 724-726.

CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY. Organized June 7, 1900, under the general laws of the State, and purchased the property of the Chattahoochee Valley Railroad Co.; extends from Standing Rock to Jester; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main tracks, 31.53, side tracks, 2.18, total, 33.71; capital stock authorized and outstanding—common, \$110,000, no preferred stock; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$280,000. The West Point Manufacturing Co. owns 1010 shares of the capital stock.

The Chattahoochee Valley Railroad Co. was chartered under the general laws of Alabama in 1895; and had completed its road between West Point, Ga., and Riverview, Ala., 10 miles, in January, 1897. The new company extended the road to Jester. The road connects at West Point, Ga., with the Atlanta & West Point and Western of Alabama railways, and at Standing Rock, Ala., with the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual reports*, 1897 *et seq.*; *Poor's manual of railroads*, 1900 *et seq.*; *Annual report of company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915.

CHATTAHOOGA AND ATLANTA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company.

CHATTAHOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY. See Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

CHATTAHOOGA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. See Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company.

CHATTOOGA RIVER AND VALLEY. The valley of the Chattooga River includes the country between Dirt Seller Mountain and Gaylor's Ridge. Its extent in Alabama is wholly within Cherokee County. It opens out into a great body of flatwoods on the southeast, from which it is separated by the Rome-Cahaba thrust fault. Its length is about five, and its width about two miles. Like Broomtown Valley (q. v.), it is a denuded subordinate anticlinal fold of a broad unsymmetrical complex anticlinal that includes both Dirt Seller Mountain and Gaylor's Ridge. Its northeast end is a symmetrical valley, but its southwest end, with its steep strata and a fault along its northwest edge, is not symmetrical. As a whole it is a rugged country, made up mainly of the broken central belt of cherty ridges. Its limestones in places would answer very well for marble, being hard enough to take a good polish. The valley is drained by the Chattooga River into the Coosa River. The Chattooga River rises in

Georgia, and flows southwestwardly only a few miles in Alabama before emptying into the Coosa. It is a small stream and not navigable, nor has the United States Government undertaken any improvement projects in connection with it.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), p. 14.

CHATTOGA VILLAGE. On a map of the Cherokee country, by John Bethune, Surveyor General of Georgia, 1831, a village of this name is noted on the Chattooga River, a few miles south of Brainard. No other facts have been discovered.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CHATTOS. A small coast tribe, of the Muskoogean linguistic stock. Although the name bears a resemblance, they are wholly distinct from, and are not to be confused with the Choctaws.

The first record of the Chattos is as a small tribe in Florida, whence they were driven by the Spaniards in 1708. The fugitives, men, women, and children came to Fort Louis de la Mobile, and begged D'Artaguette and Bienville for lands, upon which they might settle. They were given a tract of land on the site of the present city of Mobile, but in 1709, Bienville having determined to change the site of the fort, removed them to another point, two leagues lower down on Dog River. Fort Louis was in 1711 erected on the lands originally assigned to the Chattos.

This tribe in its personal names, showed the evidences of social contact with the Spaniards. Some of the names assigned to them, as appears from the Catholic Church register in the cathedral at Mobile, are Ouan, or Juan, the name of their chief, Pharesco, a corruption of Francisco, Domingo, Lucia, Maria and Theresa.

Numerically the tribe was never strong, and some time after 1822 was absorbed or incorporated into the six towns divisions of the Choctaws. In 1720 they numbered three hundred members, with forty cabins. In 1805 they had thirty warriors; and in 1822 Morse's report to the Secretary of War gives them a total population of two hundred and forty. According to Baudrey de Lozieres, they spoke the Choctaw language. They were always great friends of the French, and nearly all were adherents of the Catholic faith.

REFERENCES.—Margry, *Decouvertes* (1883), vol. 5, pp. 479, 481, 482; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 118; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 113, 137; Swanton, *Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast* (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Bulletin* 43, 1911), pp. 8, 9, 32, 42, 45; and Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CHATTUKCHUFAULA. An Upper Creek town, probably in Lee County, on the Talla-

poosa River. It was probably settled from Tallassee, near Tukabatchi, the former in Tallapoosa, and the latter in the present Elmore County. The town was the home of Peter McQueen, one of the hostile Creeks. It was burned in August, 1813, by the Indians friendly to the government.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 394; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 238; Woodward, *Reminiscences* (1859), p. 35.

CHAUTAUQUA ORGANIZATIONS AND WORK. The new form of educational and recreational activity, commonly known as Chautauqua, combining entertainment and instruction for a limited period, has been generally supported in Alabama. Every season numbers of Alabamians, including teachers, club women and many other classes are in attendance on the Chautauqua assembly, N. Y.; and throughout the year Chautauqua circles and individuals carry on the courses of study locally. The Redpath Chautauqua for several years has included the principal Alabama cities and towns in its circuits. Local Chautauquas have been held.

In 1905 the Citronelle Chautauqua Association, which had been incorporated May 5, 1904, held its first assembly at Citronelle in the pines. It covered the period from March 2 to 29, practically a whole month. Subsequent assemblies were held, but the association is not now active. The Alabama Brenau Chautauqua was inaugurated at Eufaula in the summer of 1906 under the management of Dr. H. J. Pearce, associate president of the Brenau group of colleges. It was designed to take the place of the conventional college commencement, and to stimulate interest in the cause of education. As many as four sessions were regularly held. The Mobile Summer Chautauqua and Teachers' Outing School had an assembly at Mobile in 1909. The Southern Chautauqua, organized in 1916, with headquarters at Macon, Ga., has on its board of directors, Gov. Charles Henderson, of Alabama.

REFERENCES.—Programs, announcements and circulars of the Chautauquas named, all irregularly issued; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History; Paul M. Pearson, "The Chautauqua movement," in *American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals*, 1912, pp. 211-216.

CHAWOCELAUHATCHEE. A Creek Indian town in the southern part of Lee County, on the south side of Nufata Creek, at its confluence with Sawacklahatchee Creek.

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1.

CHEMIST, THE STATE. A State office, constituting a branch of the executive department of the government. The professor of agricultural chemistry of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is the official chemist of the department of agriculture and industries, and is popularly known as state chemist. The office was established by act of February 17,

1885, and its duties are to make certified analyses of samples of fertilizers upon request of the commissioner of agriculture and industries; to attend conventions of agricultural chemists when possible; to make reports of such matters as he may deem of sufficient interest to the department; and to render such other professional services as the commissioner may require. He is also required by law to analyze any sample of cottonseed meal sent him by any consumer in this State, and his certificate of such analysis shall be accepted as prima facie correct in all the courts of the State. He may deputize the ranking member of the staff of the state chemical laboratory to report and sign analyses, and to make reports upon such other matters as the state chemist may refer to him. He is allowed his necessary traveling expenses while on duty assigned him by the commissioner, out of the funds of the department.

In 1911 it was made the duty of the state chemist to analyze samples of commercial feed stuffs submitted by the commissioner of agriculture and industries, and, to expedite that work, he was authorized to employ an additional assistant chemist, at an annual salary of \$800, payable from the proceeds arising from the operation of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial feed stuffs in the State.

Under the law creating the office, the state chemist was entitled to such compensation as the commissioner of agriculture and industries deemed reasonable, not exceeding \$500 annually and his necessary expenses while traveling on department business. In 1907 it was provided that the analyses should be made without charge to the department of agriculture and industries.

Prior to the enactment of February 17, 1885 above referred to, under the act of February 23, 1883, creating the department of agriculture, section 17, the Agricultural and Mechanical College (now the Ala. Pol. Inst.) was required to make all analyses of fertilizers that might be required, and without charge.

Chemists.—W. C. Stubbs, 1883-1885; N. T. Lupton, 1885-1893; J. T. Anderson, Acting, 1893; Bennett B. Ross, 1893-.

PUBLICATIONS.—The official reports of the state chemist are to be found in the *Bulletins* of the agriculture and industries department, *passim*.

See Agriculture and Industries, Department of; Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Fertilizers.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 46-48, 50; *Acts*, 1882-83, p. 196; 1884-85, p. 176; 1898-99, p. 22; *General Acts*, 1907, p. 341; 1911, p. 107.

CHEROKEE. Post office and station on the Southern Railway in the northern part of Colbert County, sec. 35, T. 3, R. 14, 16 miles west of Tusculum. Population: 1900—261; 1910—269. Altitude: 514 feet. It has a branch of the Tennessee Valley Bank (State). Its industries are marble quarries, sawmills, gristmills, and cotton ginneries.

The town was named in commemoration of the fact that nearby was the line dividing the Chickasaw lands on the west from the Cherokee lands on the east. The Cherokees sold the land composing Colbert, Lawrence and Morgan Counties to the United States Government and moved east of Guntersville. The white settlers took possession of the site of their abandoned village, and named it Cherokee. The first comers were J. C. Craig, Whit Dean, Jack Rutland, and William Dickson. Whit Dean, Robert Lindsay, and William Bell were the first merchants of the town; Drs. William Duprez, W. E. Cross and James M. Houston, the first physicians; Rev. Isaac Milner, the first preacher; Prof. John Craig, the first teacher; Whit Dean, the first postmaster. Among Cherokee's prominent citizens are Dr. W. C. Wheeler, scholar and physician, and Rev. Henry Williams, theologian and author.

Magnesia and black and white sulphur wells abound in the vicinity of Cherokee. Among others, there are the well known Newsome Springs, also Colbert Springs, named in honor of Levi Colbert, an Indian chief. George's Cave is a natural curiosity near Colbert Springs, which is named in honor of George Colbert, another Indian chief. Cherokee is on the old "Natchez Trace," now the principal road of the section.

REFERENCES.—Saunders, *Early settlers of Alabama* (1899); *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 103-105; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 261.

CHEROKEE COUNTY. Created by the legislature January 9, 1836. Its territory lies wholly within the old Cherokee country, ceded by the treaty of New Echota, December 29, 1835. For a brief period after the cession, these lands were attached to St. Clair County for administrative purposes. It lost much of its western section by the creation of Etowah, then Baine County, December 7, 1866. The county has 577 square miles, or 369,280 acres.

Its name was given to commemorate the occupation of the Cherokee Indians. The word is an English corruption of their tribal name Tsalagi or Tsaragi, which is supposed to be derived from the Choctaw Chiluk-ki, "Cave People," in allusion to the numerous caves in their mountain country. There appears to be no foundation for the genesis of the word from Chera, said to be the Cherokee word for "fire."

From the date of its establishment for more than ten years there was a continual agitation over the county seat. During this period the legislature was frequently called on for relief or other action. On June 24, 1837, an act definitely located it at Cedar Bluff, below William Woodley's ferry, on the Coosa River, and Z. McKraiken, J. J. Humphries, B. B. Thompson, A. S. Copeland, John C. Rhea, Henry L. Smith and John M. Hendricks were appointed commissioners "to lay off the town into lots, and provide for and superintend the public buildings."

The first officers, all appointed by the governor in 1836, were George Bridewell, judge of the county court; Robert Bell, sheriff; Henry L. Smith, clerk of the circuit court, and John S. Wilson, clerk of the county court.

There was evidently dissatisfaction over the selection, for January 15, 1844, James Montgomery, Magnus G. Williams, Andrew J. Copeland, Thomas Garrett, Joseph Wharton, Aaron Clifton and Asa R. Brindley were appointed commissioners to ascertain the center of the county and to certify the point selected to the sheriff. An election was then held on the first Monday in April, 1844, at which Cedar Bluff and the central point so selected were voted for. Cedar Bluff lost in the election, and the name Center was applied to the new location. The town was then laid off. On January 27, 1846, further provisions were made with reference to the sale of lots. A still later act of February 22, 1848, named a new commission, consisting of Joseph Wharton, Aaron Clifton, Thomas Garrett, Asa W. Allen and Asa R. Brindley "to lay off, plan and superintend the erection of a court house in the town of Center, and County of Cherokee, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners court of said county may prescribe."

Location and Physical Description.—It is located in the northeastern section of the state. On the north it is bounded by DeKalb County, on the east by the State line and Chattooga and Floyd Counties, Ga., on the south by Cleburne and Calhoun, and west by Etowah and DeKalb Counties. It lies largely in the western division of the Appalachian Province, and has many of the marked characteristics of that geographical area. These characteristics consist of broad, level plateaus, and alternating with narrow valleys. The character and position of both the plateaus and the intervening valleys are closely connected with the character and structure of the underlying rocks. The elevations and the valleys have a northeast and southwest trend. To the northwest is Lookout Mountain. Shinbone Ridge and Tucker Ridge lie wholly within the county. The intervening area is known locally as Broomtown Valley. The Coosa River flows through entire extent of the county. Its principal tributary streams from the north are Chattooga and Little Rivers, and Yellow Creek. The streams flowing from the south are Spring, Cowan, and Terrapin Creeks. The exposed rocks are all of sedimentary origin, and belong to the Paleozoic Age. The coal measures include about 150 square miles, and the Coosa Valley, a fine agricultural region, about 436 square miles. The soils of the county vary, but are principally red and brown loams, to be found in the valleys and along the principal streams. One type of this soil is the Chattooga loam, found principally along the river of that name. The DeKalb stony loam, Fort Payne stony loam, DeKalb sandy loam, and Hagerstown loams and clays largely constitute the soils of the northern section of the county. Throughout the county are many acres of what are locally known as flatwoods,

and while the soil is of fair productive capacity, it is poorly drained. The characteristic timbers are the different varieties of oak, hickory, chestnut, and some short and long leaf pine. At Maple Grove the weather statistics show for 1917, a mean annual temperature of 59° F.; and a precipitation of 56.64 inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The county from the earliest aboriginal period seems to have been the home of the Cherokees. Evidences of Indian life are found all along the Coosa River. The caves or rock houses on Little River must be ascribed to them. The Cherokees were known to other branches of the Iroquois as "people of the cave country," and the meaning of the tribal name carries the same suggestion. The territory was first visited by De Soto in June, 1540, when he entered the town of Chiaha (q. v.), now supposed to have been situated on McCoy's Island, near Cedar Bluff. The Indian burial places below the bluff, reported in later years, are doubtless referable to that town. The De Soto chroniclers assert that they passed through many towns, and traces of them are yet seen. Turkey Town, named for a noted chief "The Turkey," is the only modern Cherokee town known to have existed in the county. It was founded about 1770 and was situated in the bend of Coosa River opposite Center. It was an important place and there, under the leadership of "The Turkey," originated many inroads into Tennessee and Kentucky. A Cherokee, of a type totally different from the cruel leader just named was Rev. Thomas J. Meigs, a Cherokee Methodist minister, who, at a later day, lived in the county, and who labored long and faithfully for the permanent interests of his people. The white settlers on coming into the county in 1836 found many of the Cherokees professors of the Christian religion. The Cherokees migrated west in 1838.

Settlement and Later History.—The first settlers found their way into the county in 1835, before the Cherokee title was extinguished. In the fall of that year the Rev. Whitfield Anthony with his family came with a party from South Carolina, and settled on the south side of Coosa River, three miles to the west of the mouth of Mud Creek. Others of the party settled at convenient places south of the river. This South Carolina party was composed of forty persons. The names of some of the early settlers of the county were Ambrose Vandever, Hezekiah Day, Thomas Miller, Wm. Cozart, Mrs. McCoy, Absalom Reagan, Mr. McWright, John Lay, Col. John Cothran, Maj. Sam Martin and Rev. John Holmes. The settlers had to endure the usual privations incident to frontier life. Owing to the lack of mills they were forced to carry their corn to Georgia to be ground.

The relations of the settlers with the Cherokees in the country were very friendly. Many of the Indians were professors of Christianity, and all were more or less under missionary influence. But early in 1836 the feel-

ing of security was somewhat marred by the incoming of several hundred Creeks, who settled in an abandoned Cherokee village on South Spring Creek, about three miles distant from the residence of Rev. Mr. Anthony. These Creeks claimed that they had left their nation because they did not wish to become involved in the hostility toward the whites then prevailing among a large portion of their people. The settlers and the Creeks for some apprehensions arose that the Creeks were meditating war.

The whites at once gathered a force and time were on a friendly footing. But finally drove them out of their town, but not out of the country. Not long afterwards, Gen. Nelson gathered these scattered Creeks, took them across Coosa River at Cothran's Ferry, and thence moved them to their new homes in the west. Gen. Nelson is said to have acted tyrannically towards these unfortunate Indians in their removal, and in crossing Coosa River to have tacitly permitted low disreputable white men to inflict petty outrages upon them.

With the advent of Methodist, Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, church houses were built, churches organized, and soon the morals of the country were improved, deer hunting on Sunday and other irregularities coming to an end. The Rev. Mr. Anthony was greatly instrumental in bringing about these changes. In 1836 a camp ground was established near Gaylesville, called Sulphur Springs, where religious meetings were held. The Cherokees in large numbers attended these meetings. The first school in the county was taught by William Kincaide, and the second, by Elias Spann.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

Co. C, "Cherokee Greys," 7th Regt.
Co. D, "Curry Guards," 19th Regt.
Co. E, "Cherokee Guards," 19th Regt.
Co. F, "Davis Guards," 19th Regt.
Co. G, "Cherokee Mountaineers," 19th Regt.
Co. H, "Cherokees," 19th Regt.
Co. I, "Cherokee Rangers," 19th Regt.
Co. D, "Cherokee Beauregards," 22d Regt.
Co. A, 31st Regt.
Co. B, "Ralls Rifles," 31st Regt. (Sometime called Co. C).
Co. E, 47th Regt.
Co. G, "Elisha King Guards," 48th Regt.
Co. H, "Cherokee Greys," 48th Regt. (Formerly Co. C, 7th Regt., supra).
Co. B, "Cherokee Davis Guards," 55th Regt.
Co. K, 55th Regt. (Formerly Co. D, Snodgrass' 16th Inf. Battn.).

Cavalry.

Co. B, "Russell's 4th Regt." (Formerly Co. E, Forrest's Tenn. Cav. Regt.).
Co. G, 12th Regt. (Formerly Co. G, 12th Cav. Battn., which Co. appears to have been a remnant of Co. E, 1st Cav. Regt.).

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustra-

tive purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,330.

Acres cultivated, 100,850.

Acres in pasture, 40,540.

Farm Animals,

Horses and mules, 4,700.

Milk cows, 2,930.

Other cattle, 3,210.

Brood sows, 1,060.

Other hogs, 4,830.

Sheep, 580.

SELECTED CROPS (ACRES AND QUANTITY)

Corn: 43,970 acres; 702,370 bushels.

Cotton: 34,510 acres; 13,880 bales.

Peanuts: 260 acres; 7,380 bushels.

Velvet Beans: 660 acres; 2,420 tons.

Hay: 5,110 acres; 6,560 tons.

Syrup Cane: 1,670 acres; 104,570 gallons.

Cowpeas: 4,950 acres; 36,300 bushels.

Sweet Potatoes: 1,780 acres; 61,380 bushels.

Irish Potatoes: 220 acres; 14,150 bushels.

Oats: 1,820 acres; 6,930 bushels.

Wheat: 1,520 acres; 5,700 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, U. S. Official Postal Guide.

Blanche	Leesburg
Bluepond	Loop
Bluffton	Mackey
Cedar Bluff	Pleasant Gap
Center (ch)	Rock Run
Farill	Rock Run Station
Forney	Round Mountain
Gaylesville	Slackland
Howels Crossroads	Spring Garden
Jamestown	Taff
Key	Tecumseh
Lawrence	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1840.....	7,652	1,121	8,773
1850.....	12,170	1,714	13,884
1860.....	15,321	3,039	18,360
1870.....	9,652	1,480	11,132
1880.....	16,418	2,690	19,108
1890.....	17,656	2,803	20,459
1900.....	18,080	3,016	21,096
1910.....	17,617	2,606	20,226

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—Henry C. Sanford, William L. Whitlock, John Potter, John P. Ralls.

1865—Thomas B. Cooper, John Lawrence, Henry C. Sanford, John Porter.

1867—George J. Dykes.

1875—W. N. Swann.

1901—H. W. Cardon.

Senators.—

1839-40—Solomon C. Smith.

1841-2—Arthur Foster.

1844-5—Solomon C. Smith.

1847-8—William H. Garrett.

1849-50—William H. Garrett.

- 1843-4—J. M. Hendrix.
 1855-6—Benjamin C. Yancey.
 1857-8—Samuel K. McSpadden.
 1861-2—F. M. Hardwick.
 1865-6—A. L. Woodlief.
 1868—H. C. Sanford.
 1871-2—H. C. Sanford.
 1872-3—Thos. B. Cooper.
 1873—Thos. B. Cooper.
 1874-5—T. B. Cooper.
 1875-6—T. B. Cooper.
 1876-7—J. L. Cunningham.
 1878-9—J. L. Cunningham.
 1880-1—J. L. Cunningham.
 1882-3—S. K. McSpadden.
 1884-5—S. K. McSpadden.
 1886-7—John L. Burnett.
 1888-9—J. L. Burnett.
 1890-1—James F. Waddell.
 1892-3—Thomas Tumlin.
 1894-5—Thomas Tumlin.
 1896-7—D. C. Case.
 1898-9—D. C. Case.
 1899 (Spec.)—D. C. Case.
 1900-01—L. B. Stone.
 1903—Lucius Bennett Stone.
 1907—W. W. Barbour.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. W. Barbour.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. W. Barbour.
 1911—J. A. Nance.
 1915—W. H. Elrod.
 1919—J. A. Nance.

Representatives.—

- 1837-8—George Clifton.
 1838-9—George Clifton.
 1839-40—George Clifton; Samuel D. J. Moore.
 1840-1—John H. Garrett; W. H. Hale.
 1841 (called)—John H. Garrett; W. H. Hale.
 1841-2—John H. Garrett; William Henslee.
 1842-3—Thomas B. Cooper; J. H. Hendrix.
 1843-4—William H. Garrett; J. M. Hendrix.
 1844-5—William H. Garrett; Thomas B. Cooper.
 1845-6—William H. Garrett; F. M. Hardwick.
 1847-8—William W. Little; F. M. Hardwick.
 1849-50—Thomas B. Cooper; F. M. Hardwick.
 1851-2—Thomas B. Cooper; John S. Moragne.
 1853-4—James M. Clifton; G. W. Lawrence; Henry C. Sanford.
 1855-6—E. G. Bradley; Samuel C. Ward; Henry C. Sanford.
 1857-8—Thomas Espy; L. M. Stiff; A. G. Bennett; W. R. Richardson.
 1859-60—Thomas B. Cooper; James M. Clifton; F. M. Hardwick; Dozier Thornton.
 1861 (1st called)—Thomas B. Cooper; James M. Clifton; F. M. Hardwick; Dozier Thornton.
 1861 (2d called)—William W. Little; A. Snodgrass; A. R. Brindley; John D. Miller.
 1861-2—William W. Little; A. Snodgrass; A. R. Brindley; John D. Miller.

- 1862 (called)—William W. Little; A. Snodgrass; A. R. Brindley; John D. Miller.
 1862-3—William W. Little; A. Snodgrass; A. R. Brindley; John D. Miller.
 1863 (called)—Thomas B. Cooper; John Brandon; W. A. Vincent; G. W. Howell.
 1863-4—Thomas B. Cooper; John Brandon; W. A. Vincent; G. W. Howell.
 1864 (called)—Thomas B. Cooper; John Brandon; W. A. Vincent; G. W. Howell.
 1864-5—Thomas B. Cooper; John Brandon; W. A. Vincent; G. W. Howell.
 1865-6—Thomas B. Cooper; J. W. Brandon; John Potter; John Lawrence.
 1866-7—Thomas B. Cooper; J. W. Brandon; John Potter; John Lawrence.
 1868—Jas. A. Reeves.
 1869-70—Jas. A. Reeves.
 1870-1—James H. Leath.
 1871-2—J. H. Leath.
 1872-3—G. W. Lawrence.
 1873—G. W. Lawrence.
 1874-5—W. T. Bell.
 1875-6—W. T. Bell.
 1876-7—W. P. White.
 1878-9—John Lawrence.
 1880-1—D. H. Shields.
 1882-3—J. N. Swan.
 1884-5—J. L. Burnett.
 1886-7—Hugh W. Cardon.
 1888-9—Charles Rattray.
 1890-1—M. A. Cornelius.
 1892-3—P. T. Ewing.
 1894-5—R. T. Ewing.
 1896-7—A. Shamblin.
 1898-9—A. M. Cornelius.
 1899 (Spec.)—A. M. Cornelius.
 1900-01—Thomas Blair.
 1903—William Siglin.
 1907—Charles Rattray.
 1907 (Spec.)—Charles Rattray.
 1909 (Spec.)—Charles Rattray.
 1911—Wm. H. Lumpkin.
 1915—William Siglin.
 1919—John W. Mitchell.

See Appalachian Valley Region; Broomtown Valley; Center; Chattanooga River and Valley; Cherokee Indians; Chiaha; Coosa River; Coosa Valley; Dirt Seller Mountain; Etowah County; Gaylesville; Round Mountain; Soils and Soil Surveys; Turkey Town.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1835-36, p. 170; 1837, p. 18; 1843-44, p. 160; 1845-46, p. 165; 1847-48, p. 337; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 165; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 275; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 95; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 128; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 85; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 48; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 245; Rev. J. D. Anthony, "Reminiscences," in *Gadsden Times*, 1875.

CHEROKEE ROSE. See Flowers and Floriculture.

CHERRIES. See Fruits.

CHERRY COTTON MILLS, Florence. See Cotton Manufacturing.

CHERT. See Road and Ballast Materials.

CHI ZETA CHI. Medical college fraternity; founded at the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, Augusta, Oct. 14, 1903; entered the Birmingham Medical College with Omega chapter in 1911; but in 1913 the charter was withdrawn; 15 initiates. Periodical: "The Medical Record." Colors: Purple and gold. Flower: White carnation.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 481-482.

CHIAHA. (Ancient.) An aboriginal town, now thought to have been located on the present McCoy's Island in the Coosa River, near Cedar Bluff, in Cherokee County. It was visited by De Soto in June, 1540. It was the first town within the present confines of the state on his march through the Gulf Region. The place was doubtless of some size, as a plentiful supply of food was found. It has not been identified with any town of historic times.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail-makers' series, 1904), vol. 1, pp. 77, 78, vol. 2, pp. 15, 107; D. M. Andrews "De Soto's route," *American Anthropologist*, 1917, vol. 19, pp. 55-67; and manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CHIAHA. (Creek.) A Lower Creek town, in Russell County, on the western bank of the Chattahoochee River, just below Osotchi, and contiguous to it. A part of its inhabitants originally came from the Yamasi on the Georgia coast. In 1799 the Chiahahs had spread out in villages, on the Flint River in Georgia, and all had fine stocks of horses, cattle and hogs, and they raised corn, rice and potatoes. Of these villages Hawkins names Amakalli, and Hotali-huyana. The name is a common one among the Creeks. The earliest reference to the name is in the De Soto narratives, 1540, but it is not believed that it is the same as the one here referred to. The modern spelling is Chehaw. Among the Cherokees there was a town of the name, meaning to them "where otters live." In 1832 Schoolcraft lists an Upper Creek town of Chiaha, with 29 heads of families.

See preceding title.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 395; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 258; Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes* (1855), vol. 5, pp. 256, 263.

CHIAHUDSHI. A Lower Creek town in Russell County, on the western bank of the Chattahoochee River in a pine forest about one mile and a half west of Hitchiti Town. It was planted by the Chiahahs, and the word is the diminutive, meaning "Little Chiaha."

A trail crossed the Chattahoochee River at this point.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 395; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 358; Schoolcraft, *Indian Tribes* (1855), vol. 5, p. 263.

CHICHOUFKEE. An Indian village 4 French leagues from Fort Toulouse, and near Wiwoka.

REFERENCE.—*Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 94.

CHICKAMAUGA, ALABAMA CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT. Monument erected by and through the efforts of the Ladies Memorial Association of Alabama to commemorate the participation of Alabama troops in the battle of Chickamauga. On May 28, 1913, the monument was unveiled during the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Chattanooga. Appropriate exercises were held, and the monument was presented to the Government by Mrs. Towns Randolph Leigh, and accepted on behalf of the Government by Captain J. P. Smartt, of the Park Commission.

In addition to the above, tablets erected embracing Alabama organizations are as follows: Four Field Headquarter tablets; 11 Corps tablets; 34 Division tablets; 44 Brigade tablets; and 14 Battery tablets. A total of 107.

REFERENCES.—Programs of the Memorial and Dedicatory exercises, and letters in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

CHICKASAW BOGUE. A small tributary of Mobile River (q. v.), between 25 and 30 miles in length, lying wholly in Mobile County. In its lower reaches, which are affected by the tide, the width of the stream ranges from 300 to 600 feet, and its depth from 10 to 25 feet, except at its mouth where a shoal exists. Above the Southern Railway bridge, about 4 miles from the mouth, the stream becomes very narrow and crooked, and is almost filled up in places with trees and sand bars. It rises in the northern part of Mobile County, flows southeastwardly and empties into Mobile River at the upper end of Mobile Harbor channel, about 3 miles above the city of Mobile.

The banks of the creek are low, flat and marshy, as is most of the country included in its drainage basin, about 225 square miles in extent. There is little or no timber of value in this area, nor is much of the land under cultivation.

The Chickasaw Bogue is navigable for a distance of 4 miles from its mouth for boats of considerable draft, but is used nearly altogether as a storage pool for rafts of lumber and timber, for the most part towed in from Mobile River to await vessels on which to be loaded. The Government made an examination of this portion of the creek in 1909, but no improvements have been undertaken.

There are no water power resources on the Chickasaw Bogue.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports on examination and survey of Chickasaw Creek*, 1910 (H. Doc. 712, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).

CHICKASAW CREEK. See Chickasaw Bogue.

CHICKASAW TOWN. A Chickasaw settlement or village, noted on Mitchell's map of 1755, and spelled "Chicachas," and located near and on the south side of the head waters of Talladega Creek, Talladega County. It is to be identified as the Tchikachas village noted in the French census of 1760, with 40 warriors, from which a total population of about 200 would be estimated.

See Cabusto; Chickasaw Indians.

REFERENCES.—*Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 96; Mitchell, *Amerique Septentrionale* (1756).

CHICKIANOSE. The Indian designation of a settlement at the modern Gulf Port in Sumter County, on the Tombigbee River. The word is Choctaw, that is, Sheki anusi, or anosi, meaning "Buzzards there sleep," that is, "Buzzard Roost." Bluff Port on La Tourrette's map of Mississippi, is called Buzzard Roost Bluff, a translation of the Choctaw name for the locality.

REFERENCE.—Romans, *Florida* (1776), p. 325.

CHILD LABOR REGULATION. Legislation governing the employment, age and hours of work of children. Such legislation is prompted by an enlightened public policy which seeks to conserve, in vigor and strength, the child life of the land, not only by preventing employment in gainful occupations during the period of maturity, but also by giving them the opportunity during that period for proper education and recreation. Such legislation dates originally from 1836, but general legislation for the relief of the hardships of little children, through enforced labor unregulated, is comparatively recent. About 1900, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, the Alabama Child Labor Committee was formed, the objects of which were to secure appropriate legislation in this State. In 1904, in the realization that the fight against child labor should be nationwide, Dr. Murphy brought about the organization of the National Child Labor Committee. The agitation has gone on, public opinion has been stimulated and inspired, many of the states have enacted liberal statutes, in 1912 a National Children's Bureau was created by Congress, and in 1916 Congress passed a bill regulating child labor and preventing the interstate shipment of goods made in violation of the provisions of that statute.

Alabama Law, 1915.—The present legislation in Alabama bears date, February 24, 1915. It was only brought about after a hard contest, and some concessions on the part of the friends of the measure. The employment of any child under 14 years of age in any gainful occupation, except agriculture

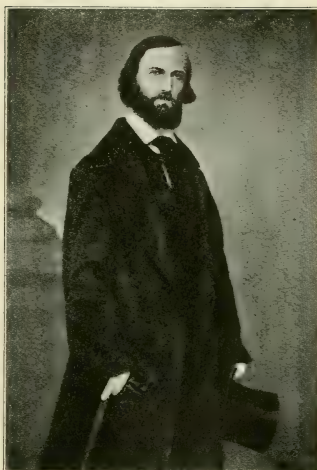
and domestic service, and except certain street occupations, such as selling newspapers and periodicals. Until a child is 16 years of age, it is unlawful for such a child to be employed, permitted, or suffered to work: (a) Before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning; (b) After the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening; (c) More than 11 hours in any 1 day; (d) More than sixty hours in any 1 week; (e) More than 6 days in any 1 week. Until a child is 16 years of age, it is unlawful for any such child to be employed, permitted to work, or detained in or about any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment, unless such child shall attend school for 8 weeks in every year of employment, 6 weeks of which must be consecutive. The presence of any child under 16 years of age in any manufacturing establishment shall be prima facie evidence of its employment therein.

The law contains a series of provisions of the most far-reaching character, prohibiting the employment, or suffering a child to be employed in operating or assisting in operating dangerous machinery, such as are in use in wood working mills, printing offices, bakeries, laundries, or upon railroads or watercraft. They also are prohibited from employment or service in any capacity in manufacturing plants in which dangerous or poisonous acids or other chemicals are used, or in the occupations which cause dust in injurious quantities, nor on scaffolding, heavy work in the building trades, in tunnels or excavations, about or in connection with mines, coal breakers, coke ovens or quarries, or in sorting, manufacturing or packing tobacco, nor on the stage or any theatre or concert hall or in any connection with any theatrical performance, or any exhibition or show. For cities of 25,000 population or more certain special regulations are provided: boys 12 years of age and girls 18 years of age may vend newspapers and periodicals, providing they wear in plain sight a street seller's badge, but boys are not permitted to engage in such work before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the evening. In such cities boys 10 years of age may engage in distribution of papers over fixed routes in the residence districts of the cities within the hours named. Persons under 18 years of age cannot be employed, permitted or suffered to work as telegraph, telephone or other messengers, in the distribution, transmission or delivery of goods or messages before 5 in the morning or after 9 in the evening. For cities under 25,000 messengers may work until 10 o'clock in the evening. Badges are only issued, however, where the child is a regular attendant at school, and when the school record is good, and they will be revoked, through the juvenile court, where it appears that attendance is irregular, or the school record is otherwise unsatisfactory.

When a child reaches the age of 14, and until such child becomes 16, it is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to employ any such child unless such person, firm or corporation keeps on file, for inspection by the officials charged with the enforcement of the



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law, an employment certificate for each such child employed, also a list of the names of all such children. It is the duty of every employer to keep posted in a conspicuous place in each room where any child under 16 years of age is employed, a printed schedule of the hours of work, stating the hours of commencing and stopping work, the hours of work permitted each day of the week, and the hours allowed for dinner and for other meals. Employers are required to keep posted in every room where minors are employed a printed copy of the Alabama child labor law. It is made the duty of every employer to return to a child leaving his employment his employment certificate. In the event the child fails to claim the certificate within 10 days after the termination of its employment, the employer must return it to the school authority by whom issued. Whenever there is found in any establishment a child who has no employment certificate on file, and who is apparently under 16 years of age, an inspector may demand in writing that satisfactory evidence shall be furnished in 10 days that such child is in fact 16 years of age, or the employer shall cease to employ such child. In the event the employer refuses or fails to furnish satisfactory evidence as to the age of such a child, and continues to employ such child, proof to this effect shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution that such child is unlawfully employed.

Employment certificates are regulated as follows: (a) No child can procure an employment certificate unless said child is 14 years of age and has attended school at least 60 days during the year immediately preceding the date on which the certificate is issued. (b) Employment certificates can be issued only by superintendents or principals of schools, or by some person authorized in writing by the superintendent or principal to act in his name; (c) Where there is no superintendent or principal of schools, employment certificates shall be issued by the county superintendent of education, or by some person authorized by him in writing; (d) The child seeking an employment certificate must apply in person to the proper school authorities, accompanied by its parent, or guardian or custodian; (e) The child must furnish the person authorized to issue employment certificates 2 records as follows: (1) A school record signed by the teacher or principal of the school last attended by the child, showing that it attended school at least 60 days during the year immediately preceding the date on which the certificate is issued; and (2) satisfactory evidence of age, showing the child to be at least 14 years old.

Persons owning or controlling establishments where minors are employed, subject to the provisions of the child labor law, are required to keep such establishment in sanitary condition, and properly ventilated, and to provide suitable and convenient water closets, or privies, separate for each sex, and in such number and located in such place or places, as may be required by the state inspector; and when 20 or more persons are employed,

sanitary drinking fountains shall be provided in such number as he may deem necessary. All water closets shall be maintained inside such establishments except where, in the opinion of the inspector, it is impracticable. In all such establishments, separate water closets for females shall be provided, to be used by them exclusively, and notice to that effect shall be painted on the outside thereof, and all shall be effectively screened by a partition or vestibule.

The enforcement of the law is committed to the state prison inspector (q. v.), who for the purpose of this act may be designated as state factory inspector, and his deputies, as deputy factory inspectors. Inspectors are given free access at any time to any establishment where minors are, or may be employed or detained. They are vested with the authority of deputy sheriffs. When traveling in the performance of their duties they are "reimbursed their actual traveling expenses," to be paid from the state treasury. Since the state prison inspector, under the provisions of the act creating that office, is now a part of the state board of health, for administrative purposes the work of supervision is entitled "Department of child labor inspection."

Employers and others who violate any of the provisions of the act are to be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$100.00, and for second or subsequent offenses, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. False affidavits made under the act subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$20.00, and for a second or subsequent conviction to an imprisonment of not more than 90 days. Any person who hinders or obstructs the work of inspectors shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and for subsequent convictions not less than \$200.

History of Legislation.—To Hon. Daniel Smith, State senator from Mobile County, belongs the honor of introducing and securing the passage of the first child labor law in this State. On February 28, 1887, the act in question was passed, and by its terms any person who should compel "a child under eighteen years of age or a woman to labor in a mechanical or a manufacturing business more than eight hours in any day, or permits a child under the age of fourteen years to labor for more than eight hours in any day in any factory, workshop, or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes of which he has control, or whoever shall work or permit to be worked in a coal or iron mine, or mines, children under the age of fifteen years of age," should be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars. The date of this law is contemporaneous with the beginnings of the mining and manufacturing development of Alabama, and anticipated and sought to guard against conditions which subsequently brought shame to the State, and over which there was long and bitter contest. However, industrial forces, in the guise of servants of progress, brought about the repeal

of this beneficent measure on December 5, 1894.

From small beginnings, the cotton mill and other manufacturing interests in the State had so far developed as to make profitable the employment of large numbers of children, and such employment was necessarily accompanied by abuses, as had obtained everywhere in the beginnings of such development. At first, little consideration was given these abuses, but public opinion was slowly forming. In 1892-93 and 1894-95, measures were presented in the legislature by Hon. Frank P. O'Brien, one of the representatives from Jefferson County, to regulate the employment of children in the mills. The same forces that brought about the repeal of the act of 1887 defeated his efforts. In 1897-98, Luther C. Jones, representative from Lee County, offered a bill in the house of representatives, and Dr. J. A. Hurst, a similar bill in the senate. It passed the latter body, but failed in the house. The subject was not permitted to rest, and at the next session, 1900-01, came the first real contest on the subject. The forces of organized labor, the Federation of Women's Clubs, ministers of the leading churches, all supported by the public press, united in the campaign, but without avail. An executive committee was formed, to which the effort was committed. The chairman of this committee was Rev. Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, who maintained an active connection with the child labor movement until his removal from the State, and who never lost his interest in the subject. His contributions to its literature constitute a fine body of sociological studies of the highest importance. Miss Irene M. Ashby was secured through the American Federation of Labor, and, in season and out of season, for weeks she struggled to secure the passage of the bill, but without avail.

Although the legislation failed at this session, the fight did not abate, and a measure was again brought forward in 1903. At this time, Gov. William D. Jelks indicated his sympathy with a reasonable measure. A bill was passed, the principal features of which were thus summarized by Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson in an address before the National Child Labor Committee in New York, February 14-16, 1905, viz.:

"(1) Age limit for work in mines is fourteen; for work in factories twelve, with exception of children of widowed mothers, or dependent fathers, or orphans without means of support. No child under ten can be employed under any circumstances.

"(2) Proof of age: Affidavit of parent or guardian filed in the office of employer, giving age and date of birth. Furnishing false certificate is punished as a misdemeanor. Penalty for employing child under age, fine of not more than \$200.

"(3) Hours of labor: For children between thirteen and sixteen, not over sixty-six hours per week, day work; not over forty-eight hours per week, night work.

"(4) There is no educational test required. No compulsory attendance in school.

"(5) No provision for inspection or enforcement of the law through any officials."

The friends of a more liberal measure than that just summarized, in 1907 again brought the subject to the attention of the legislature. The bill on the subject was introduced by William L. Pitts, sr., of Perry County. It was shown that Alabama at that time stood at the very bottom of the list in her age limit for employment. It was urged that all exceptions should be swept from the law, and that whatever point or age was fixed should be clear, unequivocal, and decisive. It was also urged that the working day for children should be shortened. The various agencies hitherto active in behalf of child labor legislation were recruited by practically all the other humane forces in the State, and the measure which was finally passed, August 9, 1907, marked a great advance. The law provided that no child under 12 years of age should be employed or permitted to work or be in or about any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment in this State; after January 1, 1909, no child between the ages of 12 and 16 could be employed or permitted to work or be detained in or about such establishments, unless such child should attend school 8 weeks for every year of employment, 6 weeks of which should be consecutive; no child under 14 was permitted to work more than 60 hours in any 1 week; no child under 16 should be employed or detained or be in or about such establishment between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m., standard time; no child 16 and under 18 could be employed more than 8 hours any 1 night; and regulations were adopted to safeguard the foregoing provisions.

The inspector of jails and almshouses was charged with the duty "of inspecting all mills, factories, and manufacturing establishments wherein women and children work" at least 4 times a year, without notice. It was further provided that he should thoroughly inspect manufacturing establishments as to their sanitary conditions, drinking water, fresh air, and toilet accommodations; and that he should examine all affidavits required to be filed in connection with the law. He was given power to remove any child working in any establishment contrary to law, and at the same time to remove any child afflicted with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. The law expressly limited its operation "to manufacturing establishments engaged in manufacturing or working in cotton, wool, clothing, tobacco, printing and binding, glass, or other kind of work that is injurious to health and carried on indoors."

The legislature of 1911, April 21, passed an amendatory act in which additional duties were placed upon owners of manufacturing establishments to furnish information necessary to the records of the office of the State prison inspector.

The present legislation summarized in the first part of this title represents a still appreciable advance. The child labor reform at the session of 1915 had many friends, both on the floor of the legislature and in the

lobby. The National Child Labor Committee joined forces with the local friends of the movement. The representative and secretary of the above Child Labor Committee was Herschel H. Jones.

While everything has not yet been achieved, desirable under ideal conditions, friends of conservation believe that the laws now in force are such as to afford adequate protection to child life, and wholly without any injury whatever to any of the economic interests of the State.

Committees and Other Reform Agencies.—Sporadic and irregular effort marked the beginnings of child labor agitation in the state. As stated above, about 1900 Rev. Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy brought about an organization of the Alabama Child Labor Committee. His associates and co-workers on that committee from time to time, so far as names can now be ascertained, were Gov. Thomas G. Jones, Judge J. B. Gaston, Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, Dr. B. J. Baldwin, Judge W. H. Thomas, S. B. Marks, jr., and Father O'Brien, of Montgomery; Dr. Erwin Craighead, Joseph E. Rich, and John Craft, of Mobile; and Dr. J. H. Phillips, Rev. Dr. John G. Murray, Alexander T. London and A. J. Reilly, of Birmingham. Dr. Murphy and his associates were aggressive. During its period of greatest activity numerous pamphlets were issued, and extensive correspondence was carried on, and numerous controversies took place. The co-operation of the churches was enlisted, and among others, the Alabama Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church adopted resolutions, urging remedial legislation. At the session of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, May 7, 1901, that body pledged its support. From that date the federation has constantly striven for increased reforms. The Alabama branch of the Mother's Congress has been a valuable ally. The work of child labor reform has been fortunate in having sympathetic State officials in charge of supervision and enforcement. Too much credit cannot be given Dr. Shirley Bragg, Dr. Charles F. Bush, Dr. Wm. H. Oates and Dr. W. W. Dinsmore, State inspectors, for their wise and courageous labors in the enforcement of the laws, and in stimulating public opinion.

See Child Welfare; Cotton Manufacturing; Factories; Health, State Board of; Mothers' Congress, Alabama Branch; Prison Inspector, the State.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, pp. 193-200; *Code*, 1907, vol. 3, secs. 6428-6449; *Acts*, 1886-87, pp. 90-91; 1894-95, p. 18; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 68-70; 1907, pp. 757-762; 1911, pp. 546-547; *State Prison Inspector, Reports*, 1907, 1909, 1912, 1914; *Ibid*, *Children ineligible for employment in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments of the state*, 1912, 1913, 1914; *Ibid*, *Requirements of the Alabama child labor law*, 1915; Alabama Child Labor Committee, *Bulletins, Circulars, Leaflets*, etc., practically all of which were prepared by Dr. Murphy during his incumbency as chairman; Rev. Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, *Problems of the present south* (1904), pp. 95-149, *Federal regulation of child labor*, a criticism of the policy represented

in the Beveridge-Parsons bill (1907), *The Child labor question in Alabama* (National Child Labor Committee, Pamphlet 59, 1907), *Beneath the shield*, a poem (1907), and numerous pamphlets and newspaper articles, including the publications of the Committee of which he was chairman; Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, "Child labor legislation in the South," in *American Academy of Political and Social Science, The Annals*, May, 1905, vol. 25; Irene M. (Ashby) Macfadyen, *Child labor in Alabama* (1901), and "The last stronghold of infant mill slavery," in *Social Service*, Dec., 1901, pp. 202-205; McKelway, "Child labor in the southern cotton mills," in *The Annals*, etc., March, 1906, vol. 27; Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, *Year Book*, 1917, pp. 64-71; H. H. Jones, *Child labor in Alabama* (1915); Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, "Conditions of child employing industries in the South—Alabama," in *Child Labor Bulletin*, May, 1913, vol. 2, pp. 124-128, and "Child labor reform in Alabama," in *Ibid*, May, 1914, vol. 3, pp. 82-84; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, pp. 255-257.

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES. Agencies, institutions, organizations, or individuals, official or private, whose functions are the care, custody, education, health and sanitation, recreation, reform, care of the mentally deficient, delinquent, physically defective, indigent and neglected children. These activities involve not only the several agencies hereafter to be noticed, but also the entire field of child life, including legislation, reform movements, tendencies and ideals.

Emphasis is being placed, as never before, on the place of the child in the social economy, and the necessity, not only of caring for the new-born infant, the growing babe, the young child and the youth through progressive programs, but also for the safeguarding of health and envionring conditions, both of the individual and of society, whereby future child life may reach higher levels. The changing attitude, which would strengthen and enlarge central or social control, does not attempt a restatement or diminution of parental duties or obligation, but seeks to re-emphasize, and at the same time to supplement the primary control and obligation. While Alabama has not met the full measure of its duty, there are nevertheless substantial responses to the leaven of reform influences, and the movements already in successful on-going in the State are an earnest of a fuller and more perfect development.

Under the Law.—There has been comparatively little legislation, until recent years, on the several subjects included in this title. Child labor regulation dates from 1887, a full review of which will be found under that title, *supra*. The relief and reformatory legislation will be found reviewed under a description of the institutions named in a succeeding paragraph. The circuit courts, in the exercise of chancery powers, have original jurisdiction over infants. Probate courts have jurisdiction of estates, the sale of the lands of

minors, and all laws providing guardianships for children.

The probate court also has jurisdiction of apprentices, and may bind out "the children of any person unable to provide for their support," in case of boys until 21 years of age, and for girls, until they are 18. Under the law children are only to be apprenticed to suitable and competent persons, "on such terms as the court may prescribe, having a particular care to the interest of such minors." Masters must provide good wholesome food, necessary clothing and lodging, must treat with kindness and humanity, and must "instruct such apprentice in the trade, business, or occupation which he pursues;" and "have him taught to read and write." Persons subject to apprenticeship are minors under 18 years of age, or "are orphans without visible means of support, or whose parents have not the means, or who refuse to provide for or support such minors," and parents themselves may apprentice a minor child or children.

Other legal regulations should be noted. Upon granting a divorce the custody and education of the children of the marriage may be given to either the father or mother, "as may seem right and proper, having regard to the moral character and prudence of the parents, the age and sex of the children," but in cases of abandonment of the husband by the wife he is entitled to the custody of the children after they are seven years old, "if he is a suitable person to have such charge." In all cases of voluntary separation of husband and wife, courts with equity powers may "permit either the father or mother to have the custody and control of the children, and to superintend and direct their education, having regard to the prudence, ability, and fitness of the parents, and the age and sex of the children."

The person of a child is protected from injury by the general laws against homicides and criminal assaults. Stringent statutes have long existed to protect young girls from abduction, and to protect all children from being kidnapped, or unlawfully decoyed, detained, concealed or imprisoned from their parents or guardians.

Throughout the early history of the State the legislature was called upon to pass acts relieving minors of the disabilities of non-age, changing the names of individuals, legitimizing children, and granting divorces. The constitution of 1901, however, section 104, prohibited that body from passing any special, private or local law for any of these, as well as numerous other purposes, and provided that general laws should be enacted to govern them.

Education.—The state constitution enjoins the establishment, organization and maintenance of "a liberal system of public schools throughout the State for the benefit of the children thereof between the ages of seven and twenty-one years." This school system is supported by funds from the public treasury. Numerous denominational and private schools are successfully maintained in the

State. The work of kindergarten and primary grades is emphasized. For a full review of this subject, see *Schools*, and the names of particular educational institutions.

Health and Sanitation.—In no department of child welfare has there been so marked an advance as in the matter of health and sanitation. The element of health largely enters into all child labor regulations (q. v.), and minors can only be employed, under the laws of Alabama, in establishments kept "in sanitary condition, and properly ventilated." Sanitary drinking fountains, and adequate toilet must be provided. Among the important powers conferred upon the State board of health is the adoption of regulations for the prevention of infant mortality, and the collection of vital and mortality statistics. All physicians and midwives, under penalties, are required to report all births as required by law. School authorities have the power to require health certificates, and to provide for compulsory vaccination or other preventive measures, and may establish dental hygiene regulations.

In Birmingham the Children's Hospital was established in 1911. It was at first called The Holy Innocents' Hospital, but this was changed to the present name in June, 1914. In many hospitals children's wards are maintained. In the larger centers many physicians are specializing in obstetrics and diseases of children.

The struggle for better health conditions for the living child, however, is not the only ideal or goal set by the thoughtful leaders of reform. At the session of the legislature, 1915, a measure was introduced, and aggressively pressed, but without success, which sought to require proof of freedom from certain diseases, or diseased conditions, before the issuance of a marriage license.

The unborn babe is protected as far as possible, by the imposition of severe punishment on all persons who procure or assist in any way in procuring abortions.

At the annual convention of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, 1916, the legislative committee submitted a report, which contained, among other things, the following paragraphs:

"Our State has a home for its insane, but there is no State institution for the care of defective children. Appalling is the number of such children, ranging from those slightly below normal in intellect, through all the stages of feeble-mindedness, to complete idiots. Many of these children are growing up amid surroundings where no restriction is placed upon them, and will eventually propagate their species, to hand down their heritage of mental darkness to future generations.

"Is it too much to ask that the future citizens of Alabama shall be well born? Is it not true that many helpless children have been born into a certain heritage of disease and suffering not even having a fighting chance in the battle of life, because many people, actuated by mistaken motives of false sentimentality, or what not, object to a law requiring health certificates before marriage, as a

'desecration of the holy sacrament of matrimony,' and calculated to do away with all the romance of life? When 'love's young dream' is followed by the slaughter of the innocents, is there much romance in that?"

In many cities campaigns for better health and sanitation have brought about the adoption of stringent ordinances, for the protection, not only of the unborn, but also of the general public.

Delinquency.—The problems of delinquency have been met by the establishment of reform schools, both for white boys and white girls, and for negro boys. No institution is provided for delinquent negro girls. In 1907 the legislature undertook to define delinquent children, and the chancery court, or courts having equity powers and jurisdiction, were given jurisdiction in proceedings against juvenile delinquents. In 1915 the definition of delinquency was restated, and provision made for the establishment of juvenile courts, with large and comprehensive powers and duties. (See Juvenile Courts.) Delinquency is thus defined:

"Any child under sixteen years of age who violates any law of the State, or who violates any ordinance of any municipality of this State, or who is incorrigible; or who knowingly associates with thieves, or gamblers; or who is growing up in idleness or crime; or who knowingly visits or enters a house of ill fame; or who knowingly visits or patronizes any policy shop, bucket shop, pool room, billiard room, bar room, or club room, where liquors are kept or drunk, or served to members; or where any gaming table, or device for gambling is operated, or who loiters about any such places; or who habitually smokes cigarettes; or who wanders about the streets at night without being on any lawful business; or who habitually wanders about any railroad yards, or tracks, or jumps or hooks on to any moving engine or car; or unlawfully enters any engine or car; or who habitually uses any vile, obscene, profane, or indecent language; or is found in possession of any indecent, lascivious book, picture, print, card or paper; or who is in possession of any pistol, dirk, bowie-knife, or metal knuckles; or is guilty of immoral conduct in any public place, or in or about any school house, or who engages in any occupation, calling, or exhibition, or is found in any place for permitting which an adult may be punished by law; and generally, any child who so deports himself, or is in such conditions, or surroundings, or is under such improper, or insufficient guardianship, or control, as to endanger the morals, health, or general welfare of such child, shall be deemed a ward of the State, and entitled to its care and protection; and the State shall exercise its right of guardianship and control over such child."

To safeguard the morals of the immature child, various statutes have been provided. Betting or engaging in games of hazard with minors or apprentices, or allowing minors or apprentices to bet or hazard at gaming tables is prohibited; minors are not permitted to play billiards or pool at public

places, or to loiter on such premises; severe penalties are provided for selling, bartering, lending, exchanging or giving spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to a minor, "without the consent of the parent or person having the management or control of such minor, unless it be upon the prescription of a physician," and any minor who obtains any such liquors "by means of a false representation as to his age" is subject to a fine; and the selling, bartering, exchanging or giving of cigarettes, or cigarette tobacco, or cigarette paper, or any substitute for either of them, to a minor, is prohibited under a penalty not only of the fine, but the offender may also be imprisoned in the county jail, or sentenced to hard labor for the county.

County Care.—The care of the indigent poor of counties, including children, is committed to the supervision of courts of county commissioners. Poorhouses are authorized, for which superintendents are provided. Nurses and physicians may also be employed or appointed as needed. The conditions of living at poorhouses are usually little conducive to the moral well-being of children. To relieve these conditions as far as possible, general supervision is confided to the inspector of prisons, almshouses and jails. The Alabama Children's Aid Society and other welfare agencies, as well as sympathetic individuals, have cooperated, where possible, in taking children from the poorhouses, and of providing them with suitable homes. An effort has also been made to confer upon courts of county commissioners the authority, not only to support children in homes other than the poorhouses, but also to make similar provisions for adult poor.

Institutions.—Agencies are either public or private. The public institutions in Alabama are the Alabama Insane Hospitals, Alabama Schools for the Deaf and Blind, including negroes, Alabama Boys' Industrial School, Mercy Industrial Home for White Girls, State Training Schools for Girls, and the Mt. Meigs Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law-breakers. There is no institution of this character for delinquent negro girls. The foregoing are all under state support, are well officered and administered, and enjoy in full measure the public confidence.

Private institutions engaged in welfare work are churches and fraternal orders, both groups of which conduct orphanages or homes, particulars of which are set forth hereinafter. Other agencies interested in all forms of child welfare, all of which are valuable coadjutors in the work of state and private institutions are the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, the Alabama Branch of the Mothers' Congress, and the Alabama Child Labor Committee. The various posts of the Salvation Army and of the Volunteers of America, have the care of children as a part of their activities. Some of the local churches maintain day nurseries.

In May, 1916, there was a state-wide conference in the city of Montgomery, having as its purpose the consideration of all subjects which might be brought forward bearing upon

child welfare. This meeting was attended by Miss Julia Lathrop, of the Children's Federal Bureau, and it at the same time brought together the leading workers among the men and women, throughout the State.

General reference should also be made to the work of Sunday Schools as constructive and helpful agencies in behalf of all forms of child welfare. While primarily for training in the development of the spiritual life, and the study of the Bible, they stimulate among children the spirit of missions, they encourage charities, they teach the lessons of sympathy, kindness and love. Children's Day is observed in many schools with elaborate programs.

The several humane societies, organized throughout the State, while operating under the statutes for the prevention of cruelty to animals, have usually also directed their efforts toward the protection of children.

Alabama Children's Aid Society.—In 1915 the Alabama Children's Home Society was organized and incorporated, with headquarters in Montgomery. It was organized for the protection of homeless, orphan and needy children, and its work was carried forward by voluntary donations. Although active for a brief period, for want of adequate support it was discontinued. The Alabama Children's Aid Society at Birmingham may in a sense be said to be the successor of the Montgomery organization. It was the outcome of several conferences, following the statewide welfare conference, held at Montgomery in 1916. It was organized October 29, 1917, and chartered November 28, 1917. It has a large group of officers, directors, trustees and members, all of whom, with the exception of the state superintendent, give largely of their time, advice and counsel wholly without salary or remuneration. It is a statewide interdenominational charity for children, carefully planned, broadly projected and with an all-embracing ideal. In the declaration of incorporation its purposes are thus stated:

"To conserve the needy childhood of Alabama, by protecting children from cruelty, neglect and moral danger; by providing for any destitute child that may come under its control; and especially by placing homeless and orphaned children in normal homes. To better child conditions in Alabama by assisting every community in her local child caring work; by cooperating with every approved children's agency of our state; by maintaining a central clearing house for children's affairs; and generally by such a program of education and kindred work as will raise the standard of child welfare in Alabama."

Orphanages or Homes.—Local churches or parishes were the first to care for orphans or dependent children. The results of their efforts led to the larger conception of organized efforts in the same direction on the part of state denominational bodies, until now practically all conduct orphanages or homes as parts of their activities. Lodges of the fraternal orders, notably the Masons and the Odd Fellows, were also active in meeting the

needs of the orphan children of their members, although only in the last decade have their grand bodies taken over the work. The first organization of which record is now available was the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Mobile, founded in 1836. In 1838 the Industrial School for Catholic Boys and the St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum were planted, to be followed in 1847 by St. Mary's Industrial School and Orphanage, all under Roman Catholic societies. The Protestant Churches organized their state-wide activities as follows: Protestant Episcopal, 1864; Presbyterian, 1868; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1881; and Baptist, 1891.

The following is a brief record of all existing orphanages or homes, with pertinent details concerning each, namely:

Birmingham. Mercy Home, 2130 Eleventh St. Founded, 1892; supervised or conducted by the Woman's Christian Union; for "aged women and orphans;" value of property, 1910: land, buildings, and equipment, \$25,000; invested funds, \$2,000; total, \$27,000.

Birmingham. Mercy Home Industrial School of Girls, Woodlawn. Founded, 1910; established by The Mercy Home organization, and given State support by legislative act of April 15, 1911; for "care of dependent girls of good character;" value of property not ascertained.

Birmingham. Salvation Army Rescue Home, Thirty-third St. and Avenue E. Founded, 1905; supervised or conducted by the Salvation Army; for "fallen women and their infants;" no value of property ascertained.

Cullman. Alabama Odd Fellows' Home, R. F. D. 5. Founded, 1909; supervised or conducted by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; for "Odd Fellows, their widows and orphans;" value of property, 1910: land, building, equipment, \$100,000; total, \$100,000.

East Lake. East Lake Orphans' Home. Founded, 1903; supervised or conducted by the Sisters of Charity; for the care of homeless orphans; both sexes admitted; no value of property ascertained.

Evergreen. Louise Short Baptist Home. Founded, 1891; supervised or conducted by private corporation—Baptist Church of Alabama; for "dependent children from 2 to 14," both sexes admitted; value of property, 1910: lands, buildings, equipment, \$30,000; invested funds, \$10,000; total, \$40,000.

Mobile. Church Home for Orphans, 204 So. Warran St. Founded, 1864; supervised or conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Alabama; for "orphan and destitute children;" both sexes admitted; value of property, 1910: land, buildings, equipment, \$10,250; invested funds, \$42,500; total, \$52,750.

Mobile. Colored Old Folks and Orphans' Home, Springfield Ave. and Mobile St. Founded, 1904; supervised or conducted by the Colored Old Folks and Orphans' Home; for "homeless aged persons, delinquent children, and orphans;" value of property, 1910: lands, buildings, equipment, \$11,000; total \$11,000.

Mobile. Industrial School for Catholic Orphan Boys, 3 Lafayette St. Founded, 1838; supervised or conducted by Brothers of the Sacred Heart; for "orphan boys;" value of property, 1910: lands, buildings, equipment, \$75,000; total, \$75,000.

Mobile. Protestant Orphan Asylum, 859 Dauphin Way. Founded, 1836; supervised or conducted by private corporation—Protestant Orphan Asylum Society; for "indigent orphan children;" both sexes admitted; value of property, 1910: lands, buildings, equipment, \$16,000; invested funds, \$10,000; total, \$26,000.

Mobile. St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, 357 Conti St. Founded, 1838; supervised or conducted by Sisters of Charity; for "orphan and neglected girls;" value of property, 1910: lands, buildings, equipment, \$12,000; total, \$12,000.

Mobile. St. Mary's Industrial School and Orphanage. Founded, 1847; supervised or conducted by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart; for the care and training of orphan boys; no value of property ascertained.

Montgomery. West End Neighborhood Home. Founded, 1899; supervised or conducted by St. John's Episcopal Church; for the instruction and care of the young children of working women; both sexes admitted; no value of property ascertained.

Montgomery. Masonic Home. Opened 1912; conducted by the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; for "indigent master masons in good standing, and widows and orphans of deceased master masons;" both sexes admitted; estimated value of property, \$126,007.29.

Selma. Alabama Methodist Orphanage. Founded, 1881; formerly at Summerfield, Alabama; supervised or conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; for "needy children;" both sexes admitted; value of property, 1910: land, buildings, equipment, \$27,000; invested funds, \$36,750; total, \$63,750.

Talladega. Presbyterian Orphans' Home. Founded 1868; supervised or conducted by the Presbyterian Synod of Alabama; for "orphan children;" both sexes admitted; value of property, 1910: land, buildings, equipment, \$53,000; total, \$53,000.

See Child Labor Regulation; Deaf, Alabama Schools for; Health, State Board of; Industrial School, Alabama; Insane Hospitals; Juvenile Courts; Mothers' Congress, Alabama Branch; Negro Reformatory; Quarantine; Schools; Training School for Girls, State; Women's Clubs;

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 104, 256; *Code*, 3807, 3808, 4503, 4505, 5253, 6211, 6212, 6215, 6364, 6466, 6989, 6992, 7354; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 193, 560, 577; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915, pp. 264-270; Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, *Year Books*; Lee v. Lee, 55 Ala., p. 590.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT. A State department, created by the legislature of 1919, located in the State capitol, "to devise the plans and means for and have general oversight over the welfare work for minor

children in the State." See General Acts of April, pp. 694-698.

CHILDERSBURG. Post office, incorporated town, and station at junction of Central of Georgia Railroad and the Southern Railway, in the western edge of Talladega County, 19 miles southwest of Talladega, and 1 mile from the Coosa River. Altitude: 412 feet. Population: 1880—Childersburg Beat—1,243; 1888, town proper—600; 1890—777; 1900—372; 1910—449. The town is on the public road between Calera and Talladega. It was settled by John Childers, John Oden, John M. Keith, John Butts, John Roden and Tom Coleman, and was named in honor of the Childers family. Rev. John Roden was the first preacher.

It has one bank, the First National, and its industries are sawmills, shingle mills, cotton ginneries, and coal and iron mines.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 167; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 263; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, ALABAMA. See Child Welfare Activities.

CHILTON COLLEGE. A former institution for the education of girls and young women, established in Montgomery, 1866, by Mrs. Lavinia (Bradford) Chilton. It was at first located on Felder Avenue on the present site of the residence of Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. In 1872 she purchased the building formerly occupied by Cox College, corner of Sayre and Mildred Streets, to which the school was removed. After 10 years successful work, Mrs. Chilton's health failed, and in August, 1882, she sold the property to the City of Montgomery and closed the institution. It was turned over to the city school board which opened it as the Sayre Street Grammar School in the fall of that year, as a part of the municipal school system. The old building had been marked by a marble slab inscribed "Chilton College." To commemorate its existence and also the educational work of Mrs. Chilton, in 1909 this slab was formally placed on the base, and near the northeast corner of the present Sayre Street School building, with impressive exercises, by the Peter Forney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. As a part of the commemorative exercises the name was changed from Sayre Street School to Chilton School.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CHILTON COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 30, 1868. Its territory was taken from Autauga, Bibb, Perry and Shelby Counties. Its area is 729 square miles or 466,560 acres.

When first established it was given the name Baker, for Alfred Baker, a citizen of the Autauga section of the county. On December 17, 1871, it was changed to the present name, in honor of Judge William Parrish Chilton, chief justice of the supreme

court, and later a member of the provisional and regular Congress of the Confederacy from the Montgomery District.

The act of establishment named Reuben Powell, Anderson Baker, William Vines, E. Ward and John Pernell as commissioners to hold an election to locate a county seat. No date is named, but they were required to advertise the election at least 20 days. The commissioners were authorized and required to contract for the building of a suitable court house and jail, and a county tax was authorized to be levied by the county commissioners to pay therefor. The governor was required to appoint all officers.

At the election held as required, a point on the Louisville and Nashville R. R. was chosen to which the name Clanton was given in honor of Brig. Gen. James Holt Clanton, prominent in the political life of the state.

The first officers were Mordecai Robertson, probate judge, and Thomas H. Williams, sheriff, both commissioned in 1869.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies about the geographical centre of the state. Its shape is somewhat irregular, about 31 miles wide at the base, 16 miles wide at the north, with 28 miles length between these two lines. It is bounded on the north by Shelby, east by Coosa and Elmore, south by Autauga, Dallas and Elmore, and west by Bibb and Perry counties. The Coosa River divides it from the county of that name on the east. The county has an average elevation of about 500 feet. About 6½ miles north of Clanton there is an elevation of 835 feet, locally known as Jemison Mountain, and about 4 miles west of Stanton in the southwestern part of the county is another known as Perry Mountain, 650 feet in height. Its surface varies from the gently rolling of the Coastal Plain portion to the hilly and broken of the Piedmont section. The Piedmont section begins about a mile east of where the Louisville & Nashville Railroad crosses the north county line and extends to the Coosa River on the east, about 6 miles in width. West of the Piedmont is a strip which includes limestone and shale soils. The southern and western portion of the county lies wholly in the Coastal Plain, and has a gentle rolling to rolling topography. The drainage of the uplands is in many respects excessive, eroding the steeper slopes of the Piedmont. The Coosa River lying along its eastern boundary, and its tributaries—the Waxahatchee, Butahatchee, Page, Walnut, Chestnut and Mountain Creeks—drain that section of the county. Big and Little Mulberry, Swift, Oakmulgee and Little Oakmulgee drain the other parts of the county, and flow into the Alabama River. The soils of the county represent 21 types, divided into 4 general divisions—the Piedmont, Coastal Plain, the limestone soils and the alluvial soils. General agriculture crops, fruit and live stock are profitably grown. Some of the bottom lands are very productive. The uplands respond to fertilization and are productive. Fruit and trucking, including strawberries, peaches, watermelons and canteloupes are profitably carried on.

The county is noted for its fine timbers. For the first 75 years of the county history, lumbering was the principal occupation of its inhabitants. Small bodies of longleaf and shortleaf pines, and the hard woods, including chestnut, walnut, oak and hickory are to be found in the county. The climate favors a wide range of crops. The mean temperature for the 16 years from 1893 to 1908 was 63.2° F. For the same period the maximum was 102° F. and the minimum 9° F. The mean annual rainfall was 47.18 inches, fairly well distributed. Details of the character and extent of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The county lay within the domain of the Upper Creeks. On De Crenay's map of 1734, the town of Pacanataché, correctly spelled Pakana Talahassi, is placed on the west side of Coosa River and apparently on the south side of Walnut Creek, nearly opposite the mouth of Pakana Talahassi Creek in Coosa County. In latter times, the town moved across the river and settled on that creek, spelled Puc-cun-tal-lau-has-see, by Col. Benjamin Hawkins. Chipped implements and other evidences of aboriginal residence are to be found in some sections of the county. Along Mulberry Creek and the larger streams are a few unidentified village sites. In sec. 16 T. 21, N. R. 16 E., near the Old Repito "Gold mine" at Varna, are several mounds. One and a half miles southwest of Thorsby, near Little Mulberry Creek is a large mound. Stone heaps are found in T. 23 N., R. 14 E., three and a half miles northeast of Jemison station on the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,240.

Acres cultivated, 113,470.

Acres in pasture, 38,550.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 4,790.

Milk cows, 6,780.

Other cattle, 6,700.

Brood Sows, 2,210.

Other hogs, 8,900.

Sheep, 1,230.

SELECTED CROPS (ACRES AND QUANTITY)

Corn, 53,020 acres; 742,000 bushels.

Cotton, 10,930 acres; 3,700 bales.

Peanuts, 4,090 acres; 28,500 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 7,900 acres; 36,530 tons.

Hay, 8,280 acres; 6,630 tons.

Syrup cane, 1,680 acres; 260,670 gallons.

Cowpeas, 12,820 acres; 38,540 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,470 acres; 120,800 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 190 acres; 5,029 bushels.

Oats, 5,370 acres; 36,500 bushels.

Wheat, 5,260 acres; 37,200 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide.

Clanton (ch)	Pletcher
Cooper	Riderville
Jemison	Stanton
Maplesville	Thorsby
Mountain Creek	Verbena

Population.—Statistics from decennial publication of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1870.....	5057	1137	6194
1880.....	8651	2142	10793
1890.....	11483	3066	14549
1900.....	13258	3264	16522
1910.....	18428	4759	23187

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1875—William A. Smith.
1901—L. H. Reynolds.

Senators.—

- 1876-7—W. L. Johnson.
1878-9—W. L. Johnson.
1880-1—W. P. Oden.
1882-3—W. P. Oden.
1884-5—Jefferson Falkner.
1886-7—Jefferson Falkner.
1888-9—J. H. Parker.
1890-1—John H. Parker.
1892-3—A. T. Goodwin.
1894-5—A. T. Goodwin.
1896-7—G. B. Deans (of Shelby.)
1898-9—G. B. Deans.
1899 (Spec.)—G. B. Deans.
1900-01—W. R. Oliver.
1903—Walter Robert Oliver.
1907—H. S. Doster.
1907 (Spec.)—H. S. Doster.
1909 (Spec.)—H. S. Doster.
1911—T. A. Curry.
1915—W. W. Wallace.
1919—J. C. Harper.

Representatives.—

- 1878-9—J. W. Foshee.
1880-1—Wm. A. Collier.
1882-3—J. S. Edwards.
1884-5—K. Wells.
1886-7—W. E. Johnson.
1888-9—J. M. Dykes.
1890-1—G. A. Northington.
1892-3—O. M. Maston.
1894-5—O. M. Maston.
1896-7—Lewis H. Reynolds.
1898-9—Lewis H. Reynolds.
1899 (Spec.)—Lewis H. Reynolds.
1900-01—Louis B. Pounds.
1903—Lewis H. Reynolds.
1907—J. O. Middleton.
1907 (Spec.)—J. O. Middleton.
1909 (Spec.)—J. O. Middleton.
1911—W. L. Popwell.
1915—W. E. Thomas.
1919—W. A. Reynolds.

See Clanton; Confederate Monuments; Confederate Soldiers Home; Coosa River; Graphite; Jennison; Mountain Creek; Pakana Tallahassee; Soils and Soil Surveys; Thorsby; Verbena; Water Power.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1868, p. 488; 1870-71, pp. 75, 77; 1874-75, p. 178; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. —; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 276; Riley,

Alabama as it is (1893), p. 117; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 125; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 87; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1913), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 49; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

CHINA CLAYS. See Clays, Kaolins and Shales.

CHINABEE COTTON MILLS, Talladega.
See Cotton Manufacturing.

CHINAKBI. A point on the north bank of the Alabama River, probably about a mile below the influx of Soapstone Creek on the opposite side of the stream. It is written Chounouche on De Crenay's map. In Choctaw the word chinakbi means "crook," or "a bend," and was doubtless given to this bend of the river, or to a bending bluff on its north side.

REFERENCE.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 196.

CHINNABY'S FORT. An old Creek Indian defense in Calhoun County. There is a difference of opinion as to its exact location. Drake states that in 1813 a friendly Creek chief named Chinnaby had a kind of fort at Ten Islands on the Coosa River, and to which his name was given. The map accompanying the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, however, places it at a point on the north side of Choocolocco Creek, and near the influx of the Wolfskull Creek.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 395; Drake, *Book of Indians* (1848), p. 55; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899); pt. 2, map 1; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 272.

CHISKA TALOFA. A Lower Creek town in Henry County, on the west side of the Chattahoochee River. It was first mentioned in the trade regulations of 1761, as having 30 hunters, and was assigned to Macartan and Campbell, Indian traders. Hawkins states that Chiska Talofa Hatche was the name given to Savannah River by the Indians. The word *chiska* means "base of a tree." It is classed by Morse as a Seminole village, and is spelled Cheskitalo-was. It was inhabited by 580 Seminoles in 1820. It was situated 4 miles below Wikai'liko village. *Gatchet suggested that it may be the Chisca, or Chisi provincia, visited by De Soto in 1540. This conjecture is not in the least probable, since De Soto was never on the lower Chattahoochee. In the Indian treaty of August 9, 1814, it is signed by Nocoosee Emautla, of Chuskee Tallafau.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 395; Georgia, *Colonial Records of Georgia* (1907), vol. 8,

p. 522; Morse, *Report of Secretary of War* (1822), p. 364; Drake, *Book of Indians* (1848), pp. vii, xii.

CHOCOLOCOCO CREEK. One of the larger tributaries of the Coosa River (q. v.). It rises in the northeastern corner of Calhoun County and flows southwestwardly to Jenifer, thence westwardly to its confluence with the Coosa, near the southwest corner of the county. The length of the stream has not been determined. Its low-water width varies from 100 to 250 feet, and its depth from a few feet on shoals to 10 or 15 feet in pools. Its minimum discharge in 1908 was 109 cubic feet per second; its maximum, 5,270 cubic feet. It is not classed as a navigable stream, and no improvements by the U. S. Government have been undertaken. The Choccolocco lies wholly within the great Coosa Valley (q. v.), and the topographical and geological features of its drainage area are practically the same as those of the Coosa Valley.

See Choccolocco Valley.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

CHOCOLOCOCO VALLEY. A valley of small area lying between the Jacksonville or Choccolocco Mountains on the northwest and the hilly country of the Talladega slates on the southeast, in Talladega County. It is bounded on the northwest by the Terrapin or Ladiga Mountains, and is nearly 30 miles long and about 5 miles wide at its broadest part, making its area approximately 75 square miles. The soils of the valley are fertile, and almost its whole area is in cultivation. In the northeastern end, where its surface is somewhat rugged, there are still virgin forests of pine and hardwood. In the upper strata of some of these timbered knolls and ridges, there are valuable limonite banks. After the Indian land cessions, it was rapidly settled by a fine body of immigrants. They were largely from North Carolina and South Carolina.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., Special report 9, 1897), p. 21.

CHOCTAW BLUFF. Interior village and postoffice in the southern part of Clarke County, on the north bank of the Alabama River, 18 miles south of Grove Hill. Population: 1912—75. It is almost due east, and about eight miles from Oven Bluff on the Tombigbee River. This point is erroneously assumed by Pickett to be the site of Mauvilla, where De Soto had his sanguinary engagement with the Indian Chief Tuscaloosa. Ball, the historian of Clarke, after local investigations, concluded that the site was at French's Landing on the Alabama River, about four miles above Gainestown. It is quite certain that he, too, was in error. For full discussion see De Soto's Journey.

REFERENCES.—Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), pp. 27, 687; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900),

p. 36; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 243, 426.

CHOCTAW COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 29, 1847, out of territory taken from Sumter and Washington counties. It contains 932 square miles or 596,480 acres.

It bears the name of one of the four great Indian tribes, located in Alabama from aboriginal times, and its territory lies wholly within the old Choctaw domain.

A commission consisting of Jesse Jackson, John Phillips, Reuben Read, Isaac Horn and H. J. Y. Moss were named to select a suitable place for the seat of justice, to be located within four miles of the center of the county. They were empowered to purchase not exceeding 160 acres of land, and after reserving a site for the courthouse and jail, they were required to lay off the rest of the land into lots, to be sold for the use of the county, in defraying the cost of the public buildings. A tax of not exceeding 50 per cent of the state tax was authorized, to raise funds to complete the buildings in the event the proceeds from the sale of lots were not sufficient.

An election was held on the first Monday in February, 1848, and H. J. Y. Moss was chosen clerk of the circuit court, Charles N. Wilcox, clerk of the county court and James G. Slater sheriff. The first judge of the County Court was George F. Smith. Until the next apportionment for representatives in the legislature, the voters in the section taken from Sumter County were authorized to vote with that county, and the voters in the Washington County section, with that county.

The name Butler was given to the new county seat by the act. It further provided that until the county buildings should be completed and ready for use, the several courts of the county should be held at Barryton. A subsequent act of January 19, 1848 authorized the commissioners to locate the seat of justice within six miles of the center of the county. On February 4, 1848, Messrs. Read and Moss refusing to act, John Price and Thomas S. Parker were appointed in their place. A still later act, March 1, 1848, required an election to be held to determine the location of the county site, evidencing an apparent unwillingness that the commission should make a selection. The commissioners previously appointed were required "to procure from some professed mathematician, as near as possible, the geographical center of said county." Three places within six miles of such center were to be voted for in the election, the one securing the majority of votes to be designated. It was made the duty of the commissioners of revenue and roads, in the event of the failure of the courthouse commissioners to act, to perform all the duties required by them by the several acts of appointment. In the election which followed the present site of the town of Butler was chosen. An effort was later made to change the location, and on January 21, 1860, the legislature authorized an election to determine whether the people desired to remove

the county site to another point. The election was held the second Monday in March 1860, and the decision was adverse to change.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southwestern section of the state. It is south of Sumter, and north of Washington County. The Tombigbee River separates it on the east from Marengo and Clarke counties.

The western boundary of the state separates it from Lauderdale, Clarke and Wayne counties, Miss. It lies wholly within the Coastal Plain, and while its topography is undulating and hilly, it has no very great elevations. Its streams with the exception of Red Creek in the southwest, all flow into the Tombigbee. They are Kinterbish, Clear, Yantley, Tuckabum, Wahalak, Copasaw, Tallawampa, Bogue Loosa, Pusscuss, Sonilpa, Okatuppa, Turkey and Sea Warrior. There are a variety of soils in the county. The table lands are overlaid with broken loam and sandy soils. On both sides of the ridge dividing the drainage area of the county, the county is what is known as "shale prairie." The creek bottoms are very productive. The high upland timberlands are not very productive, but are capable of improvement by fertilization. The forest growth is long and shortleaf pine, oak and hickory. The climate is equable. The long summers are tempered by the proximity to the Gulf. The mean annual precipitation for 1917 was 60.75 inches. At Thomasville, Clarke County, in the same latitude, the mean annual temperature for 1917 was 62.4° F. Details of the character and extent of products are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The Choctaw towns or settlements in the county are comparatively modern. The first was a short lived settlement of the Chickasahays, made about 1750 in French times, at Nanih Chaha on the Tombigbee River, now represented by the village of Ararat. The other three Choctaw settlements on the Tombigbee evidently established in English times, were Batcha Chukka, now represented by Tuscahoma, Oka Kapassa, on Capassaw Creek, and Hobuckintopa, below Turkey Creek. Puskus Paiya, founded in English or Spanish times, was near Pusscuss Creek, about three miles and a half nearly due east of Emory. In 1763 some Koasati and Okchayi settled along on the Tombigbee below the influx of Sukinatcha, where they remained four years and returned to their former seats. West Oakchai represents the site of one of the Okchayi settlements. The lower part of the county was acquired by the treaty of Mount Dexter, November 16, 1805, the upper and larger part by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, November 27, 1830.

Mounds are found along the Tombigbee River, although they do not all contain burials. The locality is included in what was in later times the Choctaw Indian lands, and no doubt villages of these people were located here, though at present no sites can be identified. Burial mounds are found at Steiner's Landing on property of Allison Lumber Company; two mounds, a half-mile south of Steiner's Landing; a mound on property of D. B. Bass, of Bladen Springs; and a mound near

Powe's Landing, the property of Mr. H. A. Powe.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

Co. C, "Choctaw Warriors," 22d Regt.
Co. G, 23d Regt.
Co. D, 40th Regt.
Co. E, 40th Regt.
Co. F, 32d Regt. (in part from Choctaw).
Co. C, "Dixie Rifles," 38th Regt. (in part from Choctaw).
Co. F, 40th Regt.
Co. C, "Griffin Rifles," 54th Regt.
Co. F, "Andy Moore Guards," 54th Regt.

Cavalry.

Co. A, "Ruffin Dragoons," 3d Regt.
Co. G, Ball-Hatch's 8th Regt.

Miscellaneous.

Co. K, 15th Confederate Regt. (Formerly Co. D, Murphy's Cav. Battn.).

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,250.

Acres cultivated, 127,500.

Acres in pasture, 208,250.

Farm Animals.

Horses and mules, 4,870.

Milk cows, 5,500.

Other cattle, 40,370.

Brood Sows, 2,500.

Other hogs, 15,370.

Sheep, —.

SELECTED CROPS (ACRES AND QUANTITY)

Corn, 42,000 acres; 675,000 bushels.

Cotton, 12,870 acres; 2,440 bales.

Peanuts, 250 acres; 6,250 bushels.

Velvet beans, 32,750 acres; 6,000 tons.

Hay, 8,870 acres; 6,620 tons.

Syrup cane, 3,000 acres; 255,620 gallons.

Cowpeas, 4,370 acres; 29,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 2,500 acres; 167,500 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 400 acres; 16,250 bushels.

Oats, 6,120 acres; — bushels.

Wheat, — acres; — bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide.

Ararat	Halsell
Bergamot	Hinton
Bevill	Isney
Bladen Springs	Jachin
Butler (ch)	Land
Choctaw	Lavaca
Cromwell	Lisman
Cullomburg	Lowell
Cyril	Melvin
Edna	Missala
Emory	Mount Sterling
Gilbertown	Naheola

Needham	Silas
Oakchia	Souwilpa
Oakatuppa	Toxey
Paragon	Water Valley
Pennington	West Butler
Pushmataha	Womack Hill
Riderwood	Yantley
Robjohn	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1850.....	4,620	3,769	8,389
1860.....	6,767	7,110	13,877
1870.....	5,802	6,872	12,676
1880.....	7,390	8,341	15,731
1890.....	8,209	9,313	17,526
1900.....	7,858	10,277	18,136
1910.....	6,980	11,503	18,483

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1861—S. E. Catterlin, A. J. Curtis.
 1865—Thomas Wilkes Coleman, Joshua Morse.
 1867—Luther R. Smith.
 1875—Sidney T. Prince, William Greene.
 1901—W. E. Glover, G. H. Carnathan.

Senators.—

- 1853-4—William Woodward.
 1855-6—Thomas McC. Prince.
 1859-60—William Woodward.
 1861-2—Turner Reavis.
 1865-6—John T. Foster.
 1868—J. T. Foster.
 1871-2—J. T. Foster.
 1872-3—S. Walton.
 1873—S. Walton.
 1874-5—S. Walton.
 1875-6—S. Walton.
 1876-7—E. S. Thornton.
 1878-9—E. S. Thornton.
 1880-1—Henry Ware.
 1882-3—Henry Ware.
 1884-5—W. H. Evington.
 1886-7—W. H. Evington.
 1888-9—J. R. Cowan.
 1890-1—J. R. Cowan.
 1892-3—L. W. McRae.
 1894-5—L. W. McRae.
 1896-7—Isaac Grant.
 1898-9—Isaac Grant.
 1899 (Spec.)—Isaac Grant.
 1900-01—W. D. Dunn.
 1903—William Dixon Dunn.
 1907—Norman Gunn.
 1907 (Spec.)—Norman Gunn.
 1909 (Spec.)—Norman Gunn.
 1911—B. D. Turner.
 1915—T. J. Hollis.
 1919—T. J. Bedsole.

Representatives.—

- 1853-4—Edward McCall.
 1855-6—John Wesley Pennington.
 1857-8—John Wesley Pennington; Ambrose Cullum.
 1859-60—James G. Slater; J. G. Fielder.
 1861 (1st called)—James G. Slater; J. G. Fielder.
 1861 (2d called)—J. T. Foster; J. A. M. Thompson.

- 1861-2—J. T. Foster; J. A. M. Thompson.
 1862 (called)—J. T. Foster; J. A. M. Thompson.

- 1862-3—J. T. Foster; J. A. M. Thompson.
 1863 (called)—J. T. Foster; J. S. Evans.
 1863-4—J. T. Foster; J. S. Evans.
 1864 (called)—J. T. Foster; J. S. Evans.
 1864-5—J. T. Foster; J. S. Evans.
 1865-6—Joshua Morse; G. Frank Smith.
 1866-7—Joshua Morse; G. Frank Smith.
 1868—James S. Evans.
 1869-70—J. S. Evans.
 1870-1—G. Frank Smith.
 1871-2—G. F. Smith.
 1872-3—J. A. Slater.
 1873—J. A. Slater.
 1874-5—Thomas Bonner.
 1875-6—Thos. Bonner.
 1876-7—A. J. Gray.
 1878-9—G. W. Taylor.
 1880-1—W. F. Glover.
 1882-3—Ed McCall.
 1884-5—C. W. Moody.
 1886-7—Julian A. Watters.
 1888-9—J. A. Watters.
 1890-1—J. B. Watters.
 1892-3—John Williamson.
 1894-5—A. J. Hearn.
 1896-7—A. J. Hearn.
 1898-9—J. J. Kelly.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. J. Kelly.
 1900-01—C. R. Gavin.
 1903—John Jefferson Kelly.
 1907—Wallace H. Lindsey.
 1907 (Spec.)—Wallace H. Lindsey.
 1909 (Spec.)—Wallace H. Lindsey.
 1911—T. J. Hollis.
 1915—L. F. Rogers.
 1919—W. J. Donsby.

See Bachcha Chukka; Barryton; Bladon Springs; Bogue Loosa; Butler; Choctaw Indians; Cullom Springs; Kinterbish; Oka Kappa; Oaktuppa; Soils and Soil Surveys; Tombigbee River.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1847-48, pp. 306, 309, 311, 312, 1859-60, p. 503; *Brewer, Alabama*, p. 170; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 277; *Riley, Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 142; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 182; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 88; *U. S. Soil Survey* (—), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 49; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Ala., Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

CHOCTAW INDIAN AGENTS. 1. John McKee of Virginia, agent from 1816-21; 2. William Ward, 1821.

John McKee, born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, a cousin of General Sam Houston, U. S. Indian Agent for the Chickasaws in 1812-13, an official of the U. S. Land Office at Tuscaloosa, Congressman from Alabama 1823-29, one of the Commissioners who negotiated the Dancing Rabbit Treaty. He died in Greene County, Alabama, 1834.

William Ward, acting as Agent in 1821, was born in Kentucky. No subsequent history of him is shown.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Official Registers.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE BASIN. See River and Drainage Systems.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER. A river of southeastern Alabama, about 200 miles in length, having an average width of 350 feet, and a depth, in its lower half, of 5 feet, and 2 feet in its upper half. It rises in Barbour County, in southeast Alabama, and flows almost due south to the Florida line and for about three-fourths of the distance through Florida, when it turns sharply to the west and flows westwardly to Choctawhatchee Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico.

The Choctawhatchee River flows through Barbour, Henry, Dale, and Geneva Counties, all of which are rich cotton-producing counties. The country is quite flat, being wholly within the Coastal Plain, and originally was heavily wooded. The river has numerous tributaries, the most important in Alabama being the Pea River, the West Choctawhatchee, Little Choctawhatchee Creek, Double Bridges Creek, and Clay Bank Creek.

At the commencement of the work of improvement in 1874, the condition of the river was such as to be extremely dangerous for navigation even during high water. In the lower half of the river, although there was an ample depth at low water, it was so obstructed by snags, stumps, logs, and overhanging trees that boats were obliged in almost every instance to cut their way through. The condition of the upper river was similar but with less depth of water, making navigation so precarious and uncertain that merchants and farmers preferred to haul their produce and stores from 50 to 80 miles to railroad stations rather than risk shipping by river. Before the War three steamboats of capacities from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton, besides numerous smaller craft, navigated this river, and the channel was consequently kept in good condition. During and after the War it was neglected and navigation practically ceased until the Government undertook the improvement of the stream.

Work was carried on over the Choctawhatchee by the Government as far back as 1833, a total of \$12,876.62 being spent for its improvement prior to the War. The first work above Geneva, at the confluence of the Pea River (q. v.), was authorized in 1880, upon which \$24,513.86 was expended. The present project, adopted in 1874 and modified in 1884 and again in 1902, provides for the maintenance of a navigable channel at low water from the mouth to Newton, Ala., 140 miles. The project has been completed and work is now confined to maintenance. The total expenditure upon the river up to June 30, 1915, for new work and maintenance, was \$252,519.14.

There is no water power worthy of mention upon this stream and that question has

not entered into the plans for its improvement.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Mar. 2, 1833.....	\$ 5,000.00
June 15, 1844.....	10,000.00
June 23, 1874.....	5,000.00
Mar. 3, 1875.....	5,000.00
Aug. 14, 1876.....	5,000.00
Mar. 3, 1879.....	5,000.00
June 14, 1880.....	7,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881.....	10,000.00
Aug. 2, 1882.....	18,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	15,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	15,000.00
Aug. 11, 1888.....	10,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890.....	12,500.00
July 13, 1892.....	12,500.00
Aug. 18, 1894.....	6,000.00
June 3, 1896.....	5,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899.....	16,000.00
June 13, 1902.....	16,000.00
June 13, 1902 (allotment).....	3,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905.....	10,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905 (allotment).....	2,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905 (allotment).....	300.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	10,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909 (allotment).....	5,000.00
June 25, 1910.....	5,000.00
Feb. 27, 1911.....	5,000.00
July 25, 1912.....	8,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913.....	9,000.00
Oct. 2, 1914.....	20,000.00
Mar. 4, 1915.....	25,000.00

\$ 280,300.00

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual reports*, 1874-1915, and Appendices; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), pp. 512-513.

CHOLERA. See Epidemics.

CHOLOCCO LITABIXEE. An Upper Creek village in the "Horseshoe Bend" of Tallapoosa River, about 12 miles northwest of Dadeville, at the point where, March 27, 1814, Gen. Andrew Jackson defeated the Red sticks under the Indian Chief Menawa. It was evidently of very recent origin, and was probably founded during the early part of the Creek War, 1813-14. The name signifies "horse's flat foot" and the point was called by the whites, "Horseshoe Bend" from the Indian word *Tapiksi* or *Tohopeka*, meaning "horseshoe." A pole painted red and on which were hung the scalps of the whites who had been killed to that date, in the disturbances of 1813-1814, stood in the center of the town. This fact gave the name to the band which had repaired to this place, and fortified themselves after the engagements at Tallaseehatchee Creek and Talladega in November, 1813.

The village was on the river banks in the bottom, but the natives had thrown a breast-work across the peninsula, on the top of the

ridge back of the town. This in the end proved a trap, preventing escape during the battle, and only 70 out of nearly 1,000 survived. The neck of the peninsula is about 350 yards across, contains about 100 acres and gradually rises from the water's edge. At the time of the location of the town, the river was not fordable except during the dry season. The town was about 15 miles northeast of Okfuski, and 55 miles, by the trail, from Fort Strother.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 290; McKenney and Hall, *Indian Tribes of North America* (1842), vol. 1, p. 194; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1864), vol. 1, pp. 512, 514; *Memorial of the Horseshoe Bend Battle Commission*, 1909 (S. Doc. 756, 60th Cong., 2d sess.).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. See Presbyterianism, various branches of.

CHRISTIANS (Christian connection). A religious denomination, dating originally from the period of religious revival, following the Revolutionary War. Sporadic efforts at organization were made during the early years of the nineteenth century, but it was not until 1819 that the general conference met at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at which time an organization was effected. In 1854 because of the adoption of resolutions condemning slavery, southern delegates withdrew and formed a separate organization, which continued until 1890. In that year the delegates from the south resumed their seats. The denomination has no creed or statement of doctrine other than the Bible itself; Christian character is the test of church fellowship, no one being barred because of difference in theological belief; baptism is not a requisite to membership, although urged upon believers as a duty, and immersion is generally practiced but not insisted upon; and open communion is practiced. Local churches are independent in organization. Conferences of the churches are formed for the purpose of admitting preachers, oversight of the ministry and other administrative duties. The American Christian Convention conducts the general work of the church, and is a delegated body. It has two incorporated departments, the mission body and the Christian publishing association.

Details concerning the organization of this denomination in Alabama are not available. The U. S. census report of 1906 gives the total number of organizations in the state as 25; total number of members 1,890; 22 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 7,725; church property valued at \$11,800; and 10 Sunday schools, with 97 teachers and 736 scholars.

The churches of the state are organized into the Alabama conference. Some of the Alabama churches, however, are included in what is known as the Georgia and Alabama conference, and the statistics above are given for the churches of the state, wholly apart from their conference relation.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 192-197.

CHRISTMAS DAY. See Special Days.

CHUAHLA. A locality, not fully identified, but probably located on the south side of the Alabama River, just below the influx of White Oak Creek. The name is written Chouala on the Danville and De Crenay maps. The word Chuahla means "cedar," and the original locality, to which the name was given evidently was one abounding in cedar growth.

REFERENCE.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 188, 196.

CHUKFI. A small island, distant about a league from Mobile, and sometimes spelled Chukfe or Chukfa. Its correct spelling is as given in the title. The word is Choctaw and means "Rabbit." It is interesting as the most southern locality in Alabama bearing a Choctaw name. The island in 1782 was granted to Joseph Colomb.

REFERENCE.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 324, 514.

CHUKKA CHAHA. A bluff on the east side of the Alabama River, noted both on the Danville and the De Crenay maps as "Ecor boisbriant," meaning "Boisbriant Bluff." On the De Crenay map it has an alternative name Chauc chaqua, which is evidently the Choctaw Chukka chaha, meaning "high houses." The bluff is probably identical with or in the vicinity of Cleveland, Dallas County.

REFERENCE.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 188, 196.

CHUNCHULA. A small station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in Mobile County, near Chickasaw Creek. It received its name probably about 1855. The word is a corruption of the Choctaw Hachunchoba, meaning "Alligator." The constant use of the word doubtless wore away its first syllable. However, there is some evidence that there was at one time an abbreviated form of the word in use among the Choctaws. Adair gives Chunchaba as Choctaw for "Alligator."

REFERENCE.—Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 43; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CHUNNENNUGGEE RIDGE. An area in the southeastern part of the State, lying to the south and southeast of the black belt, and including part of Bullock, Lowndes and Montgomery Counties. The area contains approximately 2,300 square miles. The line of division between the black belt, or prairie section, and the Chunnennuggee Ridge, or blue marl section, is marked by a rather abrupt ascent, amounting almost to an escarpment, 100 feet or more in height. This escarpment or ridge is most conspicuous and most typical in the vicinity of Union Springs, and it was here that the name by which the entire ridge has come to be known was first bestowed. Geologically the area belongs to the Cretaceous, but the soils appear to have



Rev. G. H. W. Petrie,
D. D., for years pastor of
First Presbyterian Church,
Montgomery.



Rev. Ebenezer Hearne, pi-
oneer Methodist preacher



Rev. Lee Compere and wife, pioneer Baptist missionary and preacher

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

been derived mainly from the Lafayette formation. In places the soils are quite sandy. As a whole, they are of average fertility and adapted to the cultivation of most of the staple and pasturage crops. The eastern portion of the region is quite rolling, at times approaching ruggedness. The country is well drained, having numerous small streams, most of which flow between bluffs of considerable height. About one-half of the section is covered with forests, but the trees are mainly of second growth. The most common varieties are short-leaf pine, sweet gum, willow, bay, spruce pine, water oak, red oak, and cottonwood. Agriculturally the Chunnennuggee Ridge area has always been well advanced. The first local agricultural society in the State was organized within its bounds, and was called the Chunnennuggee Horticultural Society.

See Agriculture; Bullock County; Geology; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—Harper, *Economic botany of Alabama*, Pt. 1, Geographical report (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Monograph* 8, 1913), pp. 91-94; and "Forest resources of Alabama," in *American Forestry*, October, 1913, vol. xix, No. 10, pp. 657-670; Geol. Survey of Ala., *Report for 1881 and 1882*, pp. 171 *et seq.*

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. A religious body, founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. Its teachings are authoritatively set forth in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," prepared by the founder, in which "she gives the principle and rule whereby the sick may be healed as well as the sinner saved," and in which is taught the necessity of a practical Christianity reviving the apostolic healing which Christ enjoined. It has no creed, but certain religious tenets, set forth at length in the work referred to. The central organization is the Mother Church in Boston. Its activities, both as a denomination and on the part of individuals, are crystallized in the one word "healing," meaning "the mental, moral, and physical regeneration of mankind."

The organization in Alabama dates from the founding of the first church in Birmingham, November 20, 1899. In the state there are now the following churches: Birmingham First Church; Birmingham Second Church; Jacksonville Society; Mobile First Church; Montgomery First Church; and Selma Society. The Montgomery church was the second established in the State. The First churches at Birmingham and Montgomery own their buildings; but the others occupy rented quarters. The rules of the church do not encourage the "numbering of people." However, the U. S. census report of 1906 gives the total number of organizations in the state at that date as 3; total number of members 94, males 69 and females 25; and 3 Sunday schools, with 11 teachers and 59 pupils. The Christian Science Committee on Publication for Alabama dates from March 1, 1913, with headquarters at Montgomery. On November 1, 1915, the office was removed to Birmingham.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 198-201; and *Christian Science Journal*, Boston, Aug., 1917.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS. Under the constitution, the people of the state are guaranteed the religion of their choice, and in the laws and practices of the state no preferences are accorded. The following is the constitutional provision: "That no religion shall be established by law; that no preference shall be given by law to any religious sect, society, denomination or mode of worship; that no one shall be compelled by law to attend any place of worship; nor to pay any tithes, taxes or other rate for building or repairing any place of worship, or for maintaining any minister or ministry; that no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this State; and that the civil rights, privileges and capacities of any citizen shall not be in any manner affected by his religious principles."

While the State knows no church or denomination or religion, it does foster and encourage religious institutions and habits. The following is quoted with approval by the courts of Alabama: "Christianity is a part of the common law of the State in a qualified sense—that is, its divine origin and birth are admitted; and, therefore, it is not to be maliciously and openly reviled and blasphemed against to the annoyance of believers and the injury of the public."

A law is invalid which gives to one religious denomination a privilege which is not enjoyed equally by all other denominations.

In the passage of laws for the regulation of practical living, it is proper to observe that religion is distinguishable from morality. The municipal law exacts obedience to the moral law wholly apart from any considerations of religion, or that such regulations were practiced by this or that denomination, or held as a creed by this or that faith. But a law which would force the use of the Bible and the Koran, or any other religious books, upon an unwilling pupil or patron, would be unconstitutional.

A liberal concession is extended to religious societies in the matter of taxation by the following provision of the constitution: "The Legislature shall not tax the property, real or personal, of the State, counties or other municipal corporations, or cemeteries; nor lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of any city or town to the extent of one acre, nor lots one mile or more distant from such cities or towns to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, when same are used exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for purposes purely charitable."

The laws of the State authorize members of any church or religious society to become incorporated through a board of not less than three nor more than nine trustees. Liberal corporate powers are given. Among other things, church corporations may hold real and personal property not exceeding five hun-

dred dollars in value, and they may sue or be sued, and the trustees or other authorized agents may convey the church property.

The property of corporations formed bona fide under the article referred to, for other than pecuniary purposes, not exceeding two thousand dollars, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxations and licenses. Provision is made for the alteration or amendment of charter by filing declaration of change in accordance with the regulation of statute in the office of the secretary of state.

Disturbing Public Worship.—The legislature passed an act, December 10, 1822, "to prevent immoral and disorderly conduct at places of religious worship." The preamble recites:

"Whereas by the Constitution of the State of Alabama, the citizens whereof have the right to worship God according to the dictate of their own consciences; and whereas, the people in assembling themselves for the purposes of religious devotion are often disturbed by the disorderly conduct of wicked persons, for remedy whereof. . . ." This act was passed.

The act provided that "if any person or persons, hereafter, shall be found guilty of wilfully raising a riot, getting drunk, swearing, or any other act by which the congregation shall be interrupted, during the continuance of any meeting for the purposes aforesaid, all such person or persons, their aiders and abettors, shall on due proof thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars besides costs of suit," half to go to the informer, and the other half to the county.

Sec. 2 of the act recites that whereas "many individuals have been in the habit of retailing spirituous liquors at or near camp meetings, thereby causing drunkenness and disorder," such persons so retailing spirituous liquors or any kind of drink calculated to produce drunkenness "within two miles of any camp meeting, quarterly meeting, association or any other religious meeting, during the continuance of any such meeting," shall pay a fine of forty dollars besides costs. Half was to go to the informer and the other half to the County.

It was provided, however, that the law should not operate upon persons "who actually resided within two miles of such meetings, and who have obtained and hold a license for retailing."

List of Denominations.—The list which follows contains the names of church organizations, separate sketches of which are to be found herein:

Advent Christian Church.
Bahais.
Baptist Church of Christ.
Baptists, Free.
Baptists, Freewill.
Baptists, Missionary.
Baptists, Primitive.
Baptists, Seventh-day.
Baptists, Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian.
Bible Society, the Alabama.

Christians (Christian Connection).
Church of Christ, Scientist.
Churches of Christ.
Congregationalists.
Disciples of Christ.
Episcopal Church, the Protestant.
Friends, Society of. (Orthodox).
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).
Greek Orthodox Church.
Jewish Congregations.
Lutherans.
Methodist Church, Congregational.
Methodist Church of North America, Free.
Methodist Episcopal Church (Northern).
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Methodist Protestant Church.
Mormons.
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith.
Presbyterian Church, Cumberland.
Presbyterian Church in the United States.
Presbyterian Church of North America, the United.
Presbyterian, Associate Reformed Synod of the South.
Presbyterian, Associate Reformed Church.
Roman Catholic Church.
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.
Universalists.

REFERENCES.—*Acts of Alabama*, 1822-23; Cooley, *Constitutional Limitations*; Mayfield, *edition, Constitution; Code of Alabama*.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST. See Disciples or Christians: Churches of Christ.

CIGAR FACTORIES.

List of Cigar Factories, District of Alabama. Estimated annual production, 1917:
Read, Gilbert H., Factory 71, Ensley, Ala.; 50,000 cigars.
Thompson, Wm., Factory No. 12, Mobile, Ala.; 45,000 cigars.
Roth, J. E., Factory No. 14, Mobile, Ala.; 10,000 cigars.
Phillips, Wm. B., Factory No. 23, Bessemer, Ala.; 35,000 cigars.
Benito, Libano, Factory No. 46, Mobile, Ala.; 15,000 cigars.
Imsand, R. Frank, Factory No. 51, Mobile, Ala.; 26,000 cigars.
Hawkins, Fred, Factory No. 33, Mobile, Ala.; 40,000 cigars.
Hahn & Co., S. L., Factory No. 57, Mobile, Ala.; 39,000 cigars.
Garder, A., Factory No. 49, Mobile, Ala.; 1,000 cigars.
East End Cigar Company, Factory No. 55, Mobile, Ala.; 5,000 cigars.
Daly, W. W., Factory No. 20, Mobile, Ala., 1,000 cigars.
Clarke, D. E., Factory No. 36, Summerdale, Ala.; 8,000 cigars.
Cooper, W. L., Factory No. 60, Elmore, Ala.; 4,000 cigars.
Crimmins, John A., Factory No. 72, Mobile, Ala.; 33,000 cigars.
Crist, W. A., Factory No. 2, Mobile, Ala.; 37,000 cigars.
Salinos, Frank, Factory No. 4, Mobile, Ala.; 3,000 cigars.

Lopez Cigar Company, Factory No. 25, Montgomery, Ala.; 450,000 cigars.

Rockmill, Henry, Factory No. 78, Selma, Ala.; 20,000 cigars.

Klein, Wm. F., Factory No. 68, Gadsden, Ala.; 35,000 cigars.

Herman, S. F., Factory No. 40, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; 10,000 cigars.

Schlichter Cigar Company, Factory No. 105, Birmingham, Ala.; 410,000 cigars.

Krebs, F. C., Factory No. 165, Selma, Ala.; 406,000 cigars.

Terry Cigar Company, Factory No. 69, Brewton, Ala.; 70,000 cigars.

Stein, Otto, Factory No. 61, Bessemer, Ala.; 90,000 cigars.

Smedley, W. J., Factory No. 223, Jones, Ala.; 55,000 cigars.

Montgomery Cigar Company, Factory No. 59, Montgomery, Ala.; 85,000 cigars.

Marshall, P. W., Factory No. 10, Gadsden, Ala.; 60,000 cigars.

Faustina, Gilbert, Factory No. 196, Mobile, Ala.; 100,000 cigars.

Dolbear, Edward H., Factory No. 154, Mobile, Ala.; 60,000 cigars.

Drane & Co., R. W., Factory No. 32, Florence, Ala.; 56,000 cigars.

Convention City Cigar Company, Factory No. 19, Mobile, Ala.; 105,000 cigars.

Ross, Herman, Factory No. 16, Montgomery, Ala.; 135,000 cigars.

Herman, J. C., Factory No. 93, Jones, Ala.; 165,000 cigars.

Gonzalez Cigar Factory No. 54, Opelika, Ala.; 110,000 cigars.

Lagman, Chas., Factory No. 129, Mobile, Ala.; 220,000 cigars.

M. & C. Cigar Co., Factory No. 3, Birmingham, Ala.; 220,000 cigars.

Twin City Cigar Company, Factory No. 18, Girard, Ala.; 190,000 cigars.

REFERENCES.—Records International Revenue Collector, District of Alabama, Birmingham.

CINCINNATI, SELMA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

CIRCUIT COURTS. Courts provided by the constitution, and organized by statute, having "original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal" in the state, not otherwise excepted in the constitution, but in civil cases, other than suits for libel, slander, assault and battery and ejectment, it has "no original jurisdiction except where the matter or sum in controversy exceeds fifty dollars." Circuit courts or courts of like jurisdiction are required to be held in each county in the state at least twice in every year. The judges of these courts have power to issue writs of injunction. The legislature is authorized to confer upon circuit courts the jurisdiction of chancery courts, and it is also given power to "provide for the consolidation of all or any such courts of record, except the probate court with or without separate divisions, and a sufficient number of judges to transact the business of such consolidated courts."

Under the authorization just referred to

the legislature, August 16, 1915, provided for the consolidation into the circuit court of every court of record having the jurisdiction of the circuit court and chancery court, or of either, and of every court of record by whatever name called, having the jurisdiction to try civil and criminal cases. The probate courts, county courts, courts of county commissioners or boards of revenue, and inferior courts established in lieu of justices of the peace, and inferior courts having the jurisdiction to try cases exclusively without juries were excepted. Other acts were passed at the same session of the legislature to more fully carry out the plans for the reorganization of the judiciary, including the repeal of all laws providing for chancery courts, and conferring upon the circuit court all the jurisdiction of the chancery courts, regulating terms, judges, solicitors, juries, and the practice and proceedings in cases improperly brought as suits in equity, or in the improper court.

At the same session another act was passed arranging the several counties into circuits. This bill, however, did not receive executive sanction, and in consequence, for a time much confusion existed in reference to the exact status of the courts. The effect of the veto was believed by many to leave several counties without adequate provision for courts. It was expressly provided that the consolidated court act should not take effect until the first Monday after the second Tuesday in January, 1917. It was further provided that a circuit court should be held at each place where a court of record is authorized to be held on December 31, 1916. These provisions, taken in connection with section 144 of the constitution, providing that "A circuit court, or a court having the jurisdiction of the circuit court, shall be held in each county in the state at least twice in each year," however, were believed to provide ample opportunity for the operation of the laws which had been enacted. In order to test the several questions involved, the case of *Smith v. Stiles*, from the Birmingham city court, was carried on appeal to the supreme court. After a full and exhaustive review the latter held that the consolidated court act was in full force and effect, and that the several judiciary acts, passed by the legislature of 1915, together with the existing statutes and the provisions of the constitution, were sufficient to constitute an entire system complete in itself, and fully operative in the several counties. It was held that the counties of Lee and Marengo, which had previously been detached from regular circuits, and which were then being served by law and equity courts, would constitute separate and individual circuits, and that the law and equity courts established therein, would along with all others, be abolished.

This act, as well as the entire body of judicial reform legislation received wide discussion, both on the part of the public and the bar. Since it involved practically a complete reorganization of the judicial system of the State, in many ways it was severely attacked. The case of *Smith v. Stiles*, supra, was de-

cided December 16, 1916. The opinion prepared by Chief Justice Anderson contains a full and thorough discussion from which the following extract is made:

"The main subject dealt with, purpose sought, or object to be accomplished, as indicated by this title and which has been dealt with in the body of the law, was the establishment of one general circuit court system, to the exclusion of other trial courts having the jurisdiction of the circuit and chancery court; to provide a circuit court in every county in the state and to get rid of the others, whether by merger, consolidation, conversion, or abolition, and for the transfer of all cases pending in the other courts to the circuit court. The title deals with but one general subject, and all things done by the act are germane and cognate to the title, which provides for the establishment or maintenance of a circuit court system throughout the entire state to the exclusion of all other trial courts exercising chancery or circuit jurisdiction. In other words, the law provides for a circuit court in every county in the State and for wiping out all others, by merging them into the circuit court in counties which have other courts, by merely preserving the circuit court in counties having nothing but a circuit court, and by converting other courts into the circuit court in counties having no circuit court, but a law and equity court, to wit, Lee and Marengo. While a garbling of the title and a play upon words capable of different definitions could indicate two or more different subjects or give the title some ambiguity, yet when it is fairly considered in its entirety, and a plain common sense meaning is given the words employed, it plainly evinces a legislative purpose to deal with the one general subject of providing a circuit court in every county in the state, to the exclusion of all others therein mentioned, and everything done or contemplated by the act is germane to this one general object. We are not only not impressed with the contention that the act is repugnant to section 45 of the Constitution, but are at a loss to know how the things accomplished by the act could have been more properly expressed in the title or dealt with in the body."

Circuits.—As at present constituted under the consolidated act, the several separate circuits and the counties therein are as follows:

1st Circuit: Choctaw, Clarke, Monroe and Washington counties.

2nd Circuit: Baldwin, Butler, Crenshaw, Conecuh, Escambia and Lowndes counties.

3rd Circuit: Barbour, Bullock, Dale and Russell counties.

4th Circuit: Bibb, Dallas, Hale, Perry and Wilcox counties.

5th Circuit: Chambers, Coosa, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa counties.

6th Circuit: Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Pickens, Sumter and Tuscaloosa counties.

7th Circuit: Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Shelby and Talladega counties.

8th Circuit: Cullman, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Morgan counties.

9th Circuit: Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson and Marshall counties.

10th Circuit: Jefferson county.

11th Circuit: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale and Marion counties.

12th Circuit: Coffee, Covington and Pike counties.

13th Circuit: Mobile county.

14th Circuit: Walker and Winston counties.

15th Circuit: Autauga, Chilton, Elmore and Montgomery counties.

16th Circuit: Blount, Etowah and St. Clair counties.

20th Circuit: Henry, Houston and Geneva counties.

Lee County Circuit.

Marengo County Circuit.

History.—Circuit courts have their first mention in this State in the constitution of 1819. That instrument declares that the judicial power of the State shall be vested, among others, in "circuit courts, to be held in each county in the State." These courts were given original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal in the State, not otherwise excepted in the constitution, but in civil cases only where the sum in controversy exceeded fifty dollars.

In territorial times, and until the adoption of the state constitution, what is known as the superior courts exercised the jurisdiction later conferred upon the circuit courts, and the latter in a sense may be said to be their successors. (See Territorial Courts.)

Although the constitution provided for a supreme court with three judges, no provision was made for its separate organization. The act of December 14, 1819, regulating proceedings in the courts of law and equity, provided that the supreme court, both in law and equity should be held by, and the powers of the same be vested in, and its duties be performed by the judges of the several circuit courts. At its first session the court was required to appoint one member as chief justice. This action indicated the position of dignity and high character of the office of circuit judge. As further indicating the exalted position of this office under the constitution of 1819 their terms were made indefinite, that is, they were elected during good behavior.

Ten years had hardly passed when a public agitation was begun looking to the adoption of an amendment to the constitution limiting the term. The same agitation demanded the creation of a supreme court with separate judges. An amendment was adopted in January, 1830, limiting the terms of the several judges of the circuit courts to 6 years. The legislature, January 14, 1832, provided for a supreme court of 3 judges. The amendment limiting the term had not changed the mode of election. From 1819 to constitutional amendment, adopted in 1850, all judicial officers were chosen by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly. That amendment provided for their election "by the qualified electors of their circuits respectively."

The judicial system of the State was organized at the first session of the legislature, 1819, at which an act was passed, approved December 14, "to regulate the proceedings in the courts of law and equity in this State." Among other things five circuits were created. Two years had hardly passed until, December 13, 1821, the State was reorganized into six judicial circuits. The opening up of the eastern section of the State by the formation of several new counties called for a still further rearrangement, and by act of January 11, 1833, eight circuits were created. On January 8, 1836, a ninth circuit was established; and a tenth circuit, January 31, 1840. The code of 1852 contains a provision for nine circuits only, and makes an entire rearrangement of the counties. Following the War, the creation of new counties necessitated reorganization of the circuits, and on February 19, 1867, 12 were formed. The constitutional convention of 1875 put itself on record as opposed to an increase of circuits, by the adoption of a section limiting the number to eight "unless increased by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house," and it was provided that no circuit should contain less than 3 nor more than 12 counties. The same constitution has the further provision that at the first session of the legislature after ratification, the salaries of circuit judges, among others, should be reduced at least twenty-five per centum, and that thereafter there should be no increase "except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journals." The legislature January 31, 1879, rearranged the counties into eight circuits, in obedience to the direction of the constitution. The number was increased by establishing the ninth, February 5, 1885. Others were made by succeeding sessions, and the Code of 1896 shows 13 circuits, indicating various changes and reorganization during the decade. Sixteen circuits are shown by the Code of 1907. The twentieth circuit was formed September 25, 1915. The existence of Lee and Marengo counties as separate circuits is explained supra.

In some counties terms of the circuit court are held both at the county seat and at some other point, fixed by special statute. These are Barbour County, with courts at Clayton and Eufaula, Covington at Andalusia and Florala, Jefferson at Birmingham and Bessemer, Marshall at Guntersville and Albertville, and St. Clair at Ashville and Pell city. Such legislation was upheld by the supreme court in Lowery's case, which attacked the unconstitutionality of an act establishing an additional circuit court in Blount County. The court says of the act: "Its purpose and effect are to divide the territorial jurisdiction of the circuit court, already established by the constitution, into two divisions, and to establish two places of holding that court in Blount County—one in each division—and to confer upon each division exclusive jurisdiction of all questions, civil and criminal, arising in its territory. Combined, they constitute the circuit court of Blount County, as established by

the constitution." A similar decision was rendered in a Marshall County case, 172 Ala., p. 469.

Circuit Judges.—

1832-1835—Adair, William I.
 1885—Aiken, James.
 1905-1917—Almon, Charles P.
 1898-1905—Almon, E. B.
 1905-1917—Alston, Augustus H.
 1895-1904—Anderson, John C.
 1895-1904—Anderson, William S.
 1892-1898—Banks, James J.
 1843-1845—Baylor, Walker K.
 1894-1904—Bilbro, James A.
 1911-1917—Blackwood, James E.
 1839-1843—Booth, John P.
 1880-1895—Box, Leroy F.
 1842-1851—Bragg, John.
 1895-1899—Brewer, George A.
 1905-1917—Brewer, Samuel L.
 1915-1917—Brickell, Robert C.
 1857-1858—Brooks, William M.
 1905-1917—Browne, Samuel B.
 1865-1866—Bugbee, Francis.
 1867-1868—Burrell, F. Pope.
 1886-1898—Carmichael, J. M.
 1832-1850—Chapman, Samuel.
 1886-1887—Chilton, John M.
 1868-1874—Clark, James S.
 1845—Clark, Lincoln.
 1881-1892—Clarke, William E.
 1819-1823—Clay, Clement C.
 1874-1885—Clayton, Henry D.
 1854—Clitherall, A. B.
 1874-1887—Cobb, James E.
 1865-1868—Cobbs, James.
 1861-1865—Cochran, John.
 1858-1865, 1898-1910—Coleman, Augustus A.
 1835-1847—Coleman, Daniel.
 1828-1836—Collier, Henry W.
 1847-1850, 1852-1865—Cook, Nathan.
 1874-1880—Craig, G. H.
 1821-1825, 1832-1839—Crenshaw, Anderson.
 1911-1917—Crow, Edward C.
 1911-1917—Curtis, James A.
 1852-1853—Cuthbert, John A.
 1840-1842—Dargan, Edmund S.
 1892-1904—Denson, N. D.
 1850-1868—Dougherty, Robert.
 1888-1892—Dowdell, J. R.
 1868-1874—Elliot, John.
 1819-1825—Ellis, Richard.
 1898-1911—Evans, Aurelius A.
 1894-1899—Foster, J. W.
 1910-1917—Gamble, Arthur E.
 1823-1828—Gayle, John.
 1851-1852—Gibbons, Lyman.
 1843-1852, 1866-1868—Goldthwaite, George.
 1856-1862—Hale, Smith D.
 1840—Hale, William.
 1862-1873—Haralson, William J.
 1905-1917—Haralson, William W.
 1868-1874—Harper, Philemon O.
 1832-1841—Harris, Ptolemy T.
 1911-1917—Harwood, Bernard.
 1889-1892—Head, J. B.
 1862-1865—Hefflin, John T.
 1866-1868, 1874-1880—Henderson, John.

1860-1868, 1874-1880—Henry, John K.
 1880-1892—Hubbard, John P.
 1834-1835—Hunter, John S.
 1852-1853—Huntington, Backus W.
 1905-1911—Inzer, John W.
 1892-1895—Jones, James T.
 1858-1865—King, Porter.
 1901-1904—Kyle, Osceola.
 1904—Lacy, Sheriff.
 1904-1915—Lackland, John T.
 1905-1911—Lane, Alexander O.
 1835-1847—Lane, George W.
 1886-1888—Lapsley, James W.
 1863—Lewis, David P.
 1819-1823—Lipscomb, Abner S.
 1837-1843—Martin, Abraham.
 1860-1861—Martin, James B.
 1834-1835—Martin, Joshua L.
 1836-1843—Martin, Peter.
 1911-1917—Merrill, Hugh D.
 1905-1917—Miller, Benjamin M.
 1823-1825—Minor, Henry.
 1852-1857—Moore, Andrew B.
 1866-1868, 1880-1904—Moore, John.
 1851-1863—Moore, John E.
 1857—Moore, Sydenham.
 1855-1882—Mudd, William S.
 1906—Nathan, J. H.
 1905—Partridge, Daniel, jr.
 1833-1834—Paul, John W.
 1905-1917—Pearce, Henry A.
 1905-1916—Pearson, Walter W.
 1868-1869—Pelham, Charles.
 1899-1911—Pelham, John.
 1832-1834—Perry, Horatio G.
 1828-1834—Perry, Sion.
 1854-1858—Pettus, Edmund W.
 1841-1852—Phelan, John D.
 1835-1848, 1850-1852—Pickens, Ezekiel.
 1834-1837—Pickett, William D.
 1839-1840—Porter, Benjamin F.
 1847-1850, 1865-1866—Posey, Sidney C.
 1853-1868—Rapier, Charles W.
 1863-1864—Rather, John D.
 1903-1911—Ray, James J.
 1851-1854—Reavis, Turner.
 1895-1910—Richardson, Julius C.
 1894-1898—Roulhac, Thomas R.
 1865-1866—Saffold, Benjamin F.
 1868-1874—Saffold, Milton J.
 1819-1835—Saffold, Reuben.
 1904—Sayre, T. Scott.
 1852-1861—Shorter, John G.
 1828, 1836-1843—Shortridge, Eli.
 1845-1856—Shortridge, George D.
 1911-1917—Smith, Clare B.
 1868-1880—Smith, James Q.
 1868-1880—Smith, Luther R.
 1865-1868, 1873-1874—Smith, William H.
 1850-1851—Smith, William Russell.
 1909-1916—Sollie, Michael.
 1904-1915—Speake, Daniel W.
 1880-1900—Speake, H. C.
 1882-1911—Sprott, Samuel H.
 1843-1849—Stone, George W.
 1868-1874—Strange, Littleberry.
 1886-1894—Talley, John B.
 1825-1833—Taylor, John M.
 1874-1881—Toulmin, Harry T.
 1915-1917—Turner, Ben D.
 1892-1898—Tyson, John R.

1850-1851—Walker, Leroy P.
 1847-1856—Walker, Thomas A.
 1819-1823—Webb, Henry Y.
 1868-1869—Wheelan, B. L.
 1825-1832—White, John.
 1868-1880—Whitlock, William L.
 1865-1866, 1868-1874—Wiley, J. McCaleb.
 1916-1921—Williams, Jere S.
 1903—Winter, John G.
 1864-1868—Wood, William B.
 1849-1850—Woodward, John J.
 1874-1880—Wyeth, Louis.

See Chancery Courts; City Courts; County Courts; Court of Appeals; Courts; Criminal Courts; Inferior Courts; Judicial Department; Judiciary; Justices of the Peace; Juvenile Courts; Probate Courts; Recorder's Courts; Supreme Court; Territorial Courts.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1875, art. 6, sec. 4, and art. 11, sec. 8; *Constitution*, 1901, secs. 139-144, 147; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 279, 620, and index; *Recess Judiciary Acts*, 1915; *Code*, 1907, secs. 3229-3295; *Toulmin, Digest* (1823), p. 163, *et seq.*; *Alkin, Digest* (1833), p. 240; *Clay, Digest* (1843), p. 288; *Code*, 1852, p. 176; *Code*, 1867, p. 230; *Code*, 1876, p. 323; *Code*, 1886, p. 321; *Code*, 1896, p. 336; *Brickell, Digest* (1872), vol. 1, p. 435; vol. 3, p. 176; *Lovely v. State*, 103 Ala., p. 50; *Triest v. Enslen*, 106 Ala., p. 180; *Merchants National Bank of Lafayette v. Meharon*, 172 Ala., p. 469; *Smith v. Stiles, Probate Judge*, 195 Ala., p. 107; *Ex parte City Bank & Trust Co.*, 76 Southern Reporter, p. 372; *Shell v. State*, 2 Ala. App., p. 207; *Garrett, Public Men in Alabama* (1872), pp. 775-779; *Brewer, Alabama* (1872), pp. 95-98; *Proceedings of the first meeting of the committee on the reform and revision of the judicial system of Alabama* (1912).

CITIES AND TOWNS. Centers of population and industry, and units or subdivisions of the political, or governmental, system of the State. In Alabama, as nearly everywhere else in the United States, cities, regarded as centers of population and industry, have in most instances come from the growth and expansion of villages. In recent years, however, the locations for many large towns and for some cities, have been selected without regard to existent groupings of population, and solely on account of proximity to natural resources, particularly mineral wealth or transportation facilities. Rapid increase in population and the development of urban conditions have followed the establishment of industrial enterprises. Many of the towns and cities in the Alabama mineral district, including the city of Birmingham, are examples of this sort of city building; but this is true only of towns established since 1870.

The towns founded prior to that date were mostly in agricultural districts, or on navigable waters, and other causes controlled the selection of their sites. Many of those which sprang up and afterwards developed into prosperous communities were situated on, or at the head of, some navigable stream. Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Wetumpka, Cahaba are examples. Huntsville, Courtland, Tusculum and some others are apparent ex-

ceptions to this rule, but none of them was far distant from a navigable stream, and all of them provided for themselves connections of some sort with streams suitable for navigation. Among the earliest canals constructed in the State was the one between the big spring at Huntsville and the Tennessee River at Triana by way of Indian Creek. Tuscumbia was connected with the Tennessee River by the first railroad built in the State. (See Tuscumbia Railway Company.) Soon after the construction of the short line from Tuscumbia to the river, the Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur Railroad was built between Tuscumbia and Decatur, thus affording the town of Courtland transportation facilities by rail and by river.

Since the War, railroads having largely supplanted navigation as a means of transportation, proximity to streams has ceased to be a controlling factor, and the presence of minerals and other natural resources has more often determined the selection of town sites. The newer towns of the State, therefore, have mostly been founded within the mineral district; and while many of the older towns, including those situated in the purely agricultural country, have made considerable growth, the most marked increases in population and wealth have occurred in the industrial towns of the mineral section.

Growth of Urban Communities.—In 1850, according to census reports, there were 28 towns in Alabama having a population of more than 200. All of them except Tuscaloosa were situated in agricultural communities; and Tuscaloosa was not really an exception, inasmuch as the mineral resources in the vicinity had not then been developed.

In 1900, 17.7 per cent of the State's population lived in incorporated towns. Those living in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more constituted 7.3 per cent of the total; in places of 4,000 or more, 10 per cent. The increase in urban population for the previous 10 years was 58,531, or 47.2 per cent, while the increase in rural population during the same period was 214,328, or 68 per cent.

In 1910 the population of the State increased over that shown by the preceding census, 309,396, or 16.9 per cent. The increase in urban population was 132,761, of which 76,926, or more than one-half, was in the city of Birmingham. One of the remarkable facts in connection with the increase in population of the State during this decade was the greater proportionate increase in urban population than in that of the State as a whole. The population of cities and towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants, the basis for classification as urban, was 55.9 per cent as compared with 16.9 per cent for the entire State and 11.1 per cent for rural territory. The greatest rate of increase was in the city of Birmingham—245.4 per cent—more than eight times the rate for the State as a whole. The growth of this city and its several suburbs has been referred to as "the census wonder of the country." The population of Mobile, the next largest city, increased during this decade 33.9 per cent, and of Montgomery,

the third largest, 25.7 per cent. Four other cities made notable increases, namely, Selma 56.7 per cent, Anniston 32 per cent, Bessemer 70.9 per cent, Gadsden 146.5 per cent. The greatest rate of increase was in the cities of the mineral district, accounted for by the rapid development of its mining and manufacturing industries. At present there are three cities in the State having a population in excess of 30,000, Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery. All three of these are under the commission form of government.

In 1910 there were 261 incorporated cities, towns and villages in the State. The population classified as "urban" by the Census Bureau, is contained in 24 cities and 4 towns. However, under the classification fixed by the State code, viz., municipalities having less than 2,000 inhabitants as towns and those having more than that number as cities, there are 42 cities.

Forms of Municipal Government.—For many years after the establishment of the State, there were no general provisions of law for the government of towns. The charter, or act of incorporation, prescribed the regulations for each town, and defined its rights and powers. During the first 20 years, many charters were obtained for towns which were never established by the promoters. Some of the charters expired by their own limitations and were later revived. Others were never revived. Many of these town-building projects were merely schemes for speculation in land, originated by men who owned tracts in what they considered favorable localities.

When towns first began to assume an important place in the community life of the State, their administration was usually committed to a governing board known as the intendant and council. Frequently this board of municipal government. In recent years, most of the larger cities and a few of the towns was given all or most of the powers later exercised by mayors and boards of aldermen, which constituted the next development in have adopted the commission form of government, the commissions commonly consisting of three or five members. This form of government obtains in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence, Talladega, Sylacauga, Cordova, Haleyville and Hartsell. The city-manager plan has not yet been adopted anywhere in the State.

Rights and Powers of Municipalities.—Cities and towns in Alabama, as elsewhere in the United States, are created by the State, and derive their powers from State laws. In all their rights, powers, and functions, therefore, they are subordinate to the State legislative authority. The legislature may increase, modify, or abridge the powers of any municipality, and may govern it as it would a county or any other community within its jurisdiction. To all intents and purposes, city and town governments in Alabama are merely instrumentalities for the convenient exercise in particular localities of the commonwealth's governing power; and the exercise of that power is subject only to the limi-

tations of the State constitution. This principle is recognized in the constitution itself in a special provision that "the legislature shall not have power to authorize any municipal corporation to pass any laws inconsistent with the general laws of this State." The powers of the legislature with respect to municipalities are also limited by the constitution in the case of taxation; and the legislature may not authorize any municipality "to lend its credit, or to grant public money or anything of value in aid of, or to any individual, association, or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in any such corporation, association or company, by issuing bonds or otherwise."

The law governing cities and towns is contained in sections 1046 to 1460 of the code of 1907 and subsequent acts of the legislature. It regulates incorporation, issuance of bonds, taxation, extension of corporate limits, administration of schools, consolidations, annexations or mergers, elections, etc. It also prescribes general regulations for health, police, and fire departments, the issuing of licenses and the exercise of corporate authorities of the right of eminent domain. While all cities and towns have the right to enact regulative ordinances, all of the general regulations are prescribed by the State.

In addition to prescribing the above-mentioned general regulations, the legislature has not hesitated to alter or restrict the powers delegated to municipalities, nor to interfere in their administrative affairs whenever it has seemed necessary or desirable. A case in point is the act of February 5, 1915, passed over the governor's veto, authorizing the establishment of a board of public safety in the city of Montgomery, with jurisdiction over the police and fire departments. The members of this board are elected by the State senate at its quadrennial sessions, and not by the people of the city. Furthermore, the act fixes the salaries of the members of these departments, and leaves scarcely any detail to the option of the inhabitants of the city.

In providing for the adoption of the commission form of government for cities, the legislature has retained the full measure of its supervisory powers, in some cases even providing for the appointment of commissioners by the governor instead of their election by the people.

Early Municipal Charters.—The first municipal legislation was enacted by the legislature of the Mississippi Territory, November 11, 1803. It authorized a town to be laid out in Washington County to be known as Maconsbay. On January 8, 1807, authority was given to lay out another town in Washington County, near St. Stephens. This act repealed the one establishing Maconsbay. Authority was given, February 1, 1805, to lay out the town of Wakefield in Washington County, and commissioners appointed to establish the town and administer its government. The town of Rodney, in the same county, was authorized to be laid off by act of March 25, 1811. From this time until 1821 some twelve or fifteen towns were authorized by legisla-

tive enactments. Huntsville, first called Twickenham, was authorized by act of December 23, 1809; its name changed November 25, 1811; incorporated December 9, 1811; and its corporate limits extended November 16, 1818. The town of St. Stephens was established and incorporated by act of December 18, 1811. Several other towns which have since attained considerable importance were founded during the period mentioned—among them Tuscaloosa, incorporated December 13, 1819; Montgomery, incorporated December 3, 1819; Elyton, now Birmingham, incorporated December 20, 1820; Demopolis, incorporated December 11, 1821.

The first incorporated city was Mobile, chartered by act of December 17, 1819, as "Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Mobile." The first general act, applying to all municipalities alike, which became a part of the law of the State, was passed by the legislature of Mississippi Territory, December 23, 1815.

Present Methods and Tendencies.—The growth of towns in Alabama has been haphazard, and the development of cities has not conformed to any scheme calculated to meet future needs. In most cases the rectangular or "checkerboard" plan of street arrangement has been used because it was the simplest for the purpose of land descriptions, and because the laying out was done by land surveyors who had no special training in city planning. The towns have grown from straggling villages, increasing in population and commercial importance as the country around them has developed. The cities have grown from the larger towns; and with their growth and increase in wealth, improvements have been introduced such as paved streets, drainage and sewerage systems, waterworks, electric light and gas plants, and other public utilities. Public buildings have been erected in many of them, and other public or quasi-public institutions established. In most of the larger towns public hospitals, libraries, parks, playgrounds, etc., are maintained.

There are organizations in most of the cities and larger towns for the purpose of creating and intensifying civic pride, and it has been largely as a result of their activities that standards of beauty and utility have been raised, both in the architecture of public and of private buildings, and in the planning of streets, public squares, parks, playgrounds, and the grounds surrounding buildings and residences. City-improvement and "city-beautiful" clubs have been organized in several towns, and their work, while handicapped by lack of sufficient funds, the more or less active opposition of the authorities, and the apathy of the general public, has resulted in many improvements. The greatest handicap to the work of organizations of this kind has been the fact that the haphazard arrangement of streets and buildings has gone so far as to make the adoption of a systematic plan practically impossible. The establishment of centrally located and expertly planned civic centers has not so far been undertaken in any Alabama city.

Some Alabama municipalities own their public utilities—waterworks, electric light and gas plants—but in most places they are privately owned. Some of the towns own their waterworks while the other utilities are privately owned.

See Commission Government for Cities; Population; Recorder's Courts.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 89, 91, 94, 104, 216, 218, 220, 222, 223, 225-228, 235-241; *Code*, 1907, secs. 1046-1460; *Acts*, 1909, pp. 25, 100-104, 174-176, 178, 188-193, 197-210, 234, 243, 253-256, 260-262, 303; *General Acts*, 1911, pp. 191, 197, 204-223, 289-315, 330-355, 371, 373, 549, 565, 578, 581-583, 591-610, 673; *Ibid*, 1915, *passim*; U. S. Circuit Court, *Chisholm v. City Council of Montgomery*, *Wilson v. the same*, *Johnson et als. v. the same*, Argument by attorneys for the defendant (n.p., n.d., pp. 42); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Reports*, 1850-1910; *Ibid*, *Abstract of the 13th Census*, with supplement for Alabama (1913); *Ibid*, *General statistics of cities*, 1915; *Ibid*, *Financial statistics of cities*, 1915; *Weakley*, *Code of ordinances of the city of Birmingham* (1905); and *Franchises, contracts and special ordinances of the city of Birmingham* (n.d.); *Hamilton, Charter and code of ordinances of the city of Mobile* (1897); and *Colonial Mobile* (1910); *Betts, Huntsville* (1916); *Blue, Montgomery* (1878); *Hardy, Selma* (1879); *American Acad. Pol. & Soc. Science, Annals*, vol. 51, January, 1914; *Ibid*, vol. 52, November, 1915; *Toulmin, The city manager* (1915); *Beard, American city government* (1912); *Bruere, The new city government* (1913); *Nolen, City planning* (1916); *Library of Congress, Select list of references on commission government for cities* (1913); *Mayfield, Digests*, vols. 1-7, *passim*; *Smoot v. Mayor, etc. of Wetumpka*, 24 Ala., p. 112; *State ex rel. Waring v. Mayor, etc. of Mobile*, *Ibid*, p. 701; *Mayor and Aldermen of Wetumpka v. Winter*, 29 Ala., p. 651; *Ex parte Burnett*, 30 Ala., p. 461; *City Council of Montgomery v. Gilmer & Taylor*, 33 Ala., p. 116; *Gibbons v. Mobile & Great Northern R. R. Co.*, 36 Ala., p. 410; *Ward v. Parker*, 154 Ala., p. 227; *State ex rel. Crenshaw et als. v. Joseph et als.*, 175 Ala., p. 579.

CITIZENS ALLIANCE OF BIRMINGHAM.

A civic organization, organized in Birmingham, Ala., the objects of which was "to promote the stability of business and the steady employment of labor, whether organized or unorganized; by encouraging friendly and personal relations between employers and employees, and to discourage lockouts, strikes, boycotts, and all kindred movements, which savor of persecution. To protect its members in their inalienable right to manage their business in such lawful manner as they deem proper, without domination or coercion by any organized movement against such right. And to protect its members and the community at large, and all persons who desire to work, from unlawful interference, and all similar movements interfering with trade and business."

Article 3 of the constitution prescribes that any citizen who is engaged in any business

or profession or who is employed by any organization which does not resort to the boycott "or other coercive methods" shall be eligible for membership. Each member was entitled to one vote.

The business of the Alliance was under the direct management of a board of directors which consisted of 11 persons. They held office for one year, or until their successors were elected and qualified. The officers of the organization consisted of a president, vice president, and treasurer, and a secretary, who was elected by the board of directors and subject to removal when they deemed it necessary for the good of the Alliance. The secretary was the only officer who could receive any compensation for his labors.

Annual meetings were held once a year and monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month, and a special meeting could be called by the president or vice president, or any five of the board of directors.

This organization did much toward furthering civic betterment in the city of Birmingham.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution and By-laws of the Citizens Alliance n. p. n. d.*, and letters in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

CITRONELLE. Post office and incorporated town in the northern part of Mobile County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles north of Mobile. Altitude: 352 feet. Population: 1900—696; 1910—935. It has a weekly newspaper, the Citronelle Call, established in 1897; and the First National Bank. The principal industry is turpentine manufacturing.

References.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 238; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 267.

CITRUS FRUITS. See Fruits.

CITY COURTS. "Such courts of law and equity inferior to the supreme court, and to consist of not more than five members, as the legislature from time to time may establish." After frequent exercise and with a large number of those in successful operation, the legislature, in an effort to reorganize, unify and improve the judicial system of the State, by act of August 16, 1915, "consolidated into the circuit court" "every court of record having the jurisdiction of the circuit court and chancery court, or of either, and every court of record by whatever name called, having the jurisdiction to try civil and criminal cases, or either, with juries," with the sole exception of the probate courts. In consequence of this legislative consolidation all such courts have been abolished, and all special acts repealed.

History.—The authorization for the establishment of these courts has existed since the constitution of 1819. It has been frequently the subject of exercise as will appear from the detailed lists below. The legislative policy has been liberal in their establishment. In recent years, however, there has been complaint that courts have been provided in lo-

calities where they were not needed, or where the circuit and chancery courts could attend to the business.

These courts are indifferently called city courts, law and equity courts, common law courts, criminal courts, but, by whatever name called, they are all held to be "inferior courts." They are distinguished from courts of constitutional origin, and in themselves are without constitutional recognition, save through legislative creation. "Inferior courts, whatever may be the title or designation given them, derive existence and vitality from legislative power; and the power that at will creates, may at will destroy."—Sayre's case. The repeal has the effect also of abolishing all officers created for such courts.—Corbin's case. Numerous questions have arisen involving their establishment, powers, jurisdiction, officers, salaries, etc., and through the supreme court reports much interesting local, judicial and legislative history will be found.

Jurisdiction.—To the acts themselves reference must be made for the special powers conferred, but all were usually clothed with the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, or of the circuit and the chancery courts, or in some cases of the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit court only. The code of 1886, sec. 4195, however, conferred upon all city courts, in their respective counties, unless otherwise provided, "the same criminal jurisdiction, both original and appellate, that the circuit courts have in other counties." The code of 1896, sec. 944, conferred general common law and equity jurisdiction. With the code of 1907 another provision was adopted, the object of which was to secure uniformity of procedure, viz.: "All rules and provisions of law embodied in this code pertaining to circuit and chancery courts are applicable to all city and inferior courts having like or concurrent jurisdiction, unless otherwise specially provided in this code or by special statute."

Salaries.—The amount and the source for the payment of salaries have varied. In some cases they were paid by the State, and in others from the county treasury. The legislature, February 26, 1907, enacted that salaries of city court judges should not exceed the salaries of circuit judges. The act further definitely fixed the policy of the payment, from the State treasury, of the salaries "of judges of law and equity courts, city courts, and other courts of record, of general common law, equity and criminal jurisdiction, with jurisdiction of felonies, or either, by whatsoever name called, heretofore established, or that may be hereafter established, whose jurisdiction extends over a county having a population of twenty thousand or more, according to the last federal census, and also taxable property of three million five hundred thousand dollars, or more, in value, according to the last assessment of property for state and county taxation." It was provided, however, in cases where special acts authorize larger salaries for city court judges than the amount fixed for circuit judges, that the excess should be paid out of the county treasury.

City Courts.—The following are the city, law and equity courts, criminal courts and county courts consolidated under the act of August 16, 1915, effective for that purpose January 1, 1917:

Anniston City Court.
Bessemer City Court.
Birmingham City Court.
Clarke County Court.
Criminal Court of Jefferson County.
Clay County Court.
Gadsden City Court.
Hale County Court.
Lee County Law and Equity Court.
Madison County Law and Equity Court.
Marengo County Law and Equity Court.
Mobile City Court.
Mobile Law and Equity Court.
Monroe County Law and Equity Court.
Montgomery City Court.
Morgan County Law and Equity Court.
Selma City Court.
Shelby County Court.
Talladega City Court.
Tuscaloosa County Court.
Walker County Law and Equity Court.

See Chancery Courts; Circuit Courts; County Courts; Court of Appeals; Courts; Criminal Courts; Inferior Courts; Judicial Department Judiciary; Justices of the Peace; Juvenile Courts; Probate Courts; Recorder's Courts; Supreme Court; Territorial Courts.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 3296-3300, 6695; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 169-170; *Nugent v. State*, 18 Ala., p. 521; *Perkins v. Corbin*, 45 Ala., p. 103; *Ex parte Roundtree*, 51 Ala., p. 42; *Sanders v. State*, 55 Ala., p. 42; *Wiley v. State*, 117 Ala., p. 153; *State v. Sayre*, 118 Ala., p. 1; *State v. Blevins*, 134 Ala., p. 213; *Johnson v. State*, 141 Ala., p. 7; *Hoge v. Herzberg*, 141 Ala., p. 439; *Macdonald v. State*, 143 Ala., p. 101; *Moog v. Doe*, 145 Ala., p. 568; *State ex rel. Vandiver v. Burke*, 175 Ala., p. 561.

CLAIMS. **See** Compromise of Claims; Compromise of Land Claims; Suits Against the State.

CLAIMS COMMISSION. A special commission, consisting of the governor, the attorney general, the state auditor, the state treasurer and the director of the department of archives and history ex-officio, provided by the legislature of 1915. It was made the duty of the commission to consider and pass upon sundry claims and accounts against the State, which the legislative committees were without sufficient time to consider. After investigation the commission was required to make an award in writing to the governor of the amount, if any, due on the several claims. On receipt of the award the governor was required to certify the fact in writing to the state auditor, by whom a warrant was then to be issued in payment. The commission held its first meeting on and from time to time other sessions were held, and a careful determination was made of all claims in accordance with the several special laws enacted in reference thereto.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1915, index, p. 968, where will be found a full list of all claims.

CLAIRMONT SPRINGS. Postoffice and station on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, in the northwestern part of Clay County in the foothills of Talladega Mountains; and about eight miles west of Pyriton. It is one of the notable mineral springs in this region, and is locally a popular resort.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History; U. S. Postal Guide, 1916; letter from Talladega; Rand and McNally.

CLANTON. County seat of Chilton County; situated on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and on the headwaters of Big Mulberry, Clear, and Walnut Creeks, about 8 miles south of Thorsby, near the center of the county, about 10 miles north of Verbena, and 40 miles north of Montgomery. Altitude: 571 feet. Population: 1870—200; 1880—300; 1890—623; 1900—611; 1910—1,123. It was made the county seat in 1868, and incorporated by the legislature, April 23, 1873, with corporate limits extending three-fourths of a mile in every direction from the courthouse. It has the Clanton Bank (State), and the Peoples' Savings Bank (State). The Clanton Union and Banner, a Progressive weekly, established in 1892, and the Clanton Press, a Democratic weekly, established in 1910, are published there. The industries are lumber manufactories, gristmill, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, oil crusher, and general stores. Clanton is the site of the Chilton County High School. Its churches are a Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, South, and a Primitive Baptist, all with church buildings. It was named in honor of Gen. James H. Clanton. Among the early settlers of the town were the Bivins, Blassinghame, Wilson, Samphrey, and Robinson families.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1872-73, pp. 289-293; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 113; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 276; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

CLARK-PRATT COTTON MILLS, Prattville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

CLARKE COUNTY. Created by the Mississippi Territorial legislature, December 10, 1812. Its territory as described, included "all that part of Washington County lying east of Tombeckbee River." The eastern boundary of this area was the watershed between the Alabama and the Tombigbee Rivers, which was then the boundary between the Choctaws and the Creeks. After the Creek Indian cession of August 9, 1814, by proclamation of Gov. David Holmes of the Mississippi Territory, dated June 29, 1815, all of the Creek lands were erected into Monroe County. On November 28, 1821, "the whole of the fraction of" sec. 8, T. 7, R. 4 E., was taken from Monroe and added to Clarke County. Marengo County was established directly north February 7, 1818, its southern

boundary being the ridge dividing the waters of Chickasabogue and Beaver Creek. Five days later, February 12th, the intervening country between that boundary and the northern boundary of Clarke was added to Marengo. By act of January 26, 1829, "all that part of the county of Monroe which is west of the River Alabama, and the west half of the center line of townships seven, eight, nine and ten, in range five, be added to and compose a part of the county of Clarke." By an act of January 15, 1831, it was further provided that "all that part of Wilcox County, lying west of the middle of range four, including the Choctaw Corner Settlement in said county, be and the same is hereby added to the county of Clarke." The county contains 1,216 square miles or 778,240 acres.

The county was named in honor of Gen. John Clarke, a popular hero at that date in Georgia. He was a major general of State troops on the coast in the War of 1812. Numbers of settlers in Clarke County at that date had come into the Tombigbee and Tensaw country from Georgia.

The territorial legislature, November 21, 1818, appointed Lemuel J. Alston, Alexander Kilpatrick, Joseph Hearn, Solomon Boykin, William Coleman, William Anderson and William Goode, sr., as commissioners to fix the seat of justice for Clarke County and to receive title to "not less than two, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres of land" for the use of the county for the purpose of erecting thereon "a court-house, jail, and pillory."

Presumably the commissioners just referred to did not act, since the first state legislature December 13, 1819, appointed William A. Robertson, Joseph B. Earle, John Loftin, Samuel B. Shields, William F. Ezell, Robertus Love and Edmund Butler as other commissioners "to select and fix on the most suitable site for the seat of justice, in and for the county of Clarke; having due regard to health, water, and accommodations; provided such seat shall not exceed 3 miles from its center." The selection was required to be made by the first Monday in March, 1820. The same act required that "until the public buildings shall have been completed, the circuit and inferior courts shall be held at the house of William Coats." The site having been selected, the legislature on December 7, 1820, declared that it should be known by the name of Clarkesville.

There was dissatisfaction apparently with the location of the county seat at Clarkesville, for January 15, 1831, the legislature made provisions for a new selection. Under this act the sheriff held an election on the first Monday in April, 1831, "for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the qualified electors of said county, in relation to removing the seat of justice from Clarkesville, to the geographical center of said county." Tickets used in the election carried the words "Clarkesville," or "Center," according to choice. The election called for a change and William Murrell, John Loftin, Robert Herrin, Joshua Wilson and James Magoffin named in the act as commissioners, selected a point

near the center of the county, first known as Magoffin's Store, then as Smithville, and then as Macon. It was later given the name Grove Hill, which it has since retained. On December 28, 1832, the first courts were held in the new county seat.

The place of voting in the early elections was at the court house, or place of holding courts. The legislature, November 21, 1818, fixed four separate election precincts for the county—Jackson, Suggsville, Magoffin's Store, and Coffeetown—at which elections were permitted to be held but one day only. An act of December 13, 1819, added two additional precincts, one at the house of Duncan Campbell, and another at the house of William Coats on Satilpa. The act of December 7, 1820, fixing Clarksville as the seat of justice, also required that elections heretofore authorized at the house of William Coats should be held at the court house.

Location and Physical Description. It lies in the southwestern section of the State, in the angle formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. It is bounded north and northeast by Marengo and Wilcox counties, on the east and south by Monroe County and by the Alabama River, separating Baldwin, and from the lowest part of Monroe County, and on the west lies the Tombigbee, forming the boundary with Washington and Choctaw counties. The length of the county north and south is about 56 miles, while its extreme width is about 36 miles. It is very irregular in area. The county includes the comparatively level flood plains along the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers and their tributaries, and the hilly uplands forming the dividing ridge between the rivers. This ridge is within 6 to 8 miles of the Alabama River. The dividing ridge varies considerably in width, in places being a broad, flat-topped area, while in others it is narrow. The topography is rolling to moderately hilly, broken by occasional high hills and broad valleys. Its roughest topography is found in the immediate vicinity of some of the streams. In the upland region the drainage is inclined to be excessive. The Bashi, Satilpa, Jackson, Tattillaba, Tallahatta and Bassett creeks flow into the Tombigbee, draining the western part of the county, while Silver, Pigeon, Reedy, Sizemore, Cedar and Sand Hill creeks drain the eastern section into the Alabama. Twenty soil types, including meadow are found in the county. They include 11 series. The county lies wholly within the Gulf coastal plain, and its soils are consequently of sedimentary origin. These soils are highly productive in many sections. Its forests include longleaf and shortleaf pine, spruce pine, various species of oak, hickory, beech and sweet gum, black gum, cypress, maple and poplar. The climate for this county is equable. Its winters are of short duration, with a mean temperature considerably above the freezing point. The mean temperature for June, July and August, the hottest months, is about 80° F. The records show a mean annual precipitation of 52 degrees 8 inches. Details of the

character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The county is rich in Indian mounds, found on both the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Some of these are associated with burial and habitation sites, and in most instances contain burials, pottery, ornaments and artifacts. Considerable exploration work has been done, and many earthenware vessels and relics from the county have been secured by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. There is a mound and burial ground on the site of an old unidentified fortification, 4½ miles east of Gainestown, on the Alabama River, in sec. 2, T. 5 N., R. 4 E. A group of mounds, with Indian ball-ground and burial-ground, is to be found five miles north of Wood's Bluff and a half mile from Alabama River. Other remains: Morrisette mound near Marshall's Bluff landing; mound on property of C. G. Foote of Calvert at the Cut-off, 8 miles above the junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivers; burial mound on plantation of A. F. Hooks, two miles above McIntosh Landing, on eastern side of Tombigbee River, in which urn-burials are met with; small burial mound on property of Jefferson Bush, 200 yards from Payne's Woodyard landing, Tombigbee River; two small burial mounds (now leveled) one-half mile above Carney's landing, Tombigbee River, on property of P. A. Bryant; two mounds, one containing burials, one-fourth mile east of the railroad station at Jackson; two domiciliary mounds at the saw-mill of C. W. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co. at Jackson Landing, Tombigbee River; large burial mound 300 yards northwest of Zimmerman saw-mill, on property controlled by T. I. Kimbell; large domiciliary mound opposite Peavey's Landing, Tombigbee River; mound and village site near Malone's Gin on property of J. M. Dere of Coffeetown; small mound on property of J. W. Nicholls of Manistee, situated on bluff, immediately above Cox's Landing, containing burials; village sites at Thornton's upper landing on property of E. L. Lang of Mobile, and J. P. Armistead of Coffeetown; large mound one mile below mouth of Bashi Creek on property of Mobile Lumber Co.; small burial mound, one-fourth mile southeast of the mouth of Bashi Creek on property of Mobile Lumber Co. Dr. Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia has visited all of the above named points. The county is in the old Choctaw territory, and some of the foregoing can be identified with later towns of this tribe. Many of the place names in the county suggest Choctaw occupancy.

Settlement and Later History.—Perhaps the first white man that made a home in Clarke County was John McGrew, a royalist refugee, who in 1782 obtained from the Choctaw Indians a grant of land on Jackson's Creek. Others doubtless joined him, but records are meager. William Coate came from Newberry District, S. C., in 1800, bringing his effects in a rolling hogshead. In 1809 Caleb Moncrief with a number of families entered the county and settled on the west side

of Bassett's Creek. During the next few years many other families moved in, and settled near old Clarkesville, at Grove Hill, Sugssville and other points. By the opening of the Creek war of 1813, the county had such a large population that it furnished many soldiers to Gen. F. L. Claiborne's army.

The names of a few of the early settlers living in the county prior to 1812 are: Drury Allen, Elijah Pugh, Thomas Figures, John Carney, Joseph Phillips, Mrs. Cathell, Isaac Bainter, Elijah and Abner Presnall, John Smith, John Kelley, Moses Savill, John Brown, John Walker, John McCasky, Peter Parker, Jonathan Embree, David Taylor, John Chapman and William Walker. After the Creek War the settlers came rapidly. In 1820, a company of ninety persons from South Carolina settled in the county. Thence to 1830 there was a steady flow of immigrants.

One of the first grist mills in the county was erected by John Slater, put up in 1812. About the same time Moses Savill built one on Savill's branch, a tributary of Bassett's Creek. This mill ground the corn for the people of Fort Madison during the Creek War. The first cotton gin was erected by Jonathan Emmons, perhaps soon after the Creek War, on Smith's Creek, two miles south of Sugssville. Robert Hayden started a tannery and a shoe factory about 1815, three miles south of Sugssville. In 1816, Robert Caller had a mill and water gin, and an iron screw for packing cotton, on what was afterwards known as the Barnes' place. In 1821 there was a saw-mill on Bashi Creek, erected by Nathan Lipscombe.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

Co. D, "Sugssville Greys," 2d Regt.
Co. A, "Grove Hill Guards," 5th Regt.
Co. B, "Frank Lyon Guards," 22d Regt.
Co. E, "Dickinson Guards," 24th Regt.
Co. D, 32d Regt. (in part from Clarke).
Co. E, "Bigbee Tigers," 32d Regt.
Co. G, "Dickinson Guards," 32d Regt. (in part from Clarke).
Co. H, 32d Regt.

Co. A, "Eliza Flinn Guards," 38th Regt.
Co. D, "Alabama Invincibles," 38th Regt.

Co. I, "Alabama Greys," 38th Regt.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,100.
Acres cultivated, 99,500.
Acres in pasture, 110,180.
Farm Animals.
Horses and mules, 5,060.
Milk cows, 5,890.
Other cattle, 16,650.
Brood sows, 6,460.
Other hogs, 25,850.
Sheep, 620.

SELECTED CROPS (ACRES AND QUANTITY)

Corn, 57,960 acres; 661,290 bushels.
Cotton, 15,280 acres; 4,710 bales.
Peanuts, 8,300 acres; 20,140 bushels.
Velvet beans, 33,520 acres; 5,030 tons.
Hay, 4,420 acres; 3,890 tons.
Syrup cane, 1,570 acres; 164,050 gallons.
Cowpeas, 6,590 acres; 36,090 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 1,630 acres; 123,790 bushels.
Irish potatoes, 130 acres; 9,280 bushels.
Oats, 5,940 acres; 4,600 bushels.
Wheat, ——— acres; ——— bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Alameda	Grove Hill (ch)—1
Allen—1	Jackson
Alma	McVay
Atkinson	Manila
Barlow Bend	Morvin
Bashi	Nettleboro
Campbell	Opine
Carlton	Peacock
Chance	Rockville
Choctaw Bluff	Rural
Coffeyville—2	Salitpa
Cunningham	Scyrene
Damon	Sugssville
Dickinson	Tallahatta Springs
Forestdale	Thomasville—1
Fulton	Walker Springs
Gainestown	Whately—1
Glover	Winn—1
Glendon	Woodbluff
Gosport	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820.....	3,778	2,061	5,839
1830.....	3,894	3,701	7,595
1840.....	4,228	4,412	8,640
1850.....	4,901	4,885	9,786
1860.....	7,599	7,450	15,049
1870.....	7,098	7,565	14,663
1880.....	7,718	10,086	17,804
1890.....	9,685	12,939	22,624
1900.....	11,952	15,829	27,790
1910.....	13,665	17,311	30,977

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Reuben Saffold, James Magoffin.
1861—Origen Sibley Jewett.
1865—Samuel Forwood.
1867—James M. Jackson.
1875—Samuel Forwood.
1901—Massey Wilson, John A. Gilmore.

Senators.—

1819-20—Joseph B. Chambers.
1823—Neal Smith.
1825-6—George S. Gaines.
1827-8—Joseph B. Earle.
1828-9—Neal Smith.
1831-2—Neal Smith.
1834-5—Samuel Wilkinson.
1836-7—Neal Smith.
1839-40—Girard W. Creagh.

- 1842-3—Girard W. Creagh.
 1845-6—B. L. Turner.
 1847-8—Girard W. Creagh.
 1849-50—Cade M. Godbold.
 1851-2—Lorenzo James.
 1853-4—James S. Dickinson.
 1855-6—James S. Jenkins.
 1857-8—Noah A. Agee.
 1859-60—Stephen B. Cleveland.
 1861-62—Origen S. Jewett.
 1862-3—Robert Broadnax.
 1865-6—John Y. Kilpatrick.
 1868—J. T. Foster.
 1871-2—J. T. Foster.
 1872-3—S. Walton.
 1873—S. Walton.
 1874-5—S. Walton.
 1875-6—S. Walton.
 1876-7—E. S. Thornton.
 1878-9—E. S. Thornton.
 1880-1—Henry Ware.
 1882-3—Henry Ware.
 1884-5—W. H. Evington.
 1886-7—W. H. Evington.
 1888-9—J. R. Cowan.
 1890-1—J. R. Cowan.
 1892-3—L. W. McRae.
 1894-5—L. W. McRae.
 1896-7—Isaac Grant.
 1898-9—Isaac Grant.
 1899 (Spec.)—Isaac Grant.
 1900-01—W. D. Dunn.
 1903—William Dixon Dunn.
 1907—Norman Gunn.
 1907 (Spec.)—Norman Gunn.
 1909 (Spec.)—Norman Gunn.
 1911—B. D. Turner.
 1915—T. J. Hollis.
 1919—T. J. Bedsole.

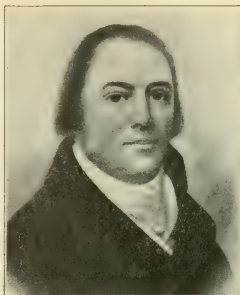
Representatives—

- 1819-20—William Murrell; Girard W. Creagh.
 1820-1—William Murrell; G. W. Creagh.
 1821 (called)—William Murrell; G. W. Creagh.
 1821-2—James Magoffin; Edward Kennedy.
 1822-3—James Fitts; Edward Kennedy.
 1823-4—James Fitts; John G. Creagh.
 1824-5—Richard Dickinson; John G. Creagh.
 1825-6—John G. Creagh.
 1826-7—Elias H. Dubose.
 1827-8—Neal Smith.
 1828-9—William Mobley.
 1829-30—William Mobley.
 1830-1—William Mobley.
 1831-2—Samuel Wilkinson.
 1832 (called)—John G. Creagh.
 1832-3—John G. Creagh.
 1833-4—John G. Creagh.
 1834-5—Abel H. Dubose.
 1835-6—Neal Smith.
 1836-7—Thomas Saunders.
 1837 (called)—Thomas Saunders.
 1837-8—R. P. Carney.
 1838-9—Girard W. Creagh.
 1839-40—Samuel Forward.
 1840-1—W. F. Jones.
 1841 (called)—W. F. Jones.

- 1841-2—Lorenzo James.
 1842-3—Peter Dubose.
 1843-4—John W. Portis.
 1844-5—John W. Portis.
 1845-6—Morgan Carlton.
 1847-8—Thomas B. Rivers.
 1849-50—Lorenzo James.
 1851-2—A. J. Henshaw.
 1853-4—E. S. Thornton.
 1855-6—James J. Goode.
 1857-8—James J. Goode.
 1859-60—W. J. Hearin.
 1861 (1st called)—W. J. Hearin.
 1861 (2nd called)—W. J. Hearin.
 1861-2—W. J. Hearin.
 1862 (called)—W. J. Hearin.
 1862-3—W. J. Hearin.
 1863 (called)—John Y. Kilpatrick.
 1863-4—John Y. Kilpatrick.
 1864 (called)—John Y. Kilpatrick.
 1864-5—John Y. Kilpatrick.
 1865-6—Thomas B. Savage.
 1866-7—Thomas B. Savage.
 1868—B. R. Wilson.
 1869-70—B. R. Wilson.
 1870-1—H. C. Grayson.
 1871-2—H. C. Grayson.
 1872-3—J. C. Chapman.
 1873—J. C. Chapman.
 1874-5—T. W. Baker.
 1875-6—T. W. Baker.
 1876-7—Samuel Forwood.
 1878-9—Frank Winn.
 1880-1—S. B. Cleveland.
 1882-3—Isaac Grant.
 1884-5—Isaac Grant.
 1886-7—J. N. Cowan.
 1888-9—A. L. McLeod.
 1890-1—J. W. Armstead.
 1892-3—E. B. Calhoun; Green E. Jones.
 1894-5—Isaac Grant; E. O. Calhoun.
 1896-7—T. A. Long; J. S. Henson.
 1898-9—Thomas A. Long; J. W. Mathews.
 1899 (Spec.)—Thomas A. Long; J. W. Mathews.
 1900-1—F. E. Poole; Massey Wilson.
 1903—Frank English Poole; Isaac Pugh.
 1907—Isaac Pugh; J. D. Doyle.
 1907 (Spec.)—Isaac Pugh; J. D. Doyle.
 1909 (Spec.)—Isaac Pugh; J. D. Doyle.
 1911—A. S. Johnson; J. W. Mathews.
 1915—J. D. Doyle; Isaac Pugh.
 1919—John S. Graham; D. C. Matthews.
 See Boshi; Boshi Skirmish; Conor Fight;
 First District Agricultural School; Fort Madison;
 Fort Suquefield; Ports and Defensive Works;
 Grove Hill; Jackson; Kimball-James Massacre;
 Salt Land Agent; Salt Springs, Salt Lands, Salt Works;
 Soils and Soil Surveys; Sugsville; Tombigbee River.
- REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index;
Acts, 1828-29, p. 62; 1830-31, p. 30; 1831-32, p. 24; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 173; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 278; Riley *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 208; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 231; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 89; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1913), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 50; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural fea-*



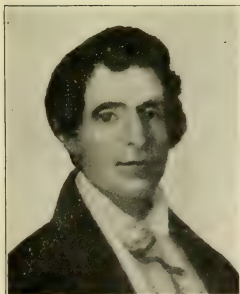
Judge Oliver Fitts
Territorial Judge in Alabama sec-
tion of Mississippi Territory



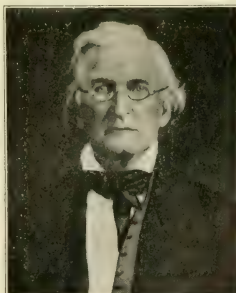
Judge Ephraim Kirby
First Superior Court Judge in
what is now Alabama



Leonard Tarrant, Esq.
Indian agent and public man



Thomas Eastin
First State printer



Hon. John Dandridge Bibb
Member Constitutional Convention,
1819, from Montgomery County

EARLY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

tures of the State (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Rev. Timothy H. Ball, *Clarke County, Alabama* (1882).

CLARKESVILLE. See Clarke County.

CLAY COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 7, 1866, from Randolph and Talladega counties. Its area is 614 square miles or 392,960 acres.

It bears the name of Henry Clay, the distinguished Kentucky statesman and Whig leader.

The act of establishment named James L. Barnhill, A. A. West, H. A. Manning and W. J. Pearce as commissioners to hold an election on March 4, 1867, to elect the authorized county officers, and also to hold an election for county site. The town of Lineville was named as the place of holding the courts, until a suitable court house could be erected. As a result of the contest, a small place was selected, to which the name of Ashland was given, so called for the home of Mr. Clay, for whom the county had been named.

The officers elected were James L. Williams, probate judge; Wm. D. Haynes, clerk of the circuit court and W. L. Dick, sheriff.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the east central section of the state. On the north it is bounded by Talladega and Cleburne counties, on the east by Randolph, on the south by Tallapoosa and Coosa, and on the west of Talladega county. In its area are included parts of two physiographic provinces, the Appalachian Mountain, which covers about one-sixth of the extreme western portion of the county, and the Piedmont Plateau, the remainder. The topography is undulating and mountainous and consists of a series of parallel ridges and valleys extending in a general northeasterly and southwesterly direction, with intervening broad and rolling areas. The Talladega Mountains constitute the largest and highest of the ridges, and lie in the western part of the county. They range in height from 500 to 1100 feet above the surrounding country and 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea level. The slopes are rocky and steep, and in many places narrow gorges have worked their way almost back to the crests. South and east of these mountains lies Red Ridge, extending from the northeastern corner of the county to the vicinity of Millerville. The elevations of this range are about 1200 to 1700 feet above sea level. Between Talladega Mountains and Red Ridge lies Shinbone Valley. The county lies in the drainage basins of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. There are no large watercourses. The principal watershed runs southward from Cleburne County following the Talladega Mountains. West of this divide the streams flow to the west and south into the Coosa River; and to the east the drainage is into the Tallapoosa River. Twenty-two types of soil, exclusive of rough stony land, are recorded for the county. About 96 per cent is residual, 3 percent allu-

vial and 1 percent colluvial. The loam and stony loam types of soil predominate. In its forests are found longleaf and shortleaf pine, several species of oak, sweet gum, beach, poplar, elm and cedar. The climate includes long summers and short mild winters. The mean annual temperature approximates 63° F. The highest temperature recorded at the nearest station, Goodwater, Coosa County, is 105° F., and the lowest 8° F. It is proper to note that in the higher mountain sections there is a difference of several degrees from the temperature in the lower ranges of the county. The average rainfall is about 52 inches, the precipitation being generally very well distributed throughout the year. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Remains of aboriginal life are met with in many sections of the county. The territory is included in the Creek lands last to be ceded, March 24, 1832 and the Upper Creek towns of Anati tchapko, a Hillabi village on a northern tributary of Hillabi Creek; Hillabi on Koufadi Creek; 'Laundshi Apala, 15 miles above Hillabi; and Uktaha-Sa'si a branch of Hillabi town, were all in its boundaries. Some of the former town sites can be identified at the present time. A stone mound is recorded in sec. 26 T. 19. S., R. 7 E., as well as ancient mica quarries. Stone pipes found throughout the locality show large admixtures of mica, and many objects of granite are noted.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,720.

Acres cultivated, 130,150.

Acres in pasture, 54,930.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 5,040.

Milk cows, 3,660.

Other cattle, 4,060.

Brood Sows, 1,060.

Other hogs, 5,030.

Sheep, 1,130.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 56,920 acres; 791,680 bushels.

Cotton, 20,400 acres; 4,910 bales.

Peanuts, 2,600 acres; 26,400 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 8,270 acres; 19,210 tons.

Hay, 3,730 acres; 3,370 tons.

Syrup cane, 1,900 acres; 127,000 gallons.

Cowpeas, 6,670 acres; 27,260 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,000 acres; 87,500 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 160 acres; 9,810 bushels.

Oats, 3,370 acres; 13,190 bushels.

Wheat, 3,050 acres; 16,160 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Ashland (ch)-5	Crawford—2
Clairmont Springs	Delta—3

Hollins—1
Lineville—4
Millerville—3

Pyrton—2
Quenelda

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census:

	White	Negro	Total
1870	8,823	737	9,560
1880	11,870	1,068	12,938
1890	14,061	1,704	15,765
1900	15,215	1,884	17,099
1910	18,358	2,648	21,006

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1867—Thomas Adams.
1875—J. H. White.
1901—E. A. Phillips.

Senators—

1868—Green T. McAfee.
1871-2—G. T. McAfee.
1872-3—A. Cunningham.
1873—A. Cunningham.
1874-5—A. Cunningham.
1875-6—A. Cunningham.
1876-7—M. G. Slaughter.
1878-9—P. N. Duncan.
1880-1—P. N. Duncan.
1882-3—Merritt Street.
1884-5—Merritt Street.
1886-7—Cecil Browne.
1888-9—Cecil Browne.
1890-1—W. M. Lackey.
1892-3—W. M. Lackey.
1894-5—H. L. McDelderry.
1896-7—Hugh L. McDelderry.
1898-9—John R. McCain.
1899 (Spec.)—John R. McCain.
1900-01—J. R. McCain.
1903—Walter Scott Smith.
1907—D. M. White.
1907 (Spec.)—D. M. White.
1909—D. M. White.
1911—W. B. Merrill.
1915—J. R. McCain.
1919—O. T. Smith.

Representatives.—

1870-1—J. H. White.
1868—T. W. Newsom.
1869-70—T. W. Newsom.
1871-2—J. H. White.
1872-3—J. H. White.
1873—J. H. White.
1874-5—James D. Barron.
1875-6—James D. Barron.
1876-7—L. A. Gibson.
1878-9—J. M. Kennedy.
1880-1—T. W. Newsom.
1882-3—J. D. Carmichael.
1884-5—Wm. Ingram.
1886-7—W. C. Simmons.
1888-9—J. A. J. Nelson.
1890-1—T. H. Howle.
1892-3—Robert D. Evans.
1894-5—J. C. Manning.
1896-7—D. M. Carmichael.
1899 (Spec.)—H. Clay Knight.
1899 (Spec.)—H. Clay Knight.
1900-01—J. D. Carmichael.
1903—William H. Preston.

1907—J. D. Carmichael.
1907 (Spec.)—J. D. Carmichael.
1909 (Spec.)—J. D. Carmichael.
1911—W. H. Preston.
1915—W. R. Pruett.
1919—F. J. Ingram.

See Anatichopka; Ashland; Clairmont Springs; Enitachopko. Battle of; Graphite; Hillabi; Lanudshi Apala; Lineville; Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Institute; Soils and Soil Surveys; Uktakasa'si.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, p. 92; 1869-70, p. 434; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 182; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 279; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 103; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 127; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 90; U. S. *Soil Survey* (—), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 51; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

CLAY IRON STONE. See Black Band and Clay Iron Stone.

CLAYS, KAOLINS, AND SHALES. All nonmetal materials varying in composition from that of the vein kaolins to the most impure aggregations having a clay basis. Many accumulations of clay-like materials are the insoluble residues left from the decomposition of other minerals and rocks, and when not far removed from their sources they are known as residual clays. Kaolin, one of the purest of clays, is formed in this manner, being the residue of decomposed feldspar; but some of the most impure clays are formed by the decomposition of limestone and of sundry crystalline rocks.

China Clays.—Those varieties of clay which are free from iron and burn white at moderate temperatures are called china clays, and are used in the manufacture of porcelain and white earthenware. Some of these clays are quite similar to the vein kaolins, but most of them contain a higher percentage of silica. Clays of this sort are found in Calhoun, Talladega, Cherokee, DeKalb, Etowah, and also, in connection with the Tuscaloosa formation of the Lower Cretaceous in Marion, Colbert, Fayette, Tuscaloosa, and Bibb Counties.

Pottery or Stoneware Clays.—For the manufacture of pottery or stoneware, clays that will burn to a dense, impervious, evenly colored mass at a comparatively low temperature are used. Clays of this kind are found in the Cambrian, Silurian, lower Carboniferous, and in the Lower Cretaceous or Tuscaloosa formations in Blount, Cherokee, Colbert, Elmore, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, and Tuscaloosa Counties, and possibly elsewhere.

Fire Clays.—Some kinds of clays do not fuse when subjected to extremely high temperature. These are called fire clays and are used in the manufacture of fire brick. Non-plastic fire clays are called flint clays. They

are not common in Alabama. A highly siliceous clay containing as much as 85 per cent of silica is of frequent occurrence in the lower Claiborne or buhrstone formation of the Tertiary in Choctaw, Sumter and Clarke Counties. It is very refractory and could no doubt be used successfully in making fire brick.

Plastic fire clays occur in the lower Carboniferous, the Cambrian, and the Silurian formations, but the Lower Cretaceous, or Tuscaloosa, formation probably contains the most clay of all sorts. The counties in which they are found in considerable quantities are Bibb, Calhoun, Cherokee, DeKalb, Marion, and Tuscaloosa.

Clays and Shales for Portland Cement Making.—This class of materials is found in Bibb, Blount, Elmore, Jefferson, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, and Wilcox Counties, in connection with a great variety of geological formations. See also Portland Cement.

Shales and Clays, for Paving Brick, Pressed Brick.—Shales and clays suitable for making paving brick, pressed brick, and other bricks of the better grades, are found in the Carboniferous formation in Jefferson County; also here and there in the clay deposits described above. At Coaldale and at the Graves mines near Birmingham vitrified brick for paving have long been extensively manufactured and marketed.

Kaolins.—The kaolins or decomposed feldspars are found in the crystalline or metamorphic rocks, in Cleburne, Clay, Randolph, Lee, Macon, Tallapoosa, Elmore, Coosa and Chilton Counties, and usually associated with veins of coarse-grained granites or pegmatites which intersect the other rocks of this region. Kaolin is most plentiful in the northwestern portion of Randolph and adjacent parts of Cleburne and Clay Counties.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 33-42; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of the United States*, 1892, pp. 712-731; Ries, *Preliminary report on the clays of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 6, 1900).

CLAYTON. County seat of Barbour County, in the central part of the county, on the headwaters of Pea and the Choctaw-hatchee Rivers, and on the Central of Georgia Railway, 21 miles west of Eufaula. It is on the historic road from Hobdy's Bridge over Pea River to Eufaula, on the Chattahoochee; and was named for Judge Augustine S. Clayton of Georgia. Population: 1870—750; 1880—1,000; 1890—997; 1900—998; 1910—1,130. It is an incorporated town, under the municipal code of 1907. It has electric lights, waterworks, good streets, and paved sidewalks in the business section. Its banking institutions are the Clayton Banking Co. (State), and the Advance Banking Co. (State). The Barbour County Banner, a weekly newspaper established in 1914, is published there. Its industries are cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, sawmill, planing

mill and woodworking plant, wagon factory, blacksmith shops, and general stores. It has public schools, and Presbyterian, Methodist, two Baptist, and two negro churches.

This locality was settled as early as 1818, though only sparsely until 1827. In this year the land upon which Clayton stands was owned by Daniel Lewis. Capt. S. Porter, an Indian trader, was one of the earliest settlers there. His daughter married Chillie McIntosh, son of Gen. Wm. McIntosh, the Creek Indian chief; and when the Indians removed West, Capt. Porter and family accompanied them. Matthew Fenn acquired Porter's property.

In 1833, commissioners selected Clayton as the seat of justice, because of its central location. Judge Sion L. Perry, holding court at Louisville, ordered it to adjourn and to meet for the next term at Clayton, as it had been certified to him that a suitable house had been provided. The "suitable house" was 20 feet square, made of round pine logs, with one small window and one door, and was located about where the store of C. C. Greene stood in 1873. The first court held in Clayton was in March, 1834. Judge Anderson Crenshaw presiding, Harrell Hobdy sheriff; Grand Jury; William Beauchamp, foreman, A. Jones, J. McMinnis, H. Bizzell, J. Winslett, D. McLane, B. D. Sellars, Thomas Warren, H. H. Williams, S. Jones, E. Wise, I. Cadenhead, A. Burleson; Carey Motes, bailiff. The entries on the minutes are in the handwriting of George Goldthwaite and Jefferson Buford.

Among the distinguished citizens are Gen. Henry D. Clayton, Judge Jere N. Williams, Judge A. H. Alston, Judge Henry D. Clayton, jr., Capt. Alto V. Lee and his sons, Lawrence H., William L., Alto V., jr., and Fitzhugh Lee, and George W. Peach.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 269; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 125; *North-eastern Alabama* (1888), p. 182; *Eufaula Times*, 1873, circa; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1838-9, pp. 268-269; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *Acts*, 1832-33, p. 116.

CLAYTON BRANCH OF THE MOBILE AND GIRARD RAILROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.

CLEBURNE COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 6, 1866, from the territory of Calhoun, Randolph and Talladega Counties. Its area is 568 square miles or 363,520 acres.

It was given the name of the distinguished Confederate Maj.-Gen. Patrick Ronaine Cleburne, of Arkansas, who was killed at the Battle of Franklin, November 20, 1864. The name was suggested by Jere Smith of Oxford.

In the act of establishment, J. R. Northcutt, Sydney M. Carruth, J. W. Wigginton, A. W. Denman, and Joel H. Cooper were appointed commissioners to organize the county, but as Cooper lived just over the line in Randolph, he did not participate. The others proceeded with the work, with Northcutt as chairman. They ordered an election to be held in July,

1867, for locating the county seat, and for electing county officers. Edwardsville, Story near Pine Grove Church, and Salem were in the contest, but Edwardsville received the highest number of votes, and was declared selected.

The officers elected were: A. D. Chandler, of Muscadine, judge of probate; Joseph H. Hooper, sheriff; P. H. Groover, clerk of the circuit court; and W. H. Brown, Allen Jenkins, Merrill Collier and John Brock, county commissioners. The county organized, the commissioners then turned the affairs of the county over to the newly elected officers. The first session of the county court appears to have been held on April 15 when an allowance for seven days' service each was made to the commissioners for organizing the county. At this term Irvin Owen was appointed county commissioner to take deeds to land donated to the county by J. D. Thompson, William Edwards, and Thompson Burgess. William Bell was appointed county surveyor, who, with the assistance of James Bell located the public square, and laid off into town lots the lands that had been donated. The court appointed James Baber county treasurer, but on his declining to qualify, W. R. Hunnicutt was named. James M. Wiggins was appointed county superintendent of education, and his salary fixed by the court at \$250 per annum. Hugh Montgomery was appointed county attorney, and Robert J. Martin, coroner. The court also took the necessary steps for the erection of the public buildings.

In 1906 an election was held under the general law of 1903, governing changes of county seats, and Heflin was selected. The validity of the law and the right to act under it were attacked in the case of *State ex rel. Brown & Porter, 145 Ala., p. 541*, but without success.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the northeastern section of the state, and on the east borders the state of Georgia. It is bounded on the north by Cherokee County, on the east by the Georgia line, on the south by Clay and Randolph, and on the west by Calhoun and Talladega counties. Its western boundary is very irregular. From north to south it extends about 32 miles, while east and west it varies from 7-1-2 miles on the north to 34 miles on the southern boundary, the average width being about 22 miles. The county lies within three main physiographic belts, the Appalachian Mountain, covering the western part, the Piedmont Plateau to the east and southeast covering the southeastern section, and the Tallapoosa River bottom, entering the state along the Georgia line, and extending to the southwest to a point about 4 miles south of Heflin. The Tallapoosa River flows along the brake between the Appalachian and the Piedmont. The Appalachian Mountain belt is a deeply eroded plateau. Its elevations vary from 1000 to more than 2200 feet above sea level in the more mountainous parts along the west and northern portions of the county. The Tallapoosa River and its tributaries form the principal drainage system of the county. However, the northern part is

drained to the west by Terrapin and Little Terrapin creeks, and their tributaries into the Coosa River, and the extreme southeastern corner is drained by the Little Tallapoosa. The county west of the Horse Block Mountain Range, drains to the west through the headwaters of Choccolocco Creek, that is, Shoal Creek, and Hillabee and Little Hillabee. The topography varies from rough, hilly and mountainous to gently rolling. Twenty-one soil types are found in the county. They are both residual and alluvial, and include gravelly loam, clay loam, stony clay, slate loam and silt loam. The forest growth consists of long and short leaf pine, poplar, oaks, beech, walnut, hickory, cypress and sour gum. The climate is mild, with a relatively short winter and a long growing season. The mean annual temperature is about 62.2° F., ranging from 43.5° in the winter to 77.2° in the summer. The lowest temperature of record is 10° F. and the highest of summer is 103°. The mean annual precipitation amounts to slightly less than 50 inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—This county has little aboriginal history. Its territory lies within the old Creek country, and was not ceded until 1832. Along its numerous streams were doubtless small Indian villages and hunting camps, but details are not preserved. No mounds are reported. Several of its towns bear Indian names, as Arbacoochee, Chulafinnee and Okfuski, all along the upper Tallapoosa.

Settlement and Later History.—It is not possible to give the dates of the various settlements made in the county, nor the given names of the settlers. The red lands south of Arbacoochee were settled by the Armstrongs, the Howles, the Blake, the Morris and other families. The early settlers of Arbacoochee were the McKee, Goodens, Creamers, Criders, Dothards, Densons, Hiltons, Beasons, Diamonds, Brewers, Hedricks, Prices, and Jere Smith. Some of the early settlers of Chulafinnee were T. J. Rusk, B. Higginbotham, the Canadas, Leverts, Ligon, Campbells, Millers, Swopes, Caldwell and Striplins. Dr. Ligon and Rev. Mr. Beverly were among the early residents of Oakfuskee. In the vicinity of Terrapin Creek located the Bordens, Alexanders, Wheelers, Treadaways, Hatfields and Beasleys; at Oak Level, Joseph L. Roberts, the Howells, Grays, Steeds, Parkers, Coles and Pitchfords; North of Muscadine, William R. Brown, Bentley, Hunnicutt, Scotts, Barnes, Bomans, Barnetts, and Killgores; at old "Fair Play," one mile north of Edwardsville, were Stephen Edwards, Lemuel, Joseph and T. M. Burgess, the Owens, Claytons, Babers, Barkers, Browns, Wades, Benlets, Harpers and Henrys; and among those at Sugar Hill, just south of Heflin, were the Evans, Brocks, Ross, Bedwells, Carruth, Mohorn, Hollingsworth, Stricklen and Tolleson families.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without

any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,500.
Acres cultivated, 90,000.
Acres in pasture, 39,000.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 4,330.
Milk cows, 2,590.
Other cattle, 3,520.
Brood sows, 1,130.
Other hogs, 4,900.
Sheep, 450.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 41,310 acres; 852,050 bushels.
Cotton, 23,890 acres; 4,420 bales.
Peanuts, 550 acres; 7,980 bushels.
Velvet Beans, 1,290 acres; 9,720 tons.
Hay, 6,480 acres; 7,290 tons.
Syrup Cane, 1,740 acres; 129,600 gallons.
Cowpeas, 4,450 acres; 20,250 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 970 acres; 52,650 bushels.
Irish potatoes, 240 acres; 1,094 bushels.
Oats, 2,430 acres; 8,910 bushels.
Wheat, 2,350 acres; 14,170 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Bell Mills—1	Hightower—1
Borden Springs—1	Hopewell—1
Edwardsville—1	Muscadine—2
Fruithurst—1	Palestine
Heflin (ch)—6	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1870.	7,441	576	8,017
1880.	10,308	668	10,976
1890.	12,427	791	13,218
1900.	12,325	881	13,206
1910.	12,674	711	13,385

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1867—Charles L. Steed.
1875—Thomas J. Burton.
1901—Wilson P. Howell.

Senators.—

1868—H. H. Wise.
1871-2—H. H. Wise.
1872-3—J. J. Robinson.
1873—J. J. Robinson.
1874-5—J. J. Robinson.
1875-6—J. J. Robinson.
1876-7—W. P. Howell.
1878-9—W. P. Howell.
1880-1—L. W. Grant.
1882-3—L. W. Grant.
1884-5—Wm. J. Alexander.
1886-7—W. J. Alexander.
1888-9—L. W. Grant.
1890-1—L. W. Grant.
1892-3—W. A. Porter.
1894-5—W. A. Porter.
1896-7—John W. Abercrombie.
1898-9—J. W. Abercrombie.
1899 (Spec.)—J. W. Abercrombie.

1900-01—F. L. Blackmon.
1903—Walter Scott Smith.
1907—D. M. White.
1907 (Spec.)—D. M. White.
1909 (Spec.)—D. M. White.
1911—W. B. Merrill.
1915—J. R. McCain.
1919—O. T. Smith.

Representatives.—

1868—M. R. Bell.
1869-70—M. R. Bell.
1870-1—Wilson P. Howell.
1871-2—W. P. Howell.
1872-3—W. P. Howell.
1873—W. P. Howell.
1874-5—O. W. Shepard.
1875-6—O. W. Shepard.
1876-7—A. W. Denham.
1878-9—W. J. Alexander.
1880-1—B. F. Floyd.
1882-3—W. J. Alexander.
1884-5—W. R. Barker.
1886-7—W. P. Howell.
1888-9—H. Allen.
1890-1—W. U. Almon.
1892-3—A. P. Taylor.
1894-5—A. P. Taylor.
1896-7—W. J. Campbell.
1898-9—W. M. Garrett.
1899 (Spec.)—W. M. Garrett.
1900-01—Hugh D. Merrill.
1903—John Alexander Brown.
1907—John A. Brown.
1907 (Spec.)—John A. Brown.
1909 (Spec.)—John A. Brown.
1911—A. J. Overton.
1915—J. F. Campbell.
1919—Wm. H. Howie.

See Appalachian Valley Region; Arbacoochee; Borden Springs; Chulafinnee; Edwardsville; Fruithurst; Heflin; Muscadine; Oakfuskee; Piedmont Plateau; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, p. 71; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 184; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 280; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 101; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 134; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 91; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1915), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 51; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); *State ex rel. Brown v. Porter*, 145 Ala., p. 541.

CLEBURNE INSTITUTE. A private school for the education of boys and girls, located at Edwardsville. It was incorporated February 18, 1891. The founder and sole incorporator was Prof. D. Adams Sox. In 1894, Mr. H. G. Barnes and Mr. C. M. Garrett appear as principals. It is now closed.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1890-91, pp. 1182-1183; *Annual Announcements*, 1895-1897.

CLIMATOLOGY. Alabama lies between the thirtieth and the thirty-fifth degrees of

North latitude and the eighty-fifth and the eighty-ninth degrees of West longitude. It has a total area of 51,998 square miles, all drained into the Gulf of Mexico except the Tennessee Valley which, through the noble river of that name, drains into the Mississippi River system. The northeastern counties reach an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level.

The average temperature of the entire State is 63°; of the northern portion 61°; of the middle 64°; and of the southern 65°. The mean temperature is highest in Mobile and Baldwin Counties, and lowest in DeKalb County. The highest mean temperature is 67°, the lowest 59°. The annual average precipitation of the State is 51 inches. The greatest average is in those counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, where it is 60 to 63 inches; and the lowest in the central part of the State, where the average is 48 inches.

The average crop-growing season in the northern counties is 200 days, the middle counties 210 to 240 days, and in Mobile and Baldwin Counties 250 to 260 days. The average dates of the last killing frost in spring are, in the more northern portion, April 1 to 11; in the middle counties, March 21 to April 1; and in Baldwin and Mobile Counties, March 1 to 11. The average dates of the first killing frost in autumn are, in the northern counties, October 21 to November 1; in the middle counties, November 1 to November 11; and in Mobile and Baldwin Counties, November 11 to November 21. Hail and thunderstorms occur occasionally in the spring and summer months, and are most severe in the west-central and Gulf counties. Snow rarely falls except in the more northern counties, and then does not remain on the ground longer than 48 hours. Droughts when they prevail at all, occur generally between May and November. The rivers do not freeze; and when freezing temperatures occur, they do not continue for more than 48 hours. Fog, when it does occur, is usually confined to the coast region. The prevailing wind direction for the year is south.

Alabama is a section of the United States Weather Service and has four Weather Bureau offices, of which Montgomery is the section center. The others are located at Mobile, Birmingham and Anniston. Sixty-two substations are located in various parts of the State, and report to either the Mobile or Montgomery offices. During the cotton season, all offices report daily to the section center, but between seasons make only monthly reports. Weather Bureau offices and substations report at least once a month to the section center at Montgomery.

The meteorologist at Montgomery has general supervision over the climatological service of the State and is the section director. The meteorologist at Mobile has supervision over the local territory, both for weather and river forecasts and reports for the Mobile and Tombigbee Rivers. The local forecaster at Birmingham makes local observations only, and the observer for Anniston reports only for that territory.

A monthly summary, Climatological Data, Alabama section, is compiled by the director of the Montgomery office, from reports sent in from all other offices. It shows the summary of weather conditions for all stations for the month. Atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind, sunshine, cloudiness, and miscellaneous data are given in detail for the four regular Weather Bureau offices, and temperature and precipitation are given for all cooperative stations. The Anniston, Birmingham and Mobile offices issue a monthly summary in card form of local conditions only, and they also issue forecast cards. The Montgomery and Mobile offices issue daily maps, daily forecast cards, and river forecasts.

The section director has supervision of the distribution of weather forecasts for the whole State, but makes river forecasts for his river districts only. Two river districts only are located in the State. The Alabama River and tributaries include the Cahawba, Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers and extend to Canton, Ga., and the Tombigbee River and tributaries which extend to Aberdeen, Miss.

The four Weather Bureau offices in the State are in charge of regular officials of the United States Weather Service, but of the station observers, some are voluntary and some are paid officials. Those not receiving remuneration receive the publications of the Weather Bureau free of charge. Sketches of the four offices follow. For fuller details, and for early history of the several substations, and for stations no longer active, See the three titles first noted under "References" below.

Mobile Station.—Established by the Signal Service, November 6, 1870, and located at 48 St. Michael Street, removed May 1, 1872, to Government and Royal Streets; November 18, 1880, to the Battle House; November 1, 1881, to Manser Building; and on July 1, 1884 to the customhouse. It was located in the customhouse for a number of years, but is now at No. 823 City Bank Building. The topography of the surrounding country is generally low but reaches 140 feet at Spring Hill, 6 miles away.

Elevation, 57 feet. Latitude, 30° 41'; Longitude, 88° 02'.

Montgomery Station.—Established by the Signal Service, September 4, 1872; first located at 49 Dexter Avenue at an elevation of 222.6 feet; removed August 1, 1892, to Moses Building; and on April 1, 1895, to the Federal Building, corner of Dexter Avenue and Lawrence Street. This station is now the section center. The Montgomery and the Mobile stations were established at the time the Signal Service of the United States Army took charge of the weather service of the country. The station has always been in charge of a paid official.

Elevation, 240 feet. Latitude 32° 23' North; Longitude 86° 18' West.

Birmingham Station.—Established as a Cotton Region Station by the Signal Service, April, 1882, and continued during the growing seasons, 1882 to 1886 inclusive. Re-

established as a voluntary station, April, 1893, and continued until September 1, 1895, when a paid agency was inaugurated. During both the voluntary and station agency periods it was located at 2011 First Avenue. On the creation of a full Weather Bureau station on September 1, 1903, new quarters were secured, and the station was located in the Title-Guarantee Building, 21st Street and 3d Avenue. On November 30, 1907, a separate observatory building was occupied. It was constructed by the Government at a cost of \$16,009, on a lot at the corner of 12th Avenue and 13th Street, North, at what is locally known as Fountain Heights. The lot was deeded to the Government by the city of Birmingham. Ben M. Jacobs, a progressive business man of Birmingham, served from the beginning of the voluntary service until September 1, 1905. When the Weather Bureau station, requiring the full service of an observer, was established, he resigned, and a regular employee of the bureau was placed in charge.

Elevation 700 feet. Latitude 33° 32' North; Longitude 86° 37' West.

Anniston Station.—Established by United States Weather Bureau at Oxanna, a suburb of Anniston, in September, 1891, and designated as "Oxanna" from that date until February 1, 1903, since which time it has been known as Anniston. It is located 4 miles north of Anniston proper and in a valley. The highest mountains in the State are 4 miles east.

Elevation, 650 feet. Latitude 33° 39' North; Longitude 85° 49' West.

First Organized Weather Service.—Early weather observations in the State were made by voluntary reporters to the agricultural journals of the day. Shortly after 1850 the Smithsonian Institution took charge of this work, and while the reports were more or less irregular, there were some records made, and the observations were published in the Patent Office Reports, and in Transactions of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1870, the system was transferred to the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, who established two stations in the State, one at Mobile and the other at Montgomery. These were both in charge of paid observers. These were the only regularly organized stations until 1880, when sets of thermometers and rain gauges were installed in a number of railway stations, and the agents were placed in charge. They were compensated for telegraphing the observations, during the crop seasons, to the central stations at Mobile and Montgomery.

In February, 1881, a meteorological station was established at Auburn by the Agricultural and Mechanical College. By direction of the Chief Signal Officer, in 1884 Auburn was made the central station of the Alabama Weather Service. In March, 1884, the first bulletin was issued, compiled by Capt. W. H. Gardner, containing reports from 22 observers. During the first three months, the number of observers was increased to 45. On the organization of the service at Auburn,

the commissioner of agriculture and industries agreed to publish the bulletins as a part of the transactions of his department, but this support was withdrawn in February, 1885, and the publication of the bulletins was transferred to the college. Bulletins were issued monthly, and during the crop seasons, weekly on Saturdays. Special bulletins were issued at irregular periods. The method of indicating changes of weather in advance by the present system of flags was introduced in Alabama in September, 1884, more than a year before it was adopted for the entire country by the Chief Signal Officer. A cold wave flag, however, did not belong to the Alabama system.

Rainfall.—The earliest influence of weather conditions on the history of the territory now embraced in the State was the removal of Mobile, in 1711, from Twenty-seven Mile Bluff to its present location because of overflows. The heavy rainfall south of the mountain sections practically all drains into Mobile River, and the cause of the high waters is therefore apparent. Records for more than a hundred years are meager, but a few have come down sufficient for illustrative purposes.

The year 1817 was a year of constant and general rains throughout the newly established Alabama Territory. In the winter of 1833, all rivers reached the flood stage. The largest annual rainfall recorded in the State was at Mount Vernon Arsenal in 1853, when 106.57 inches was noted. In 1877 a West Indian storm swept the State. At Tuscaloosa 14 inches of rain fell in two days, and the Warrior River reached 63.6 feet above low water. All crops in this section were destroyed. The highest stages ever reached over the State generally were in 1886. All crops on the lowlands were destroyed in the spring, and the rains continued through June, greatly damaging cotton. Practically every stream in the State overflowed its banks, and many improvements were destroyed. Indian mounds all over the central and southern parts were partly washed away, and many remains and relics uncovered.

Droughts.—The year 1840 was the driest of which there is record. Fish died in great numbers in the Warrior River, which came very near drying up. The Alabama was too low for navigation. The total rainfall at Huntsville was only 29.08 inches. An immense cotton crop was produced on this account. The years 1854 and 1855 were very dry and only 37.85 inches fell at Auburn during the entire year. In 1870 a very dry year resulted in a large cotton crop, but in 1883 the same conditions resulted in the opposite way, since the drought continued through October. General droughts have been recorded for 1825, 1839-40, 1845, 1851, 1853, 1857, 1860, and 1904.

Storms.—Storms have usually come in March and April. The prevailing direction is southwest to northeast. The highest hourly wind velocity recorded in the State was at Mobile, on the 18th of October, 1916, when 115 miles from the east was reached. The

year of greatest frequency was 1884, when there were 19 storms.

A destructive cyclone on the Gulf coast in 1740, totally ruined the rice crop, and much privation resulted. More than 300 head of cattle were drowned on Dauphin Island. From August 31 to September 3, 1772, a destructive storm visited Mobile Bay. Vessels were driven into the heart of the town of Mobile, and the salt water, forced over the ground, destroyed all vegetation. In August, 1794, a tornado is recorded. On August 25, 1819, and again on August 25, 1852, occurred violent storms in Mobile, and on the Gulf coast. In 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, storms occurred in March and April, and on September 9 and 10 in 1882.

The year 1884 witnessed 19 violent storms throughout the State. The most remarkable was on February 19, in the afternoon, and passed through Montgomery, Perry, Elmore, Coosa, Jefferson, Cherokee, and Calhoun Counties. Nineteen were killed and thirty-one wounded. Leeds in Jefferson County was almost destroyed. Tornadoes occurred on March 11, 24, 25, April 2, 14, 15, 16, and December 12, 1884. Numbers of people were killed, and there was much property damage. On January 11, April 30, May 6, and November 6, 1885, there were tornadoes, resulting in much property damage and a number of deaths. On March 27, 29, and 30, 1886, storms did considerable damage in Clarke, Lee, and Bullock Counties.

A cyclone lasting two days, March 26 and 27, 1888, accompanied by heavy rainfall, caused much damage to railroads and telephone and telegraph communication over most of the State.

West Indian storms on the Gulf coast in 1907 and 1916 resulted in millions of dollars loss of property and some deaths. The storm of July, 1916, was the most destructive in the history of Mobile, where there was a property damage of nearly \$2,000,000. During the storm of 1907 there were many deaths on the coast below Mobile, and much damage to shipping.

Cold Records and Snow.—The earliest reference to cold weather in the Gulf section is by Cabeza de Vaca. In his narrative of the Narvaez expedition to Florida in 1528, in describing the stay of 25 days in June and July at Apalache, probably near the present Tallahassee, Fla., he says: "The country is very cold." Records show the years 1748, 1768, 1772, 1779-80, 1793, 1794, 1796, and 1799 to have been severely cold during the winter months. The winter of 1779-80 was extremely cold, beginning November 15. Snowstorms continued throughout the entire winter, rivers and creeks froze over, wild turkeys froze in the forests, domestic fowl on their roosts, deer sought refuge around the settlers' cabins, and many wild animals perished in the forests. The year 1783 was cold during the entire period, July and August being cold enough to resort to winter clothing.

The years 1807, 1816, and 1823 were very cold, and the lowest temperature up to that time recorded at Mobile, was registered on

February 16, when 5° above zero was reached. February 16, 1807, was so cold that the sap in trees froze, causing the bark to explode. Killing frosts formed every month in the year, as far south as latitude 34°, and on June 8, frost reached 33° South. During the year 1825 there was little cold weather, and immense crops were produced.

On May 27, 1827, a killing frost damaged the cotton crop. After winter had set in the ground continued hard frozen until March, 1828. The winters of 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1846-47, 1852, 1855-56, and 1857 were extremely cold. In the winter of 1855-56 the streams froze over, and there was skating at Mobile, a most unusual occurrence for that latitude. For 1823, 1835, and 1857 the lowest mean average temperatures were shown.

On April 13, 1857, there was a very heavy snow; and on December 30, 1876, occurred the fiercest snowstorm ever known in Alabama. During the first week in January, 1877, the Tombigbee River as high up as Columbus, Miss., was frozen over. The temperature at Columbus reached zero. The years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887 were severely cold. In 1886, during the early part of the year, considerable stock was killed. During the month of December snowstorms of unusual intensity occurred. On December 5, a fall of 20 inches was recorded in north Alabama, and as much as 12 inches was reached in the southern counties.

The winters of 1898 and 1899 were severe, and the temperature reached at Mobile, on February 13, 1899, the lowest record for that section of the State, recording 1° below zero. Snow fell over most of the State on February 23, 1914.

Crops.—Weather conditions affected the crops favorably in 1823, 1825, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1855, 1858, 1859, 1870, 1872, 1875, 1878, 1879, 1885, 1886, 1889. On account of unfavorable conditions, poor crops were produced in 1817, 1827, 1838, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1857, 1867, 1868, 1871, 1876, 1884.

Meteoric Display.—The most spectacular meteoric display ever recorded in the history of the State occurred November 13, 1833, during the early part of the night. The event has long been known as the "night the stars fell."

REFERENCES.—Henry, "Climatology of the United States," U. S. Weather Bureau, *Bulletin Q* (1906), pp. 364-381; U. S. Weather Bureau Report, 1900-1901, vol. 2 (Serial No. 4320); U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological data, *Alabama section*, 1901-1916; F. P. Chaffee, in *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1907, pp. 348-351; P. H. Smyth, "Climate of Alabama," in *Alabama's new era*, 1911, vol. 1, pp. 96-101, also in the *Alabama land book*, 1916, p. 22 and also in *Montgomery Journal*, Nov. 17, 1913; Dr. P. H. Mell, "Climatology of Alabama," (Alabama Experiment Station, *Bulletin* No. 18, n. s., August, 1890). The last named title contains the fullest available details as to actual weather conditions in the State, and was compiled from all available his-

torical and other sources, including meteorological observations from 1811 to 1890. The history of the meteorological service in Alabama is fully described in Henry, *Climatology*, etc.

CLIO. Incorporated town in the southwestern corner of Barbour County, on the Central of Georgia Railway, about 6 miles southwest of Louisville and 16 miles southwest of Clayton. Population: 1888—200; 1912—580. It was incorporated in 1892, and adopted the municipal code in 1907. The corporate limits extend three-fourths of a mile in every direction from the crossing of Pine Street and the Elba public road. It has a small, privately owned electric light plant, and waterworks for the business section only; also paved sidewalks in business section. Bonded indebtedness: \$10,000. There are two banks in the town, the Farmers' Bank (State), and the Clio Banking Co. (State). The Clio Free Press, a Democratic weekly, established in 1906, is published there. Its principal industries are 2 cotton ginneries, 2 cotton warehouses, and a fertilizer plant. It is the location of the Barbour County High School. Its churches are Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal. South. Among the early settlers of Clio were the Faulk, McRae, and McKinson families.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-89, p. 273; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

CLOVER. See Grasses and Forage.

COAL. The coal region of Alabama is the southwestern termination of the great Appalachian coal field. It embraces an area of about 8,400 square miles. This is divided into three distinct fields, separated from each other by narrow anticlinal valleys, and taking their names from the main streams that drain them, viz, the Coosa, the Cahaba, and the Warrior. Of these, the last named is by far the most important. Each of these fields is a trough, or valley, with its axis near the southeastern border, and its strata dipping generally toward the southwest, thus causing the greatest thickness of the coal measures in each to be near the eastern border and at or toward the southwestern end. The maximum thickness of these measures is nearly 4,000 feet, while the coal seams vary in thickness from a few inches to 16 feet. However, the thick seams are always more or less shaly. About 25 of the seams are more than 18 inches thick.

The Alabama coals are all bituminous and of a quality to compare favorably with the coal of other States. A large proportion of the total production is consumed in the Birmingham district in making coke for the steel and iron furnaces, and by the railroads and industries centering in that locality; but, at the same time, large quantities are shipped out of the district and sold on the general market, particularly in the cities and towns of this and of neighbor States, for steam and commercial uses. A considerable tonnage is

used at the Gulf ports as bunker coal, and further large amounts are exported, chiefly to Mexico. The mines are comparatively free from fire damp, and most of them equipped with modern machinery and appliances for mining and raising the coal, and for the safety of their employees. State convicts are worked in some of the mines. (See Convict Department.) The State maintains a bureau for the inspection and regulation of the mining industry. (See Mine Inspectors, and Mine Boss Examiners.)

It has been estimated that the total coal production of Alabama previous to 1874 did not exceed 480,000 tons. In 1914 it was 15,593,422 tons whose value at the mines was \$20,849,919. This was a decrease, as compared with the year 1913, of 2,085,100 tons and \$2,233,805 in value. The earliest mining was done during the "forties," in the Trout Creek and Broken Arrow regions of the Coosa field, and in the Montevallo district of the Cahaba field, although coal seams outcropping in the beds of rivers and creeks had been worked with pick and shovel for many years previous to the commencement of shaft or drift mining. The earliest record of the existence of coal in the State, so far as known, was made in 1834. The first official report of coal production is contained in the United States census report for 1840, being given as 946 tons for that year. The census report for 1850 makes no mention of coal production in this State, but the report for 1860 credits Alabama with the production of 10,200 tons. There are no records covering the period of the War, but it is known that the mines of the State were worked to a considerable extent. In 1870 the Census Bureau reported 11,000 tons of Alabama coal produced, and 10 years later, 323,972 tons.

Warrior Coal Field.—As has been stated, the Warrior is the most important coal field, both in area and production. It consists of two great natural divisions which are known to geologists as the plateau region and the Warrior Basin.

The Warrior Plateau includes the northeastern part of the field, extending from near the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to the borders of Georgia and Tennessee, together with the spurs of the Cumberland table-land on the western and northern side of the Tennessee River. It embraces parts of Blount, Etowah, DeKalb, Cherokee, Marshall, and Jackson Counties. The altitude of these uplands ranges from 1200 to 1800 feet above tidewater in the northeastern part, to 700 or 800 feet in the vicinity of the railroad. The greatest thickness of the coal measures (about 1800 feet,) with 15 or more seams of coal, is found along the southern limits of the plateau where it merges into the basin, while near the northern edge adjoining Georgia and Tennessee, the strata are not over 200 feet in thickness with one or two coal seams. The seams in the plateau region are not of uniform thickness, but occur in "bulges and squeezes." The coal is usually good, hard and solid, though at times containing con-

siderable pyrites; but it has not been so extensively mined as the basin coal because of the variable thickness of the seams.

The Warrior Basin consists of the larger, southeastern portion of the field, extending from the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad down to where the coal measures pass below the Cretaceous formations and appear no more at the surface. It embraces all of Walker County, most of Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, and Fayette, and smaller parts of Blount, Winston, and Marion Counties. The greatest thickness of the measures is here found at the southwest, in Tuscaloosa County. Six principal groups of coal seams characterize these measures, in ascending order, namely: the Black Creek group with three seams, the Horse Creek group with five, the Pratt group with five, the Cobb group with three, the Gwin group with two, and the Brookwood group with five. The seams of a group are seldom more than 25 feet apart, though the groups themselves are usually separated by 200 to 300 feet of barren measures. The thickness of the seams varies from a few inches to 16 feet, but the thicker seams are somewhat shaly. Most of the coal of the basin is free-burning and good both for steam and domestic purposes and for coking. It has, as a rule, a jointed structure, causing it to break into cubical or rhomboidal blocks, though some of it is hard and compact. In recent years, three fields of this region, known as the Brookwood, the Pratt, and the Mary Lee, have produced most of the coking coal mined in the State, and more than half of all the coal mined in the Warrior district.

Cahaba Coal Field.—The Cahaba Basin is the second in importance. It is the central of the three coal fields, being a long, narrow syncline, 68 miles long and about 6 miles wide. It occupies parts of St. Clair, Jefferson, Shelby, and Bibb Counties. Its northwestern border is made by the escarpment of Shades Mountain, and its southeastern, by a fault of 10,000 feet displacement which brings the Cambrian strata up to the level of the Coal Measures. The wider part of the field—southwest of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad—is divided by an interior faulted anticline, which separates the Blocton Basin from the Montevallo Basin. The Cahaba resembles the Warrior field in that the general dip of its strata is toward the southwest. The greatest thickness of the measures is found near the southwestern border, where they attain an aggregate thickness of as much as 5,500 feet, and hold more than 50 coal seams, half of which have in places a thickness of more than 2 feet. As a rule the Cahaba coals are of excellent quality, some of them being the finest steam and domestic coals in the State, and from some, first-class coke is made. The coal of this basin is cleaner and harder than the Warrior coal, and is exported to Mexico and South America in large quantities. In 1914 the production of the Cahaba field was slightly over 18 per cent of the total for the State.

Coosa Coal Field.—The Coosa Basin is the smallest, least productive, and least known of the Alabama coal fields. It is a deep syncline east of the Cahaba Basin and parallel with it, extending across Shelby and St. Clair Counties, 60 miles long and 6 miles wide. Its area is something over 300 square miles. The southwestern end, like the corresponding part of the Cahaba field, is divided into two lesser basins by a narrow, faulted, anticlinal valley. Its northwestern border is a high, mountainous escarpment; its eastern border, a fault which brings Silurian strata up to the level of the Coal Measures. Like the other two fields, its general dip is toward the southwest, and hence the thickest measures are along the eastern edge and toward the southwestern extremity of the field. Eighteen or twenty seams of coal have been identified in this basin, several of which are reported to have a thickness of three feet or more. The Coosa coal is remarkably pure, free from dirt and pyrite, and while not so hard as the Cahaba coal, is excellent for coking.

Coal Production, 1870-1915.

1870.....	13,200	1893....	5,136,935
1871.....	20,000	1894....	4,397,178
1872.....	30,000	1895....	5,693,775
1873.....	44,800	1896....	5,745,617
1874.....	50,400	1897....	5,893,771
1875.....	67,200	1898....	6,509,223
1876.....	112,000	1899....	7,484,763
1877.....	196,000	1900....	8,504,327
1878.....	224,000	1901....	8,970,617
1879.....	280,000	1902....	10,329,479
1880.....	380,000	1903....	11,700,753
1881.....	420,000	1904....	11,273,151
1882.....	896,000	1905....	11,900,153
1883....	1,568,000	1906....	13,107,963
1884....	2,240,000	1907....	14,250,454
1885....	2,492,000	1908....	11,604,593
1886....	1,800,000	1909....	13,703,450
1887....	1,950,000	1910....	16,091,979
1888....	2,900,000	1911....	15,021,421
1889....	3,572,983	1912....	16,100,600
1890....	4,090,409	1913....	17,678,522
1891....	4,759,781	1914....	15,593,422
1892....	5,529,312	1915....	14,927,987

See, for details of the history and data concerning the operations of coal mining companies in the State, titles for Alabama Co.; Alabama Fuel & Iron Co.; Cullman Coal & Coke Co.; DeBardleben Coal Co. Inc.; Northern Alabama Coal, Iron & Railway Co.; Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.; Sheffield Coal & Iron Co.; Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

REFERENCES.—The principal authority for the general treatment of the history of coal, and of iron and steel, in Alabama is the work of Miss Ethel Arnes, *The story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), a comprehensive and scholarly work portraying in attractive style the growth of the mineral industries in its relation to the development of the State and of the South, in the preparation of which the author spent more than five years. Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 471-474, contains a brief sketch. See also Dept. of Agriculture and Industries, *Alabama* (Bulletin 27, 1907), pp. 282-286.

The most important source material consists of the publications of the Geological Survey of

Alabama, issued under the direction of Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State geologist, viz: McCalley, *Report on the Warrior coal field* (1886); Squire, *Report on the Cahaba coal field* (1890); McCalley, *Report on the Coal Measures of the Plateau Region of Alabama* (1891); Gibson, *Report on the Coal Measures of Blount Mountain* (1893); and *Report on the Coosa coal field* (1895); Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 20-27; Phillips, *Iron making in Alabama* (Monograph 7, 1912), pp. 121-154; *Statistics of mineral production of Alabama, 1910-1915* (Bulletins 12-16, and 19).

The contributions to the subject by the U. S. Geological Survey consist of *Mineral resources of the United States*, 1883-4, pp. 14-17; 1886, pp. 235-240; 1888, pp. 201, 208-213; Smith, "The Coal Measures of Alabama," in *Mineral resources of the United States*, 1892, pp. 293-300; Willis T. Lee and John M. Nickles, "Classified list of papers dealing with coal, lignite, and peat contained in publications of United States Geological Survey," *Ibid.*, 1908, pp. 197-211; M. R. Campbell and E. W. Parker, "Coal fields of the United States," in *Papers on conservation of natural resources* (Bulletin 394, 1909), p. 17; Charles Butts, "Fuels and fluxes," in *Iron ores, fuels, and fluxes of Birmingham district, Alabama* (Bulletin 400, 1910), pp. 170-189; C. W. Hayes, "The southern Appalachian coal field," in *22d annual report*, pt. 3, 1900-1901, pp. 233-263, maps and pls. See also U. S. Bureau of Mines, *Analyses of mine and car samples of coal collected in the fiscal years 1911 to 1913* (Bulletin 85, 1914), *passim*.

COAL CITY. Post office and station on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in the east-central part of St. Clair County, 10 miles southeast of Ashville. Population: Coal City Precinct, 1890—1,290; 1900—1,527; village proper, 1900—509; 1910—885. It is a coal-mining and coke-making town, and was given its name by Capt. John Postell, general manager of the East & West Alabama Railroad Co. The post office was established in 1883.

REFERENCES.—*Lippincott's gazetteer*, 1913, p. 433.

COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION. A voluntary business organization founded in April 1911, located in Birmingham, and having as its objects "to promote stable, just, harmonious and businesslike relations between the coal operators of Alabama, their employes and the public; to secure in coal trade agreements a recognition of the legitimate needs and rights of the employers; to aid in enforcing agreements between the members of this Association and their employes when made; to aid in seeing that suspension of operations in violation of contract is visited with adequate penalties; to see that any member of this Association suffering from strikes in violation of contract is sustained and supported; to promote businesslike methods in negotiating agreements and in operating under them; to compile coal mining statistics and, in general, to promote in all lawful

ways the interests of the coal operators of the State."

Membership is limited to persons, firms or corporations engaged in operating one or more coal mines, or in opening new coal mines, within the State. Its officers are a president, a vice president, a secretary-treasurer (who also acts as commissioner), all elected annually. An executive board acts for the association when not in session. The secretary-treasurer is a salaried official, and has executive charge of the business and the work, as directed by the Association itself, the executive board, or the president. Under the general affairs committee and the president, he has charge of the enlightenment of public opinion, that the public may know that the operators desire to respect the agreements entered into with employees, and "to enlist its moral support in behalf of this organization to the end that violations of agreements on either side may be condemned and rebuked."

Activities.—The activities of the Association have been directed towards the orderly and systematic development of the objects stated in the paragraph above. During its first year a reduction in freight rates of 15 cents per ton to common and junction points in Mississippi under the rates of Illinois and Kentucky mines had been secured, the sum of \$13,500 was collected for the benefit of dependents of the mine explosion victims of 1910, and a Government mine rescue station was located in the district. The State mining law of 1911 was prepared by the mine casualty and executive committee of the association. This law contains the most important features of the advanced mining laws of the country. A larger and better paid corps of inspectors for enforcement are provided.

Not only mine sanitation, but general sanitation and improved health conditions among mine employees has had the persistent attention of the association. Living conditions, fire waste, wholesome recreation and the improvement of educational conditions have had careful consideration. Sanitary pamphlets in large numbers have been printed and distributed, dealing with such subjects as the fly, mosquito, sanitary privy, isolation and disinfection, wells and springs, typhoid fever, etc. At the meeting of 1916, there was a general discussion of the subject of "Tax assessment valuation on mineral lands and equalizing the same."

Meetings.—Under the auspices of the Association, meetings have been held as follows: June 17, 1909, East Lake; July 30, 1910, East Lake; July 29, 1911, East Lake; July 12, 1912, Docena; July 26, 1913, Marvel; (no record for 1914); July 10, 1915, Edgewater; Sept. 16, 1916, Empire.

At these meetings technical papers are presented, and the subjects of sanitation and welfare, the relation of employers and employees, and needed reforms in mining operations and legislation are discussed. They have been very well attended, and at many times experts have been present.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Constitution* (n.d.); *Proceedings*, 1910-1916; *Papers*, No. 1, 1912; No. 2, 1915; *Safety pamphlets*, Nos. 1-3, 1912-1913; *Sanitary pamphlets*, Nos. 1-8, 1912-1916; *Welfare pamphlet*, No. 1, 1913.

See Coal; Mine Safety Station.

REFERENCES.—See Publications supra.

COASSATI. An Alibamu town in Elmore County, situated on the west bank of the Alabama River, a few miles below the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. The American village of Coosada occupies the old site in part. The Coassati spoke the language of the Alibamu, and are here identified as of the same lineage and linguistic stock. However, they are by some thought to be of different lineage. The first event of record in their history was the visit of Bienville in 1714, who was cordially received. In 1722 Big Mortar was the chief of the Coassati. Under Lieutenant Villemont he and his warriors were a part of the Indian force that fought the mutineers of Fort Toulouse on Line Creek. The town appears correctly located on Danville's map, 1732. At this time it was a well known Indian town. In 1763, on the surrender of West Florida, two towns of the Coassati, with the Oktchayudshi, abandoned their native seats and settled on the west bank of the Tombigbee, below the influx of the Sukinatchi, but about 1768 it appears that they returned to their former homes. The fact that there were two towns included in this migration would indicate that the original village had grown and had thrown off several small settlements. The Coassati, under the rule of Captain Isaacs, were of evil repute because of many bloody inroads made by them far away on the Cumberland settlers in Tennessee. Twenty-one years later during the Creek War, 1813-14, this chief and his people, at least a part of them, were true friends and allies of the Americans, while their Alibamu kinsfolk "were furious advocates of American extermination." It is interesting to note that notwithstanding this friendly attitude, there must have been some cause for grievance, since the town was burned by Lieut.-Col. John H. Gibson in April, 1814.

After the Creek War the history of the town is uneventful. As a result of various migrations its people are represented in scattered settlements of the Alabama Indians, which survive in Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. The word is spelled in nearly fifty different ways. Of these Coosada perhaps varies farthest in sound from the native pronunciation. The word is best presented in English as Coshatee. Gatschet suggests that the name Coassati may signify "white cane." If this is true the etymology must be sought in Choctaw. In that language *Kusha hata* means "white reed," or "white reedbrake," worn down into *Kushata*, and from it corrupted into various forms. Of this town Hawkins, in 1799, says: "Coo-sau-dee, is a compact little town situated three miles below the confluence of Coosau

and Tallapoosa, on the right bank of Alabama; they have fields on both sides of the river; but their chief dependence is a high rich island, at the mouth of Coosau. They have some fences, good against cattle only, and some families have small patches fenced, near the town, for potatoes.

"These Indians are not Creeks, although they conform to their ceremonies; the men work with the women and make plenty of corn; all labor is done by the joint labor of all, called public work, except gathering in the crop. During the season for labor, none are exempted from their share of it, or suffered to go out hunting.

"There is a rich flat of land nearly five miles in width, opposite the town, on the left side of the river, on which are numbers of conic mounds of earth. Back of the town it is pine barren, and continues so westward for sixty to one hundred miles.

"The Coo-sau-dee generally go to the market by water, and some of them are good oarsmen. A part of this town moved lately beyond the Mississippi, and have settled there. The description sent back by them that the country is rich and healthy, and abounds in game, is likely to draw others after them. But as they have all tasted the sweets of civil life, in having a convenient market for their products, it is likely they will soon return to their old settlements, which are in a very desirable country, well suited to the raising of cattle, hogs, horses. It is not more than three years since they had not a hog among them. Robert Walton, who was then the trader for the town, gave the women some pigs, and this is the origin of their stock."

REFERENCES.—*Hawkins sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 35; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 193, 229, 230, 426, 516-519; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 188; *North Carolina Colonial Records* (1890), vol. 7, p. 281; Adair, *American Indians* (1775), p. 267; Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 327; *Alabama Historical Society Transactions*, 1897-1898, vol. 2, p. 134; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), p. 719.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. A division of the United States Department of Commerce, "charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base-measure, triangulation, topography, and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation, and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams; magnetic observations and researches, and the publications of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research; determination of heights; the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys."

Its activities in Alabama date from 1845, with the measurement of a base at Dauphin Island, a very important event in the history

of the survey. The first triangulation was made in 1846. The first astronomic stations established were: Latitude at Fort Morgan in March and April, 1847; azimuth at Fort Morgan April and May, 1847; and longitude at Montgomery in 1856. Topographic surveys on the coast, either in Mobile Bay, Mobile River, Mississippi Sound, Perdido Bay, or Perdido River are recorded for the following years: 1845-46, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1853, 1867, 1868, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1908. Hydrographic surveys of the same areas were made in 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1898 and 1908. Various charts have been published, including the coast of the state.

Astronomical data, results of levelling, geographic positions of triangulation stations, gravity data, operations of field parties, tide observations, tabulation of tide gauge records, magnetic observations (declination, dip and horizontal intensity), covering Alabama either in whole or in part, are to be found in the various reports and other publications of the survey.

REFERENCES.—Everhart, *Handbook of United States Public Documents* (1910), pp. 85-87; *New International Encyclopaedia* (1914), vol. 5, pp. 509-511 and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

COATOPA. A town and creek in Sumter County. The town is located on the Southern Railway, from Demopolis to York. The creek flows near the town and empties into the Sucarnochee. The word is Choctaw, Koi aho-topa bok, by elision Koi atopa bok, Koatopa bok, meaning "Creek where the panther is hurt," or literally "Panther there hurt creek."

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CODES. "A body of laws established by the authority of the state, and designed to regulate completely, as far as a statute may, the subject to which it relates," a definition repeatedly quoted with approval by the courts of Alabama, and liberally applied in the interpretation and construction of the several digests or codes, adopted by the legislature.

A code is something more than a mere compilation and revision of former statutes. Not only are many former statutes wholly omitted, but many of its provisions are at variance with such statutes. In it are incorporated many of the expositions of the common law announced by the courts, but which had been the subject of legislative enactment. In like manner many of its provisions abrogate common law principles, which the decisions of the courts had firmly engrafted on the jurisprudence of the state. Further, it is not merely cumulative of the common law and made to perfect the deficiencies of that system, but it is designed to create a new and independent system, applicable alike to our local institutions and peculiar form of government. Therefore, where a statute disposes of the whole subject of legislation, it is the only law. Otherwise two

systems would exist, where one only was intended to operate.

Statutes omitted from the code, if not within some exception of the act adopted in the code are thereby repealed. A local law is not repealed by the adoption of the code.

General permanent and public statutes omitted from the code are repealed, but such omission does not affect any existing right, remedy or defense.

Code provisions which are inconsistent with statutes passed at the session at which the code was adopted are superseded.

Where enactments are embraced in the code and are made to form parts of it, and are adopted as such, all infirmities of legislative procedure in the original enactment are cured.

The code itself contains a series of declarations, set forth in sec. 10. Code of 1907, indicating its scope and binding force, a section known generally as the saving provision of the code:

"This Code shall not affect any existing right, remedy, or defense, nor shall it affect any prosecution now commenced, or which shall be hereafter commenced, for any offense already committed. As to all such cases the laws in force at the adoption of this Code shall continue in force. This section does not apply to changes in forms of remedy or defense, to rules of evidence, nor to provisions authorizing amendments of process, proceedings, or pleadings in civil causes. Local, private, or special statutes, and those public laws not of a general and permanent nature, and those relating to the swamp and overflowed lands, and those relating to the public debt, and those relating to institutions of learning, and those relating to the jurisdiction and practice of courts in any division, circuit, county, or other territory less than the entire state, are not repealed by this Code. But subject to the foregoing provisions, all statutes of a public, general, and permanent nature, not included in this Code, are repealed."

The several digests or codes have been compiled, or codified by commissioners. Details appear hereinafter. In the performance of their duties, the commissioners are held to a strict compliance with the acts of appointment, and the courts will look to these acts, as well as the acts adopting and ordering the printing and distribution of the code, to determine legislative purpose and intent. In the case of every compilation or code, where an attack has been made, based on the alleged failure of the commissioners to comply with the acts providing for such compilation, or adoption, publication etc., the courts have held that there has been general compliance, and the codes have been upheld. However, sections have been struck down or declared invalid because of the failure of compliance in specific instances.

The constitutional provision, sec. 45, 1901, that "Each law shall contain but one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title," expressly excepts "bills adopting a code, digest or revision of statutes." This excep-

tion first appeared in the constitution of 1875. However, prior to this special provision, the courts had held, that a code was valid, if the bill itself by which it was adopted, passed through the prescribed constitutional and statutory forms.

In *Dew v. Cunningham* it was held that though the code of 1852 may not have been read upon three several days in each house of the legislature prior to its adoption, the bill adopting it as the law of the state, pursued the form prescribed by the constitution, and was read three several days, and that it therefore satisfied the constitutional requisition.

The construction of the code, and its effect upon the body of legislation, is made the duty of the courts. If there be contrariety, or repugnancy, or inconsistency in any of its parts, such as may exist in any body or any system of laws, or as not infrequently exists in statutes enacted at different periods, the courts are under the duty of interpreting and construing them, or rendering them harmonious and consistent if possible, or if that be not possible declaring which shall prevail. The adoption of the code is presumed to have carried the judicial construction which had been placed on former statutes, and the reenactment therefore of provisions substantially the same as those contained in former statutes, is a legislative adoption of their known judicial construction. It is a further principle of construction that when the effect of condensing, embodying and arranging statutes in a code, is to create ambiguity or doubt as to their proper construction, the court will refer to and consult the original acts, in connection with their history, and also of the sections proximate in arrangement, with which they are supposed to be correlative in order to ascertain the legislative intent. Although a difference in phraseology and arrangement may be made by the codifiers, this does not of necessity work a change of construction. Unless the alteration of the original act is of such a character as to manifest a clear intent to make a change in the construction and operation, effect will be given to the statute as originally framed by the legislature. The original manuscript of the code, as adopted by the legislature, governs the printed copy. Other principles of interpretation will appear from the extract given below from *Fretwell v. McLemore*, 52 Ala. p. 145:

"The first chapter of the Code is devoted to the signification of words and phrases as used in the Code. The meaning declared is generally that which the common law would have affixed, in the absence of these declaratory provisions. 'Property,' would have included real or personal property; 'real property,' would have been deemed coextensive with lands, tenements, and hereditaments; a 'month,' or a 'year,' would, if not otherwise expressed, have signified a calendar month or year. The time within which an act was to be done, would have been computed by excluding the first and including the last day. Numerous instances will suggest themselves

to the professional mind, in which the Code is but an expression of a rule of the common law, and often of decisions of this court. To avoid so regarding them, and ascribing to them some other field of operation than that given them at common law, no meaning has been imputed to them which would defeat a well defined policy the statutes intend to advance."

Toulmin's Digest, 1807.—The first codification or compilation in collected or digested form was what is known as Toulmin's Digest of 1807. The legislature of the Mississippi Territory had adopted a resolution at its session of 1806, requiring the governor to cause a digest to be made for submission to the next session. To this task, he appointed Harry Toulmin, then superior court judge for the Washington district, including the then settled portion of southern Alabama. Judge Toulmin submitted the manuscript, and the legislature, February 10, 1807, passed an act in which it was declared that "the said digest, containing the act hereinafter mentioned, is received and established as the law of said Territory." The act required Judge Toulmin to include all of those passed at the session of 1807, and to eliminate from his work, those acts that had been repealed or modified by this session, and after which, he was to cause the same to be printed. This provision with reference to the laws to be included, and the force and effect to be given them was adopted, namely:

"From and after the first day of October next, all the laws of the governor and judges, all the acts of the general assembly of the Mississippi Territory, and all statutes of England and Great Britain, not contained in the said volume of statutes, shall cease to have any force or validity in this Territory," but it was expressly provided that private or local acts were excepted.

Two hundred copies were ordered to be printed, and the same act provided that the legislative acts of that session shall not be printed, it being assumed that they would all be included, so far as effective, in the digest.

A supplementary act was passed March 1, 1808, reciting that because of the indisposition of Judge Toulmin, which had prevented him from comparing and correcting the proofs in printing the digest, it should nevertheless be in full force and effect, notwithstanding typographical errors, but it was provided that such errors should not be so construed as to render them of validity, or to alter the original or true construction of such error in any clause or sentence thereof.

Turner's Digest, 1816.—The second compilation of the laws of the Mississippi Territory is what is known as Turner's digest, compiled by Edward Turner, one of the judges of the Territory, and a prominent lawyer and public spirited citizen. By act of December 13, 1815, it is provided that there should be a complete edition or compilation of the acts of the general assembly of this Territory, in the form of a digest, to be made and prepared as hereafter provided; the digest shall comprise the public



TOMB OF WILLIAM WYATT BIBB, FIRST GOVERNOR
OF ALABAMA, IN OLD FAMILY BURIAL GROUND,
NEAR COOSADA, ELMORE COUNTY

acts in force at the time of making said digest; the titles of those which have expired or been repealed, and the dates thereof, together with various other public documents, all to be arranged under appropriate headings, and following each other in the order the same were respectively passed. The compilation was to be known as the "Statutes of the Mississippi Territory." It was expressly provided that the compiler should not omit from the digest any act or section of an act, about which he had any doubt as to whether it had been repealed, but he was to insert it in its proper place, "with a note explaining the ground upon which such doubt exists."

The legislature by joint ballot elected Judge Edward Turner, above referred to. He was required to give bond and security, approved by the governor, for three thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He was required to "prepare a compendium or epitome of said digest, alphabetically arranged." The whole work was to be completed and delivered to the printer on or before the first day of July, 1816.

The book when printed, contained all laws of the Territory from 1798, through the session of the territorial assembly of 1815. The appendix contained all laws of the second session of the ninth general assembly, November 4 to December 13, 1816. This was the last session of the territorial legislature.

Toulmin's Digest, 1823.—The constitution makers, 1819, in the schedules of the instrument then adopted provided that:

"Sec. 5. All laws and parts of laws, now in force in the Alabama Territory, which are not repugnant to the provisions of this constitution, shall continue and remain in force as the laws of this State, until they expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered, or repealed, by the legislature thereof."

The same instrument adopted the two following sections:

"Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to form a penal code, founded on principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

"Sec. 20. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, the body of our laws, civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, and arranged under proper heads, and promulgated in such manner as the general assembly may direct; and a like revision, digest, and promulgation, shall be made within every subsequent period of ten years."

The first state legislature, in order to carry into effect the requirements of sec. 20 of article vi. of the constitution just quoted, appointed the judges of the circuit courts and the attorney general as commissioners "to compile and digest, in a volume of convenient size, all the laws that are now in force in this State."

The commissioners were required to submit their work to the next session of the legislature, and to accompany the digest with "such amendments as they may think the existing laws require." If any action was ever taken

by the judges and the attorney general, no record is available. Certainly, there was no action taken by the legislature of 1820.

However, the session of 1821 passed an act dated March 28, 1821, providing for the election, by joint vote of both houses, of a "suitable person, whose duty it shall be to compile under one head, all the statute laws now in force in the State of Alabama, relating to each particular subject." The digester to be elected was required to submit his manuscript to the next session of the legislature, and if found by them "to be correctly executed," he was to receive such compensation as they might allow. Harry Toulmin, one of the oldest residents of the State, who had occupied the position of superior court judge, both under the Mississippi Territory and the Alabama Territory, 1804 to 1819, was appointed to the task.

An act dated December 12, 1821, directed that Judge Toulmin should "make memorandums, in the progress of his examination, of any defects, inconsistencies, ambiguities, or imperfections, in the statutes of this State, which may appear to him to exist, and to make report thereof, detached from his report of the digest of the laws to the general assembly at their next session." The judges of the supreme and circuit courts were required to make like memorandums for submission to the legislature. Judge Toulmin submitted his work to the legislature of 1822-3, and an act was passed January 1, 1823, making an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the work compiled in obedience to the act of November 28, 1821. The act contained the express proviso that nothing should be so construed as to prevent the next legislature from making such additional compensation as they might deem just and proper. He was required to make an index to the digest, and to superintend the printing. For the latter, he was to receive such compensation as the next legislature might authorize. He was further required to include in the digest, all laws passed at the session of 1822-3, the compensation therefor to be included in the amount for the original work. The book was to include the enabling act, the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the State.

Two thousand copies were ordered. Minute directions were given for their distribution to all state officers and justices of the peace. Copies were to be sold at five dollars each. The governor was required to appoint suitable agents, depositing with them such copies as he might direct. The agents were to give bond for the faithful discharge of their duties. On the date that the digest was accepted, another law was passed providing:

"That the secretary of state be authorized and required to receive and keep the manuscript copy of the statute laws of this State, digested and prepared by Harry Toulmin, Esq., until the same shall be demanded by the governor of this State, or some person duly authorized by him to receive the same." So far as is known the manuscript is not in existence.

This digest was printed in 1823 and delivered in accordance with the requirements of the act, and immediately went into effect. However, the exact date is not known. There is extant no proclamation or other declaration as to when it should become effective. No act of the legislature on the subject has been found.

Judge Toulmin did his work well. Wholly apart from its value as a compilation of the laws in force at the time of publication, it has much antiquarian value. It brings forward many of the oldest laws of the Territory, and contains numerous local laws then in force, which were by law omitted from later compilations. The antiquarian must constantly refer to it for the beginnings of the State, its counties, and much in reference to the economic, political and social history of the commonwealth.

Judge Toulmin died pending the printing of the digest. The legislature of 1823-4, on December 30, 1823, made an appropriation of one hundred dollars to his "legal representative," for the preparation by him of a table of contents to the digest and for other services, such appropriation to be considered a full and complete satisfaction for all labors and services by him in connection with the digest.

The same act contained another detail connected with the publication. It seems that the original contract had been let to J. & J. Harper, Printers, New York, but the title page bears the imprint: "Cahawba: Published by Ginn & Curtis, 1823."

The act of December 30, 1823, just referred to, makes an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars to Henry Hitchcock, "for his expenses in traveling to, and from the city of New York, and superintending the printing and correcting the manuscript copy of the digest of this State, and making an index for the same."—Acts, 1823-4, p. 107.

Aikin's Digest, 1833.—In obedience to the constitutional mandate January 20, 1832, the legislature provided for the election, by that body, of "a suitable person, whose duty it shall be to compile, under appropriate heads, all the statute laws of a public and general nature, now in force in the State," and to provide "a proper index with marginal notes to such digest." John G. Aikin, then a practicing lawyer at Tuscaloosa, was chosen. The manuscript was reported, and January 10, 1833, was adopted, and ordered printed and distributed. The compiler was paid the sum of \$2,500 for his work, and \$800 for superintending the printing. Three thousand copies were authorized.

In submitting his work, among other things, Mr. Aikin said:

"There are few things about which so great a diversity of tastes is likely to be indulged, as what constitutes the standard of excellence in a digest of statute laws. While some can be pleased with nothing which falls short of a strictly scientific method, and a selection confined to the spirit of the enactment, there are others who carry their veneration for the sources of the law so far, as to

be willing to make a digest, not so much a receptacle of the law in force, as a history of the legislation of the country—not only a conservatory of the valuable lights which disciplined minds have shed upon the path of jurisprudence, but a servile and unprofitable memento of everything, whether of form or substance, to which inexperience, caprice, or temerity, has lent the casual impress of a legislative sanction."

The commission, appointed to examine the manuscript was Messrs. John Brown (Red), R. E. B. Baylor and Caswell R. Clifton.

The act of January 10, 1833, fixed the date when the digest should go into effect as January 1, 1834, and in connection therewith repealed "all laws of a general and public nature passed previously at the present or late called session of the legislature, and not included in the said digest."

Aikin's Digest and Supplement, 1836.—In 1836 the original digest, together with a supplement, containing the public acts passed for 1833, 1834 and 1835, was published under authorization of act of January 9, 1836, but "at his own expense and risk." The supplement so printed was to be "received and accredited equally with the first edition." The number of volumes printed is not known.

Military Code, 1838.—A military code (8 vo., pp. 136) was authorized by the legislature December 23, 1836. Generals George W. Crabb, J. T. Bradford, and Booth were appointed by the governor to prepare the compilation. General Booth did not act. On November 16, 1837 Messrs. Crabb and Bradford submitted their work which was adopted.

An edition of 4,500 copies was ordered, the book to be printed "in the style of the Militia System of South Carolina, published in 1835." The code was also printed in full in Meek's Supplement, *supra*.

Meek's Supplement to Aikin's Digest.—In 1841 Alexander B. Meek, who had served as attorney-general in 1836, compiled a supplement to Aikin's Digest (8 vo., pp. 409.), containing all the unrepealed laws of a public and general nature of the legislature, passed since the session of 1835, and up to the close of the called session in April, 1841.

The book does not appear to have had legislative approval. The number of the edition is not known.

Among other things, it contains the Military Code, compiled by Generals G. W. Crabb and J. T. Bradford, separately printed in 1838. It also contains, in an appendix, the rules for the regulation of chancery practice, adopted by the supreme court judges in January, 1841. (See Chancery Courts.)

Penal Code, 1841.—With the act of January 26, 1839, establishing a state prison and penitentiary, provision was made for "a code of criminal laws, adapted to the penitentiary system of punishment, and a set of rules suitable to the organization of the prison hereby established." The legislature was directed by joint vote to elect "three competent individuals" to make the compilation for submission to the next session. Judges Henry W. Collier, John J. Ormond and Henry Gold-

thwaite, of the supreme court, were chosen. At the session of 1840, an appropriation was made, February 5, paying them \$500 each for their services in preparing the code. A prior act, January 31, appropriated \$240 to James Chestney for serving as clerk to the judges in this work. The code was formally adopted by an act of a still later session January 9, 1841, and it appears as pages 103 to 192 inclusive, in the printed laws of that session.

Clay's Digest, 1843.—The next decennial revision was authorized on December 28, 1841. To make the compilation Gov. Bagby appointed Judge Clement C. Clay. The work was compiled and reported at the next session as required. It was adopted January 11, 1843, to be in force on ————. An edition of 3,000 copies was ordered printed. The compiler was allowed \$2,000 for his services, and \$850 for carrying the work through the press.

The work of Judge Clay was prepared in substantially the same form as Aikin's Digest. The volume contains all the statutes of a public and general nature in force at the close of the general assembly in February, 1843. (February 15, 1843.)

Code, 1852.—About the date of the adoption of Clay's Digest in 1843, and for several years thereafter the general subject of codification was much discussed, both by lawyers and other leading public men. As the result of an agitation led by David Dudley Field, the constitution of New York provided for a commission to reform procedure and to codify the laws. In 1850 these were completed. It was in this period of agitation that the legislature of 1849 convened. Under the usual procedure it was within the province of that body to provide for the decennial revision required by the state constitution. It was not unnatural, therefore, that the influence of the discussion favorable to codification should be reflected both in the recommendations of the chief executive, and in the legislative action. Gov. Henry W. Collier in his message to the legislature, dated December 21, 1849, immediately following his inauguration, made the following among other recommendations:

"I recommend the appointment of two gentlemen of the legal profession, not only to arrange the laws under their appropriate heads, but to revise them thoroughly, reform their phraseology where it is proper to do so, omit such as have been repealed—complete all defective titles, by adding to or subtracting from them. In short, let them present to the General Assembly a body of laws, perspicuous, concise and comprehensive in style, with an arrangement so simple and natural as to be easy of consultation—a code adapted to all classes and conditions of our people as near as may be. At the foot of each page the decisions of the supreme court which are pertinent or tend to explicate the enactments in the text should be noted.

"The qualifications necessary to the accomplishment of this interesting task are much professional learning—untiring industry, with a style combining the constituents I have mentioned—besides a general acquaintance

with the legislation of Great Britain and the States of the American Union. Unless these attainments are secured, the work may fall far short of meeting the wants of the public. My acquaintance with the professional talent of this State, enables me to say that we have gentlemen among us who are altogether competent to the high and responsible duties I have enumerated.

"A digest, or compilation (as it is indiscriminately designated,) of our statute law would not remove the evil complained of. The universal objection of lawyers, and those who are engaged in the administration of justice, is not so much that our previous compilations want method and order; but it reaches to the unsuitable and almost inexplicable terms in which many of the statutes are expressed—the inexpediency of some of the enactments, and to the incompleteness of almost every leading title. These defects have been a fruitful source of litigation, and have imposed upon the judiciary an amount of perplexing labor, of which those only who are familiar with the proceeding of our courts of justice can form a proper conception. The supreme court have toiled much in the construction of statutes which the omission, addition or substitution of a few words would render free from ambiguity. In endeavoring to supply the defectiveness of particular heads, it has been compelled to resort to analogies not at all times as pertinent as could be desired; but generally the most opposite that our jurisprudence afforded. It is among the unpleasant duties of a conscientious judge to be compelled to follow a path so indistinctly marked, and with all the patience he can summon, he is inclined to rebuke the legislature for the want of carefulness and precision."

The legislature thereupon passed an act providing for "a code of the statutes of Alabama," and "a code of practice in the courts of this state." The act itself carried the appointment of John J. Ormond, George Goldthwaite and John Erwin as commissioners. It was made their duty to "reduce the several subjects into proper chapters and sections; bringing into each chapter, as near as may be, a condensation of all the public laws appertaining to the subject treated in each chapter; that said board shall not simply transfer the statutes, but shall (without changing the sense) so alter their phraseology as to exclude all redundancy of expression; and where there shall be several acts relating to the same subject they shall be condensed into one, and so expressed as clearly to set forth the sense of the whole, having regard to judicial expositions thereof." The act further declares that "whenever it shall be apparent that there may be legislative omissions in any statute, said board shall supply the same, so as to perfect such statute and render its operation complete." On completion of their work they were to submit a copy to the Governor, to be by him reported, with recommendations, to the next legislature. He was also to recommend suitable compensation for the work, and in the event of vacan-

cies, he was given authority to make any appointments. John Erwin having resigned, Gov. Arthur P. Bagby was appointed.

At the next session Gov. Collier in his message to the legislature, November 11, 1851, stated that the commissioners had not at that time been able to complete the codes and submit the copy required. However, he stated that he had examined portions of the work and that he was persuaded that many valuable changes were introduced, "which are demanded by public opinion, and that they (meaning the codes) indicate much thought and laborious research."

Later in the session on the code being presented, it was transmitted to the legislature, and a joint committee appointed to make an examination. The report of the committee is set forth at length in the Journal of the house of representatives in the proceedings of January 8, 1852. Mr. Phillips was chairman of the committee on the part of the house, and A. J. Walker, who later became the codifier of the laws of 1867, was chairman of the senate committee. Among other things the committee commended the work, finding that it combined "simplicity, order and clearness." The old plan in use in previous digests, whereby an alphabetical arrangement was employed, and by which statutes having no connection with or dependence on each other were necessarily thrown together without any arrangement or order, the committee found happily supplanted by a logical and orderly arrangement into parts or divisions. The material alterations in the existing laws as made by the commissioners were reported in detail. In conclusion the commissioners reported as follows:

"It is also to be considered that the work must be printed and distributed before it can go into operation, and therefore that its provisions cannot be of force very long before the meeting of the next legislature. During the short period which must elapse after the promulgation of the Code and before the meeting of the next General Assembly, the merits of the work will to some extent be tested, its provisions thoroughly examined, its defects and omissions ascertained, and its advantages appreciated; and at the next session of the General Assembly such alterations may be made as are found necessary.

"The public necessities have long been required and the public voice long demanded in this State, a codification and reduction to a simple and intelligible system of the hitherto confused and undigested mass of our statute laws. To discharge this duty, men deservedly high for their ability and fidelity to public trusts, have been appointed; those men, with a full sense of the responsibility incident to their office, have prepared and presented to the General Assembly, at the expense of great labor, a work which they deem (justly as your committee think) adequate to meet the public expectation and to satisfy the public necessities. A work thus prepared is entitled to the full confidence, and claims the most favorable consideration at the hands of the General Assembly.

"Influenced by these considerations, the committee is of the opinion that the present responsibility in the preparation of the Code should be left where the action of a prior legislature deposited it, and that the wisest course now to be pursued is to adopt the Code and order it to be printed for distribution among the citizens of the State, so that it may be deliberately examined and such changes only hereafter be proposed as are considered essential after the maturest reflection."

The bill reported by the committee was passed and approved February 5, 1852, providing for the adoption, printing and distribution of the code. Copyright was to be taken in the name of the state, and 5000 copies were to be printed, "the paper, type, printing and binding to conform to the code of Virginia, in 1849." Under the authority conferred by the act the governor appointed Henry C. Semple, then a young member of the Montgomery bar, to prepare the head notes and index. The code was to become of force, with the exception of those expressly by law declared to become a force at a different period, 60 days after a proclamation from the governor that the book had been printed and the copies delivered to the secretary of state. The books were to be sold at \$3.00 per volume. A supplementary act was passed and approved February 9, 1852, containing certain saving provisions with reference to election precincts in the various counties, and providing for the insertion of certain general materials in the body of the work.

Judge Brickell, "Digest of Decisions of Alabama" (1874), vol. 2, p. viii, makes this comment in reference to the work of the commissioners:

"The codifiers felt themselves authorized to introduce statutes entirely new and untied here; to omit many old statutes; to engraft on the statute book the decisions of the Supreme Court, construing former statutes which they retained; to strike down the system of pleading and practice, the growth of fifty years; and substituted a new system, which, if we are to judge from the numerous decisions to which it has given rise, can scarcely be regarded as a model of simplicity. The law of evidence and the law of real property were materially changed. Their labors, entitled 'Code of Alabama,' was submitted to the General Assembly at the session of 1851-2, and was adopted without being read in either house, going into operation on the 17th of January, 1853."

Penal Code.—By act of February 23, 1866 the penal code prepared by George W. Stone and John W. Shepherd, commissioners was "adopted as part of the criminal laws of this State. (8 vo. pp. 238.) 3000 copies of the Code was ordered printed in pamphlet form for public use. Section 6 of the act proposed that as soon as the Code was printed and delivered to the Secretary of State, it should be the duty of the Governor to issue a proclamation, appoint a day, no less than thirty and no more than 60 from the date of the procla-

mation indicating when the Code should go into effect and become operative.

From a note on page 8 it appears that it was the intention of the legislature that the same criminal laws of the State in force at the date of publication should be incorporated in their appropriate place in the new Code. This was done as far as possible, but the commissioners reported that it had been impossible for them to reconcile several acts of the then current legislature with the provisions of the Code. These acts were therefore printed in full in the preliminary part of the volume. The Penal Code was inserted, "with such alterations only as were made necessary by legislature," in the Code of 1867.

Code, 1867.—For the usual ten-year revision, the legislature, February 21, 1860, authorized the appointment of a code commissioner. Turner Reavis was appointed, but on December 9, 1861, further work was suspended until the War should be concluded. Early in 1866, Abraham J. Walker was named under the original act. His work was reported and adopted, February 19, 1867. (8vo. pp. 960.) It was arranged in the same general form as the code of 1852. New numbers were given to the several sections, but the sections of the old code were given in parenthesis immediately following the new numbers. The old code was carried forward substantially into the new, with the omission of inaccurate or redundant phraseology, and all statutes subsequent to those contained in the old code and not declared unconstitutional or repealed were condensed into proper sections and inserted in appropriate places.

The Penal Code, *supra*, was inserted, with such alterations only as were made necessary by subsequent legislation. The indexes to the constitution and to the ordinances of the convention, included in the code, were prepared by John W. Shepherd. The compiler acknowledges his indebtedness to John B. Taylor, of Montgomery, for assistance, saying, "Whatever merit it may possess is attributable in a great degree to him."

The governor was authorized to have the book copyrighted in the name of the State, and six thousand copies were printed. The General Statutes of Missouri, 1865, was designated as a model. As required by section 8, of the act of adoption, on the delivery of the books, Gov. Patton issued his proclamation, dated December 19, 1867. Under section 9, the code went into effect "after the term of sixty days from the date of such proclamation," or February 18, 1868.

Code, 1876.—This compilation was made by Wade Keys and Fern M. Wood, and by John D. Roquemore, successor to Mr. Wood, appointed by the governor under act of March 8, 1876. It appears that an act had been passed December 17, 1873, providing for the codification and revision of statute laws of the State, and that the manuscript of the revision had been submitted by the compilers, Messrs. Crenshaw, Minnis, and White. The compilers, under the new law, were directed to adopt and correct and as far as possible make use of the work just referred to, inserting all acts

passed by the legislatures of 1874-5, 1875-6, and 1876-7. The work was to conform in its general model to the code of 1867.

The work of the commissioners was adopted February 2, 1877, and it was directed that it should "go into force and be operative on the 30th day after the date of the governor's proclamation, announcing its publication." The governor's proclamation bears date November 9, 1877, and the code went into effect December 10, 1877.

The commissioners received as their compensation the sum of \$2,000, "payable when the work is finished." Four thousand copies were printed and bound.

In the "preliminary part," pages 1-184, will be found copies of constitutions, enabling acts, Reconstruction acts, and many other original documents of historical importance. The constitutions of 1819, 1861, 1865, 1868, and 1875 are given in full.

Code, 1886.—This code was published in two volumes (8vo. vol. 1, pp. 1035, and vol. 2, pp. 319.) The compilation was made by Judge Robert C. Brickell, Peter Hamilton, and John P. Tillman, under acts of February 17, 1885, which required them "to revise and reduce into a written and systematic code, the whole body of the public statutes of this State, civil and criminal." The work was adopted February 28, 1887, and became operative on the 30th day "after the date of the governor's proclamation announcing its publication." This proclamation was issued on _____, and the code therefore went into effect on _____.

The commissioners received for their work \$2,000, half of which was paid when the work was delivered to the binders, and the remainder when 5,000 copies of the code were delivered to the secretary of state. Five thousand copies were ordered printed, in substantial conformity to the style and specifications of the code of 1876. It was especially stipulated that it should be bound in two volumes.

In the code of 1876 a few annotations or references to the decisions of the supreme court had been inserted. The act providing for publication, February 21, 1887, expressly provided that immediately following the several sections of the constitution and code, should be given citations to every decision of the supreme court construing such sections.

The report of the commissioners indicated that the criminal code was "almost entirely the work of Francis B. Clark, jr., of Mobile." In the preface, acknowledgment is made to P. J. Hamilton, of Mobile, "for valuable services rendered by him in the preparation of the work." John P. Tillman was sole commissioner in charge of publication.

Code, 1896.—This code was the work of William L. Martin as sole commissioner, appointed by the governor under act of February 18, 1895, to revise, digest, and codify the laws of the State. His work was submitted, and publication authorized by act of February 16, 1897. It was published in two volumes (8vo. vol. 1, Civil Code, pp. 1627; vol. 2, Criminal Code, pp. 576.) Copies of the

constitutions of the State, the usual historical and other statutes were included.

The committee of the legislature appointed to review the work refer to it as "a code of laws for the State equal to any it has ever had, and surpassed by that of no state in the Union." The commissioner was commended highly. From the report of the commissioner to the governor, it appears that he had the assistance of A. D. Sayre, P. C. Massey, Fred S. Ball, W. H. Thomas, Francis G. Gaffey, George Stowers, and Lorleys Rogers. To Messrs. Sayre and Massey acknowledgment is made for having "prepared certain parts of the code."

The code was printed in an edition of 7,000 copies. The commissioner was paid the sum of \$6,000. The code went into effect by proclamation of the governor, on February 17, 1898. A copy of the proclamation, with a facsimile of the great seal of State, and of the signature of the governor and secretary of state appears on the inside cover of volume 1.

Code, 1907.—The constitution of 1901, sec. 85, provided that it should be the duty of the legislature at its first session after ratification, and within every subsequent period of 12 years, "to make provision by law for revising, digesting, and promulgating the public statutes of this State, of a general nature, both civil and criminal." At the first session of the legislature, September 30, 1903, an act was passed to carry this direction into effect. James J. Mayfield was elected by the legislature to prepare the code under this act.

During the succeeding four years, the commissioner carefully and thoroughly devoted himself to the task, and at the next session, July 27, 1907, it was adopted. The work of the commissioner was "read and thoroughly considered" by a joint committee of the legislature, appointed under an act of February 15, 1907. "The committee either adopted, rejected, or amended and revised each section of the code prepared by the commissioner, and added some few sections thereto. This manuscript, as amended and revised by the committee, was reported to the legislature, and as revised and reported was adopted by the legislature, with one amendment, which was, striking out of the manuscript the section thereof corresponding to section 1370 of the code of 1896." In volume 1 is this commendatory reference to the work of the committee: "It is due this committee to say that probably no committee in the history of the State ever labored more earnestly or faithfully than did this one. While the committee made many changes in the manuscript prepared by the commissioner, none were made capriciously or arbitrarily, but only when in the opinion of the committee, the law would be made better or more certain. While the commissioner did not then and does not now agree with the committee in all of the changes made by it, he did agree to many of them; and the code as a whole was improved by the revision of the committee."

The committee was made up as follows: on the part of the house, S. W. John, chairman of the committee, A. H. Carmichael, J. Manly

Foster, O. C. Maner, and H. B. Steagall; and on the part of the senate, John A. Luck, Henry P. Merritt, and Lucien D. Gardner.

The code was published in three volumes (8vo. vol. 1, Political, pp. 1099; vol. 2, Civil, pp. 1694; and vol. 3, Criminal, pp. 1102.) The sections are numbered throughout from 1 to 7900. The numbers in parenthesis following the number of the section, represent the corresponding numbers of previous codes. Marginal references show the origin of the statute since the code of 1896 upon which the statute is based, or which amended the section since last codified. The letters "w. c. c." indicate that the section was written by the code committee, and the letters "r. c. c." indicate that the section was revised by the code committee. Historical annotations, references, and cross references are given. The decisions of the supreme court from Minor to 145 Alabama have been cited. The general arrangement is alphabetical, "classified with respect to a practical or utilitarian arrangement, as nearly as could be, rather than a logical or theoretical one, placing in the Political those subjects which pertain to the political organization and administration of the government, and in the Civil those which pertain to civil rights and remedies. The one pertains more to the executive, legislative and administrative departments of the State, and the other more to the judicial department." The several constitutions and other historical documents usually found in the codes are contained in this compilation.

The special session of the legislature, August 26, 1909, re-adopted the code of 1907, as contained in the three volumes printed and distributed under the act of 1907. Section 2 of this act provides "that all acts of the legislature, passed at the special sessions of the legislature, altering, amending or repealing either the sections of the code, or the acts of the legislature passed at the general or special sessions are unaffected by the adoption of this code." This was considered in the case of the City of Montgomery v. Wyche, 169 Ala., p. 181, and the history of the act, and the necessity thereof, fully reviewed.

Compilers.—Aikin, John G. 1833, 1836; Bagby, A. P., one of the Code Commissioners, 1852; Brickell, R. C., one of the Code Commissioners, 1886; Clark, F. B., arranged, annotated and indexed Vol. 2, Criminal Code, 1886; Clay, Clement C., Sr., Compiler, Digest, 1843; Goldthwaite, George, one of the Code Commissioners, 1852; Hamilton, Peter J., assisted in compilation of Code of 1886; Hamilton, Peter, one of Code Commissioners, 1886; Keyes, Wade, one of Code Commissioners, 1876; Martin, William L., Compiler, Code of 1896; Mayfield, J. J., Compiler Code of 1907; Meek, A. B., Compiler, Supplement, Aiken's Digest, 1841; Ormond John J., one of Code Commissioners, 1852; Roquemore, John D., one of Code Commissioners, 1876; Semple, Henry, Indexed Code of 1852; Shepherd, J. W., one of Compilers, Penal Code, 1866; Stone, George W., one of Compilers, Penal Code, 1866; Tillman, John P., one of Code Commissioners, 1886; Toulmin, Harry, Com-

piler, *Digest of Alabama*, 1823; Walker, Judge A. J., *Code Commissioner*, 1867; Wood, Fern M., one of *Code Commissioners*, 1876.

See *Conventions and Constitutions*; *Courts*, *Judicial Department*; *Law or Laws*.

REFERENCES.—A subdivision of the authorities for this title is made for practical purposes, grouped by digests of codes, followed by a general bibliography.

Toulmin, 1807; *Turner*, 1816; *Toulmin*, 1823.—Consult the volumes themselves for copies of acts and other authorization, etc.

Aikin, 1833.—*Acts*, 1831-32, p. 21; 1832-33, pp. 29, 135; *Digest* (1833), pp. iii-vii, 301; *Ibid* (1836), p. 618.

Military Code, 1838.—*Acts*, 1836, p. 22; 1837, pp. 131-132.

Clay, 1813.—*Acts*, 1841-42, pp. 9-10; 1842-43, pp. 24-26; *Digest* (1843), p. 365.

Code, 1852.—*Acts*, 1849-50, pp. 43, 44; 1851-52, pp. 22-27; *Senate Journal*, 1849-50, pp. 195-197; *House of Representatives Journal*, 1851-52, pp. 28, 334-357; *Code*, 1852, Prefatory note; *Commissioners Report*, 1851 (8vo., pp. 7); *Report of the Joint Committee*, 1852 (8vo., pp. 32); *Devo v. Cunningham*, 28 Ala., p. 466.

Penal Code, 1866.—*Acts*, 1865-66, pp. 120-124; *Penal Code*, 1866, pp. 5-14; *Code*, 1867, Preface; *Hoover v. State*, 59 Ala., p. 57.

Code, 1867.—*Acts*, 1859-60, pp. 88-90; 1861, p. 20; 1866-67, pp. 111, 112, 718-721; *Code*, 1867, Preface; *Reynolds v. Taylor*, 43 Ala., p. 420; *Nicholson v. M. & M. R. Co.*, 49 Ala., p. 205; *Ex parte Amos*, 51 Ala., p. 57; *Dane v. McArthur*, 57 Ala., p. 448.

Code, 1876.—*Acts*, 1875-76, pp. 160-163; 1876-77, pp. 57-61; *House of Representatives Journal*, 1876-77, pp. 64, 382-383; *Code*, 1876, Preliminary Part, pp. 1-5; *Ulmer v. State*, 61 Ala., p. 208; *Bailes v. State*, 63 Ala., p. 30; *Carmichael v. Hays*, 66 Ala., p. 543; *Sawyers v. Baker*, 72 Ala., p. 49.

Code, 1886.—*Acts*, 1884-85, pp. 146-147; 1886-87, pp. 43-47, 797; *Code Commissioners Report*, 1886 (8vo., pp. 23); *Report of Joint Committee*, 1887 (8vo., pp. 8); *Code*, 1886, vol. 1, Preface, and Preliminary Part; *Ex parte Thomas*, 113 Ala., p. 1.

Code, 1896.—*Acts*, 1894-95, pp. 1001-1004; 1896-97, pp. 1088-1089, 1194-1201; *Wm. L. Martin, Com'r. Report*, 1896 (8vo., pp. 116); *Report of Special Committee of Code*, 1897 (8vo., pp. 22); *Code*, 1896, Explanatory and Preliminary Matter; *Builders' and Painters' Supply Co. v. Lucas & Co.*, 119 Ala., p. 202; *Bluthenthal & Bickert*, 131 Ala., p. 639; *State v. Towery*, 143 Ala., p. 48.

Code, 1907.—*General Acts*, 1903, pp. 298-301; 1907, pp. 110-111, 499-500, 504-512; 1909, Special Sess., p. 174; *James J. Mayfield, Com'r. Report*, 1907 (8vo., pp. 190); *Code*, 1907, vol. 1, Preface, *Code Committee*, etc.; *Farmers Union Warehouse Co. v. McIntosh*, 1 Ala. App., p. 407; *Rayford v. Faulk*, 154 Ala., p. 285; *City of Anniston v. Oakhoun Co.*, 158 Ala., p. 68; *Birmingham v. Miller*, 158 Ala., p. 59; *City of Montgomery v. Wyche*, 169 Ala., p. 181; *Fulton v. State*, 171 Ala., p. 572.

Bibliography.—Owen, "Bibliography of Alabama," in *American Historical Association Report*, 1897, contains full lists of all digests, codes, etc., under the title "Codes of Alabama." Judge

R. C. Brickell, *Digest of Decisions of Alabama* (1874), vol. 2, Introduction, has an interesting sketch of the courts and laws of the state. In *Brewer, Alabama* (1872); *Garrett, Public men in Alabama* (1872); *Northern Alabama* (1887); *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), 2 vols., and other biographical works, are to be found sketches of compilers. References to law reform appear *passim* in Alabama State Bar Association, *Reports*. Above are noted decisions relating to particular codes. Other cases are as follows: *Sartor v. Br. Bank of Montgomery*, 29 Ala., p. 353; *Stallworth v. Stallworth*, *Ibid*, p. 76, and *Huffman v. State*, *Ibid*, p. 40; *Barker v. Bell*, 46 Ala., p. 216; *Fretwell v. McLemore*, 52 Ala., p. 124; *Hendon v. White*, 52 Ala., p. 597; *Hatchet v. Billingslea*, 65 Ala., p. 16; *E. T. V. & G. R. R. Co. v. Hughes*, 76 Ala., p. 590; *Werborn v. Austin*, 77 Ala., p. 381; *South v. State*, 86 Ala., p. 617; *Potter v. State*, 92 Ala., p. 37; *Thomas v. State*, 124 Ala., p. 48; *Poull & Co. v. Foy-Hays Const. Co.*, 159 Ala., p. 453; *Fulton v. State*, 171 Ala., p. 572. See also Brickell, *Digest*, vols. 1 and 3, "Code" titles; and Mayfield, *Digest*, vols. 1, 2, 6, 7, "Code" titles.

The original manuscripts of the Code of 1852, Penal Code 1866, Codes of 1867, 1876, 1886, 1897, and 1907 are in the custody of the Alabama Department of Archives and History under secs. 794, 800 and 801 of the Code of 1907.

COFFEE COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 29, 1841, out of the western portion of Dale County. It contains 678 square miles or 433,920 acres.

It bears the honored name of Gen. John Coffee of Lauderdale County, a gallant soldier in the War of 1813-14, and a distinguished early settler of the State.

Commissioners, consisting of Britton T. Atkinson, Jams Claxton, Thomas Cole, John B. Cruise and Amos Wiggins were named to select a seat of justice. Power was given to secure not exceeding 160 acres of land, to erect a courthouse and jail, and to lay off the remainder of the land into lots for sale. Elections were required to be held, but it was provided that officers of Dale county, whose residence would fall within the new county, should continue to hold office until the expiration of their terms.

The commissioners were directed to select a point as near the center as practicable for the location of the county seat, and not exceeding six miles from the center. When selected the county seat was to be known by the name of Wellborn. A subsequent act of February 1, 1843, amended the original law in reference to the selection. In this act it was made the duty of the sheriff to advertise the election in three or more public places in the county, together with an advertisement at Bridgeville, for an election to be held on the first Monday in May, 1843, "an election for the location of the seat of justice in said county."

Events appear to have moved slowly, and just about one year, December 23, 1842, after the formation of the county the legislature found it necessary to direct the judge of the county court of Coffee to hold an election on the first Monday in March for county officers.

In the event the judge should fail to comply with the provision of the act he was subjected to a fine of \$500.

The first officers, all commissioned in 1843, appear to have been Wm. Peoples, sheriff, Bartley M. Tucker, clerk of the circuit court, and Benjamin F. Tucker, clerk of the county court.

The question of the location of the county seat came up again, and the legislature on January 23, 1845, appointed commissioners to select, on or before the first day of March of that year, "forty acres of land, which were within one mile of the center of Coffee county, which when selected, shall be the permanent site or seat of justice for said county." As soon as the selection was made the commissioners were required to have the town surveyed and laid off into convenient lots, "suitable for a courthouse town." The lots were to be sold to the highest bidder. After the sale of the lots they were required to contract for "the building of a courthouse and jail."

The courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1851, and the legislature February 5, 1852 required the probate judge to procure suitable and separate books in which to record anew all deeds, marriage licenses and all other papers required by law to be recorded, which may be deposited in the office for that purpose. The same legislature, December 16, 1851, authorized the judge of probate and the commissioners of roads and revenue, to levy a tax, not exceeding fifty per cent of the State tax "for the express purpose of building a courthouse and appurtenances in and for said county." On January 30, 1852 another act was passed directing the sheriff to hold an election on the first Monday in August 1852 to fix the permanent location of the courthouse. The electors were authorized to select one of the towns of Wellborn, Elba and Indigo Head. The town receiving the majority was to be the county seat provided the citizens of the town should build a good and substantial courthouse and jail free of charge to the county. As a result of the election Elba was chosen, and it has since remained the county seat.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southeastern section of the state. It is bounded north by Pike, east by Dale, south by Geneva and west by Covington and Crenshaw Counties. It is a rectangle, 29 miles long and 24 miles wide. The topography ranges from long flat ridges in the southern part to hilly and broken surfaces in the northern section. In the former lies the "piney woods," and the latter is known as "hill lands." The northern part of the county has been eroded into a choppy or broken surface, making a succession of rounded knolls and narrow ridges. The largest ridge extends from Kinston to the northeastern corner of the county. In the central and eastern parts lie another large ridge upon which are located Enterprise and New Brockton. The Pea River runs from the northeastern to the southwestern part of the county, and indicates the general drainage direction. The drainage to the Choctawhatchie River is

through Bowles, Stripling, Indian Cowpen, Line and Wilkinson creeks. The section drained by Pea River includes Bluff, Double Bridges, Tight Eye, Philips and Flat creeks. The largest tributary to Pea River is White-water Creek. Other tributaries to Pea River include Clearwater, Hall, Cardwell, Indigo, Harper's Mill, Beaver Dam, Helm's Mill, Buck's Mill, Hayes and Page's creeks. It has 18 soil types, including meadow. All of these are derived from the sands and clays of the Lafayette formation, with the exception of the Susquehanna fine sandy loam, derived from a Tertiary formation underlying the Lafayette. The county lies wholly within the Coastal Plain, and was originally included as a part of the ocean bed, gradually elevated to its present position. The soil types referred to represent the weathered or reworked materials of ancient marine deposits. The original forest growth was different varieties, oak, hickory, beech, ash, elm, gum, bay, cedar and chestnut. Over considerable areas are now to be found second growth pine, scrub oak and underbrush. The climate is suited to a widely diversified agriculture. The summers are long with periods of high temperature, but the mean temperature of the months of June, July, August and September rarely exceeds 80° F. The winters are short and usually mild. The usual minimum temperature is 10° to 12° F. above zero. The average mean annual precipitation is 51 inches. Artesian wells supply water for the larger towns. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—This county was in the Creek territory, but no town sites are accredited to its area. It is too far removed from the Chattahoochee River Creek settlements to have been very much influenced, but on the larger streams are found some chipped arrow and spear points. A mound is located in T. 6., R. 19 W.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

- Co. D, "Coffee Rangers," 12th Regt.
- Co. A, "Bullock Guards," 18th Regt.
- Co. K, "Little George Mathews' Friends," 25th Regt. (in part from Coffee.)
- Co. A, 33d Regt.
- Co. A, 54th Regt.
- Co. E, 54th Regt. (Formerly Co. D, 4th Conf. Inf. Regt.)
- Co. C, 57th Regt. (In part from Coffee.)
- Co. G, 57th Regt.
- Co. G, 61st Regt.

Cavalry.

- Co. B, 6th Regt.
- Co. H, 53d Regt. (Mounted Infantry; in part from Coffee.)

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the

Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,700.
 Acres cultivated, 210,000.
 Acres in pasture, 105,000.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 8,700.
 Milk cows, 13,100.
 Other cattle, 10,750.
 Brood Sows, 10,750.
 Other hogs, 56,250.
 Sheep, —.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 77,700 acres; 1,005,500 bushels.
 Cotton, 21,120 acres; 7,040 bales.
 Peanuts, 63,150 acres; 1,248,500 bushels.
 Velvet Beans, 68,400 acres; 16,500 tons.
 Hay, 19,600 acres; 10,300 tons.
 Syrup cane, 1,500 acres; 213,150 gallons.
 Cowpeas, 2,550 acres; 19,250 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes, 2,350 acres; 230,500 bushels.
 Irish potatoes, 150 acres; 10,600 bushels.
 Oats, 3,500 acres; 1,650 bushels.
 Wheat, 850 acres; 4,220 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Arcus	Kinston—2
Clintonville	New Brocton—3
Elba (ch)—6	Victoria—1
Enterprise—4	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total.
1850.	5,380	560	5,940
1860.	8,200	1,423	9,623
1870.	5,151	1,020	6,171
1880.	6,831	1,288	8,119
1890.	10,237	1,933	12,170
1900.	16,739	4,233	20,972
1910.	20,336	5,782	26,119

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—Gappa T. Yelverton.
 1865—John G. Moore.
 1867—John C. Jolly.
 1875—Joseph E. P. Flournoy.
 1901—Malcom S. Carmichael.

Senators.—

1845-6—Jones J. Kendrick.
 1847-8—Lewis Hutcheson.
 1849-50—Jesse O'Neal.
 1853-4—William A. Ashley.
 1857-8—Daniel H. Horn.
 1861-2—DeWitt C. Davis.
 1865-6—William A. Ashley.
 1868—Philip King.
 1871-2—Philip King.
 1872-3—J. M. Carmichael.
 1873—J. M. Carmichael.
 1874-5—J. M. Carmichael.
 1875-6—J. M. Carmichael.
 1876-7—A. C. Gordon.
 1878-9—A. C. Gordon.
 1880-1—F. M. Rushing.
 1882-3—F. M. Rushing.

1884-5—C. H. Laney.
 1886-7—C. H. Laney.
 1888-9—W. C. Steagall.
 1890-1—Isaac H. Parks.
 1892-3—W. B. Darby.
 1894-5—W. B. Darby.
 1896-7—Geo. N. Buchanan.
 1898-9—Geo. N. Buchanan.
 1899 (Spec.)—Geo. N. Buchanan.
 1900-01—R. H. Arrington.
 1903—Richard Henry Arrington.
 1907—Lucian Gardner.
 1907 (Spec.)—Lucian Gardner.
 1909 (Spec.)—John Gamble.
 1911—Felix Folmar.
 1915—R. H. Arrington.
 1919—D. A. Baker.

Representatives.—

1845-6—Abraham Warren.
 1847-8—Irwin Rogers.
 1849-50—William Holly.
 1851-2—William Holly.
 1853-4—Gappa T. Yelverton.
 1855-6—A. L. Milligan.
 1857-8—Jeremiah Warren.
 1859-60—Jeremiah Warren.
 1861 (1st called)—Jeremiah Warren.
 1861 (2d called)—Hill K. H. Horn.
 1861-2—Hill K. H. Horn.
 1862 (called)—Hill K. H. Horn.
 1862-3—Hill K. H. Horn.
 1863 (called)—John G. Moore.
 1863-4—John G. Moore.
 1864 (called)—John G. Moore.
 1864-5—John G. Moore.
 1865-6—John G. Moore.
 1866-7—John G. Moore.
 1868—John G. Moore.
 1869-70—John G. Moore.
 1870-1—John G. Moore.
 1871-2—J. G. Moore.
 1872-3—C. S. Lee.
 1873—C. S. Lee.
 1874-5—M. C. Kimmey.
 1875-6—M. C. Kimmey.
 1876-7—B. M. Stevens.
 1878-9—F. M. Rushing.
 1880-1—J. M. Sanders.
 1882-3—J. W. Garrett.
 1884-5—J. E. Bishop.
 1886-7—John B. Simmons.
 1888-9—J. B. Simmons.
 1890-1—J. B. Peacock.
 1892-3—M. C. Mixon.
 1894-5—W. C. Mixon.
 1896-7—J. L. Lewis.
 1898-9—A. J. Edwards.
 1899 (Spec.)—A. J. Edwards.
 1900-01—W. B. Fleming.
 1903—William H. Warren.
 1907—R. H. Arrington.
 1907 (Spec.)—R. H. Arrington.
 1909—R. H. Arrington.
 1911—J. E. Pittman.
 1915—M. S. Carmichael—resigned, succeeded by J. A. Carnley.
 1919—J. A. Carnley.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Clintonville; Elba, Enterprise;

Geneva; Pea River; Soils and Soil Surveys; Wellborn.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1841-42, pp. 152-154; 1842-43, pp. 60, 83; 1844-45, p. 170; 1851-52, pp. 445, 454, 470; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 185; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 281; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 232; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 231; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 92; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1911), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 52; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols., Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

COFFEE SPRINGS. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the northern part of Geneva County, about 9 miles north of Geneva, and about 25 miles south of Elba. Population: 1910—503. It was incorporated in 1900. The Bank of Coffee Springs (State) is located there, and it has public schools, Methodist and Baptist churches.

It was settled early in the history of south-east Alabama. It was in Coffee County previous to 1868, at which time a part of Coffee was annexed to Geneva County. It derives its name from several mineral springs, and has been a resort for health-seekers since pioneer days. The springs give rise to a large creek, called Coffee Creek, that flows into the Choctawhatchee River. Pine forests nearby are the occasion for several sawmills and other lumbering industries.

REFERENCES.—Culver, *Alabama*, 1897; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 276; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; Alabama Official and Statistical *Register*, 1915.

COFFEEVILLE. Interior village and post-office in Clarke County, located in Sec. 9, T. 9 N., R. 1. W., on the east bank of Tombigbee River, 22 miles west of Grove Hill, and 85 miles north of Mobile. Population: 1912—220. It is on the old stagecoach road from Mobile to Greensboro, where this road crosses the Tombigbee. The town was named for Gen. John Coffee. In 1808, William Murrell settled here. The first settlers who followed were the Major Thomas Figures, James, Robert, Hugh and Charles Cassity, Nathaniel Malone, Deas and Thornton families. The first preacher was a Methodist, Rev. Matthew Sturdivant, who preached here in 1808. In 1816 a Baptist church, was built two miles north of the town, and is in use at this date. Cotton was shipped by barge to Mobile, and on the return trip, these pole-propelled boats went up the river as far as Tuscaloosa. The first cotton gin for this region was built by Josiah Wells. Within a few miles of the village are Turkey and Mitchell Indian Reservations.

REFERENCE.—Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), pp. 187, 236, 315, 328, 528-9.

COHATCHIE. A small Creek Indian village in Talladega County, and on the south side of Tallasseehatchee Creek, near its influx with the Coosa River. It appears that this village was on or near the site, formerly occupied by Abihka (q. v.). The word is Creek, Koha hatchi, meaning, "Cane or reed river."

REFERENCE.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual Report* (1899), pt. 2, map 1.

COKE INDUSTRY. Alabama ranks second in the Union as a coke producing area. The greater part of the coke is used in the iron furnaces of the State, but some is shipped to other States, and to Mexico and South America, for smelting and foundry purposes. Most of the coke is made from slack coal, but the entire output of some mines has been used for that purpose. The major portion of the Alabama coke was made, until a few years ago, in ordinary beehive ovens, but at present the larger part is manufactured in retort and by-product ovens. The average production per oven in 1914 in the by-product plants was 2,700 tons, and of the beehive plants, 411 tons. Nearly all the product of the retort ovens is used by the producers in their own furnaces, while a great part of the beehive coke is sold on the market for foundry and other purposes. The product of coke in the State for the year 1880 amounted to 60,781 short tons valued at \$183,063. In 1890 it was 1,809,964 tons valued at \$2,589,447. In 1900 the quantity had almost doubled, being 2,110,837 tons valued at \$5,629,423. In 1914 (the latest available data) the total product was 3,084,149 tons valued at \$8,408,443.

Production, 1880-1915.—

1880.....	60,781	1898.....	1,390,254
1881.....	109,033	1899.....	1,798,612
1882.....	152,940	1900.....	1,992,561
1883.....	217,531	1901.....	2,180,625
1884.....	244,009	1902.....	2,210,735
1885.....	301,180	1903.....	2,693,497
1886.....	375,054	1904.....	2,284,095
1887.....	325,020	1905.....	2,756,698
1888.....	508,511	1906.....	3,034,501
1889.....	1,030,510	1907.....	3,021,794
1890.....	1,072,942	1908.....	2,362,666
1891.....	1,282,496	1909.....	3,085,824
1892.....	1,501,571	1910.....	3,249,027
1893.....	1,168,085	1911.....	2,761,521
1894.....	923,817	1912.....	2,975,489
1895.....	1,444,339	1913.....	3,323,664
1896.....	1,689,703	1914.....	3,084,149
1897.....	1,395,252	1915.....	3,071,811

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Bulletin* 9, 1904), pp. 21-22; Phillips, *Iron making in Alabama*, (Ibid, *Bulletin* 7, 1912), pp. 121-154; Geol. Survey of Ala., *Statistics of mineral production of Alabama*, 1914, (*Bulletin* 16), pp. 32-37; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of the United States*, 1883-4, p. 154-157, 1885, pp. 85-87, 1886, pp. 389-392, 1903, pp. 539-608, 1914, 387-442; Butts, "Fuels and fluxes," in *Iron ores, fuels and fluxes of Birmingham, Alabama* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Bulletin* 400, 1910) pp. 170-189.

COLBERT COUNTY. Created by the legislature, February 6, 1867; abolished November 29, 1867 by the Constitutional Convention, and reestablished by the legislature, December 9, 1869. Its territory was taken from Franklin County. Its area is 618 square miles, or 395,520 acres.

It was given the surname of the Colbert brothers, George and Levi, noted Chickasaw chiefs, who resided in the county.

On the adoption of the original act, L. B. Cooper, F. C. Vinson, H. Pride, J. C. Goodloe, William Dickson and Carter Blanton were appointed commissioners and to hold an election, May 6, 1867, for authorized county officers. Until otherwise provided, the act declared Tuscumbia the seat of justice.

The constitutional convention of 1867, by an ordinance adopted November 29, abolished the county, and restored it to the county of Franklin. The following legislature, August 10, 1868, provided for the compulsory delivery of the books, papers, money, and other property belonging to Colbert, to the judge of probate of Franklin county. Both the constitutional convention and the legislature were dominated by the Republican Party.

However, the legislature which convened in 1869, by an act of December 9th, authorized a vote to be taken in the county of Franklin to determine whether or not the ordinance referred to should be repealed. The election was held on January 6, 1870, and resulted in the reestablishment of the county, whereupon the governor issued his proclamation declaring the result; and under an act of February 4, 1870, J. C. Goodlove, Thomas Buchanan, Robert Matlock and James Abernathy were appointed commissioners to manage the county. Subsequently an act was passed February 18, 1870 directing the restoration of Franklin to Colbert County of all of the books, records, papers, documents or other property originally belonging to the latter. Tuscumbia was again named as the county seat, March 1, 1870 and an election ordered held the first Monday in March that year, at which the voters were to choose between Tuscumbia and Cherokee for the permanent seat of justice. The election resulted in the selection of the former.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the northwestern section of the state. It is separated from Lauderdale County by the Tennessee River, is bounded east by Lawrence, south by Franklin County, and west by the Mississippi state line. The county is about 40 miles long east and west, and in its widest part north and south it is about 23 miles. Its surface features vary from level to gently rolling. Its northern section lies in the Tennessee River valley region, while the southern and remaining section of the county is in the mountain region. In the valleys are level lands with gently rolling upland, reaching an elevation of 50 to 100 feet above the general level of the Tennessee. In the mountains the lands are 50 to 300 feet higher and are characterized by a broken topography of narrow ridges, with steep slopes and narrow deeply eroded stream valleys. It is drained

largely by the Tennessee River. Among the more important streams are Big Bear and Rock-Creek, near the western boundary, Buzzard Roost, Caney, Bear and Spring creeks in the central, and Town Creek in the eastern part. At points on these streams there is a possibility of developing a large amount of water power. The valley and mountain sections determine its soil divisions, the former including approximately 40 percent of the area of the county. There are 15 soil types in the county. The valley soils are all residual, and consist mainly of clay loams and silt loams. The surface of the mountain section varies from rolling to hilly, rough and broken. Its soils are of two classes, those purely residual, derived directly from the weathering of the underlying sandstones and shales, and those which are sedimentary, derived from the weathering of the unconsolidated material of the Tuscaloosa formation. Most of the bottom is subject to annual overflow. There are occasional high-lying areas known as second bottoms not subject to overflow except during very high water. The forest growth consists generally of several species of oak, hickory and shortleaf pine. The average annual temperature is 61.2° F. In December, January and February the average is about 42.5° F., in which freezes, light snows and cold rains occur. July and August are the hottest periods of summer, averaging 78.5° F. The average rainfall is 49.7 inches, the larger part of which falls during the winter and spring. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—All that part of Colbert County lying east of Big Bear Creek was claimed both by the Chickasaws and the Cherokees. By the treaty of September 14, 1816, the Cherokees ceded to the United States all their territory south of the Tennessee River extending as far west as Big Bear Creek. Six days afterwards, September 20, the Chickasaws ceded all the lands claimed by them south of the Tennessee River and east of Caney Creek, which is in Colbert County. The two Indian tribal claims thus overlapped each other. As there were no Chickasaw settlements at that time east of Caney Creek, it must have been regarded by the Chickasaws as their eastern boundary, and regardless of the Cherokee cession, this Chickasaw ownership of the territory west of Caney Creek was admitted by the United States, and their title to it was finally extinguished by the treaty of Pontotoc Creek, October 20, 1832.

The Cherokees formed no settlements on the Tennessee River until about 1770. There were four Cherokee villages in Colbert County during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Beginning on the river, the first was Doublehead's Village, founded about 1790, and situated a short distance above the place where George Colbert subsequently established his ferry. A large spring, still known as Doublehead's Spring marks the site of this village. The second, was Oka Kapassa, founded about 1780, the site of which is in-

cluded in the present city of Tuscumbia. Oka Kapassa signifies "cold water" in the Choctaw-Chickasaw language, and was evidently the name given to the large spring in Tuscumbia. The name shows that the locality was well known to the Chickasaws, who may have had a village or hunting camp there prior to Cherokee occupancy. The third was a small village located at the foot of Muscle Shoals. The fourth was a larger village, or settlement, at the mouth of Town Creek extending for a mile and a half up and down the Tennessee River, and about the same distance southward from the river. It was from this village that Town Creek derived its name.

Several Indian towns, known as Bear Creek Villages, are on the creek of that name in the western part of the county as early as the first part of the eighteenth century. Some students identify them as Cherokee, but their tribal relation is not known with certainty.

A large mound near the lock on Colbert Shoals Canal, Tennessee River, near Riverton, survives, originally one of a group of three. One was removed by the Northern Alabama R. R., and the other by Confederate troops during the War, in order to mount batteries there. At the mouth of Colbert Creek on Tennessee River, are two town sites, and a small burial mound. One mile below the mouth of the creek is another site. Some few earthenware vessels of a character differing from those found elsewhere have been discovered here. A town-site and cemetery near the mouth of Cane Creek, on property of R. M. Garner, show burials of a flexed type, but differing from any heretofore met with in the State. The Cherokees claimed to be the very first settlers in the Tennessee Valley, and the mounds and remains above are doubtless to be ascribed to them.

George and Levi Colbert, for whom the county was named, both lived in Colbert County on the Natchez Trace, which crossed the Tennessee River at Colbert's Ferry. However, George Colbert did not live continuously at the ferry, but spent the greater part of his time at his other home, on Wolf Creek, four miles west of Booneville, Miss. Levi Colbert's home was on the Natchez Trace, at the crossing on Big Bear Creek. These two Colbert brothers were not real Chickasaw chiefs. On account of their knowledge of English and their superior intelligence they were appointed by the Chickasaw King to act as principal chiefs in all matters connected with the United States Government. George Colbert died in 1839, in the Chickasaw Nation west; Levi died at Buzzard Roost in the spring of 1834, while on his way to Washington city on some official business. Another brother, James Colbert, lived 30 or 40 miles further down the Tennessee.

Settlement and Later History.—Michael Dickson with his wife and four sons were perhaps the first American settlers that made a permanent home in 1817 in Colbert County. They came in a keelboat up the Tennessee River, landed at the stream on its south bank, which issues from the well known spring in Tuscumbia, ascended this stream and camped

near the spring. Here they purchased from Tuscumbia, a Cherokee chief residing there, a tract of land extending from the mountain on the south to the river on the north, embracing the spring and stream to its influx into the river. Five silver dollars and two poll axes was the price paid for this land. Dickson built his cabins upon the hill above the spring. It seems that other settlers accompanied Dickson and made their homes near him. The year following a daughter was born, named Annie, who perhaps was the first white child born within the limits of the county. In 1820 some ten or fifteen families moved into the place, and it assumed the appearance of a village. It was incorporated the same year by the name of Ocochoposo (Oka Kapassa). The next year, June 14, 1821, the name was changed to Big Spring.

In 1822 the people began to feel the necessity of a post office, as Russellville, the nearest office was 36 miles distant. Two names were suggested, Annistown from the name of the infant daughter of Michael Dickson, and Tuscumbia, the name of the Cherokee Chief. By a single vote Tuscumbia won. The old chief was greatly pleased at the result, and to show his appreciation of the honor he presented the defeated candidate with a pair of dainty buckskin moccasins. The legislature formally recognized the change December 31, 1822.

The early settlers of Colbert, then old Franklin, were ambitious and aspiring. Less than 10 years after the founding of the town two institutions, the Tuscumbia Academy for boys, and the Tuscumbia Female Academy, were chartered by the legislature the same day, January 13, 1826. Messrs. Thomas Wooldridge, Alexander A. Campbell, Wm. H. Wharton were trustees on each board, while Robert B. Marshall was an additional member of the former, and John Hogan of the latter. Near the present Leighton, La Fayette Academy was incorporated January 12, 1826, later to become La Grange College, founded in 1828. In after times Deshier Female Institute, a high-grade school for girls, was located at Tuscumbia, founded in 1874 on a bequest of Maj. David Deshier. The first railway in the state, and the first railway track laid west of the Alleghany Mountains was built under a charter of 1830 to the Tuscumbia Railway Co. and a track of 2-18 miles was completed in 1832, from Tuscumbia to the Tennessee River, an event which was celebrated by the firing of cannon and a public dinner and ball on June 12. By the 4th of July, 1833, the Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur Railroad Co., incorporated in 1832, had completed 8-10 miles of its line from Tuscumbia to Decatur. At one time an extensive cotton factory and an iron foundry were in operation at Barton Station.

The territory of this county, as other portions of the Tennessee Valley, was alternately occupied by Confederate and Federal troops throughout the War of Secession. Tuscumbia was a point of much importance during the occupation of Corinth by Federal troops. On April 16, 1862 the town was occupied by

the Federals, and on the 24th and 25th following, several skirmishes took place in the vicinity. In the fall of 1862, there was a spirited artillery engagement between Col. P. D. Roddy, commanding the Confederates, and a Federal force under Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney. The invaders were compelled to fall back to Corinth. About 4 o'clock Sunday morning, February 22, 1863, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge's Cavalry under Col. F. M. Cornyn, attacked Tusculumbia, and according to the official report, took 100 prisoners, and according to another report, 200 prisoners, 200 horses, one piece of artillery, a large amount of stores, including a train of cars, 100 bales of cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, considerable money and a large number of mules. In this engagement the Confederates were commanded by Col. Roddy. There is nothing of an official nature by the Confederates on the attack. On April 25, 1863, during his expedition up the Tennessee Valley to cover Col. A. D. Streight's raid, Gen. Dodge occupied Tusculumbia. He was again opposed by Col. Roddy, later, promoted Brigadier-General. There were several skirmishes in the vicinity of Tusculumbia on October 24 and 25, 1863. On February 20, 1865, the town was again captured by a Federal force, moving from Eastport, Miss., to Russellville. There were only about 20 Confederates in the place, who after skirmishing, made good their retreat.

Of the presence of Gen. Dodge in this section of the State, Brewer's "Alabama," page 188, note, says that his "atrocious vandalism lit up the valley of the Tennessee from Town creek to Tusculumbia on the memorable night of April 28, 1863, with the flames of burning dwellings, granaries, stables, fences, &c., &c., was born in Danvers, Mass., in 1831. He entered the federal army as colonel of the fourth Iowa infantry, and arose to the rank of major general."

The record of commands from this section of Franklin in the war of secession will be found detailed in the sketch of that county.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,120.
Acres cultivated, 129,000.
Acres in pasture, 28,200.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 5,200.
Milk cows, 2,980.
Other cattle, 9,300.
Brood Sows, 1,470.
Other hogs, 6,310.
Sheep, 360.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 36,300 acres; 684,500 bushels.
Cotton, 36,000 acres; 11,160 bales.
Peanuts, 530 acres; 7,060 bushels.
Velvet Beans, 140 acres; 1,500 tons.
Hay, 8,730 acres; 8,500 tons.
Sweet potatoes, 670 acres; 33,400 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 370 acres; 16,000 bushels.
Oats, 4,300 acres; 1,840 bushels.
Wheat, 30 acres; 300 bushels.
Syrup cane, 1,340 acres; 63,000 gallons.
Cowpeas, 3,610 acres; 11,810 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide.. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Allsboro	Margerum
Barton	Maud
Bishop	Riverton—1
Cherokee—4	Sheffield—1
Leighton—2	Tusculumbia (ch)—4

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total.
1870	7,898	4,639	12,537
1880	9,203	6,950	16,153
1890	12,361	7,823	20,189
1900	12,795	9,546	22,341
1910	15,352	9,449	24,802

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1867—H. H. Russell.
1875—John D. Rather.
1901—A. H. Carmichael, James T. Kirk.

Senators.—

1871-2—D. V. Sevier.
1872-3—J. C. Goodloe.
1873—J. C. Goodloe.
1874-5—J. B. Moore.
1875-6—J. B. Moore.
1876-7—W. C. Sherrod.
1878-9—John D. Rather.
1880-1—John D. Rather.
1882-3—James Jackson.
1884-5—James Jackson.
1886-7—James H. Branch.
1888-9—J. H. Branch.
1890-1—L. D. Godfrey.
1892-3—E. B. Almon.
1894-5—E. B. Almon.
1896-7—Walter H. Matthews.
1898-9—W. H. Matthews.
1899 (Spec.)—W. H. Matthews.
1900-01—W. I. Bullock.
1903—William Isbell Bullock.
1907—George T. McWhorter.
1907 (Spec.)—George T. McWhorter.
1909 (Spec.)—George T. McWhorter.
1911—E. B. Fite.
1915—W. H. Key.
1919—A. H. Carmichael.

Representatives.—

1868—C. P. Simmons.
1869-70—C. P. Simmons.
1870—John A. Steele.
1871-2—John A. Steele.
1872-3—Samuel Corsbie.
1873—Samuel Corsbie.
1874-5—Barton Dickson.
1875-6—Barton Dickson.
1876-7—S. J. Harrington.
1878-9—J. A. Steele.
1880-1—N. T. Underwood.
1882-3—N. T. Underwood.

- 1884-5—G. T. McWorter.
 1886-7—John W. Bishop.
 1888-9—W. C. Summers.
 1890-1—C. C. Rather.
 1892-3—W. R. Brown.
 1894-5—P. N. G. Rand.
 1896-7—W. R. Brown.
 1898-9—Wilson R. Brown.
 1899 (Spec.)—Wilson R. Brown.
 1900-01—John E. Deloney.
 1903—John Edward Deloney.
 1907—A. H. Carmichael.
 1907 (Spec.)—A. H. Carmichael.
 1909—A. H. Carmichael.
 1911—E. B. Almon.
 1915—A. H. Carmichael.
 1919—W. H. Shaw.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Barton; Bear Creek Villages; Cherokee; Cherokee Indians; Chickasaw Indians; Confederate Monuments; Doublehead's Village; LaGrange College; Leighton; Newspapers and Periodicals; Riverton; Sheffield; Soils and Soil Surveys; Tuscumbia; Tuscumbia Railway Co.; Tuscumbia Courtland and Decatur R. R. Co.

COLDWATER MOUNTAIN. The intersection of two great faulted unsymmetrical anticlinals with northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast trends, respectively. Its structure is complicated by smaller anticlinals, faults, etc. It is situated in Calhoun County and is really the broken-up, southwest end of the Jacksonville or Choccolocco Mountains, from which it is separated by the irregular, narrow, unsymmetrical, synclinal valley between Oxford and Anniston. Its highest peaks are more than 2,000 feet above sea level. At the southwestern end of the mountain there are many fine springs of clear water gushing out from under a knoll of massive conglomerates. These springs supply the city of Anniston with water. On the top of the mountain are several bald spots of perfectly naked, flat rocks, which are doubtless the tops of two intersecting waves. Near the northeast extremity of the mountain there are numerous large deposits of limonite, some of which have been worked extensively. Bauxite also occurs in the same vicinity.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 19, 676-679; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Soil Surveys, *Soil survey of Calhoun County* (1910), pp. 5-6.

COLDWATER VILLAGE. See Oka Kappa.

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTIONS, PRIVATE. Shown below are some of the groups of miscellaneous items in the hands of private collectors in the State. There are in addition a large number of book collectors, who specialize on the several subjects, which make up their private libraries.

Barnes Collection.—Prof. E. R. Barnes, Montgomery, has an interesting collection of walking canes from several States and foreign countries.

Bishop Collection.—J. L. Bishop of Selma, has brought together a representative collection of philatelic items including stamps from most of the countries of the world. The collection is especially rich in British Colonial stamps, in unused condition.

Included in Mr. Bishop's collection is possibly the largest private lot in the Southern States, of broken bank bills and Confederate Slave paper, and items of this character.

Bradley Collection.—T. Emory Bradley, Luverne, is an extensive collector of postage and revenue stamps. He has a large lot including many world war issues.

Brannon Collection.—Peter A. Brannon, Montgomery, has a collection of about 10,000 philatelic items of a general character and has paid especial attention to foreign covers, in which the collection is rich. Precancels and early postmarks form also prominent groups.

Another feature of this collection is badges. Included are pin buttons, ribbon badges, political badges, tag day tags, patriotic emblems. About 5,000 items have been brought together.

Brewer Collection.—Owen D. Brewer, Montgomery, has a large stamp collection and is paying minute attention to precancels and revenues.

Golsan Bird Egg Collection.—Lewis S. Golsan, Prattville, has a collection of 72 different sets of bird's eggs, for the most part from Autauga County. In nearly every case he has the original nest which adds largely to the scientific value of the group. Included are three or four rare sets not reported otherwise for this State. This is the largest collection in the State and is made up nearly entirely of interior land birds nests.

Jones Collection.—Conrad R. Jones, Montgomery, has a fine lot of philatelic items, manuscripts and autographs.

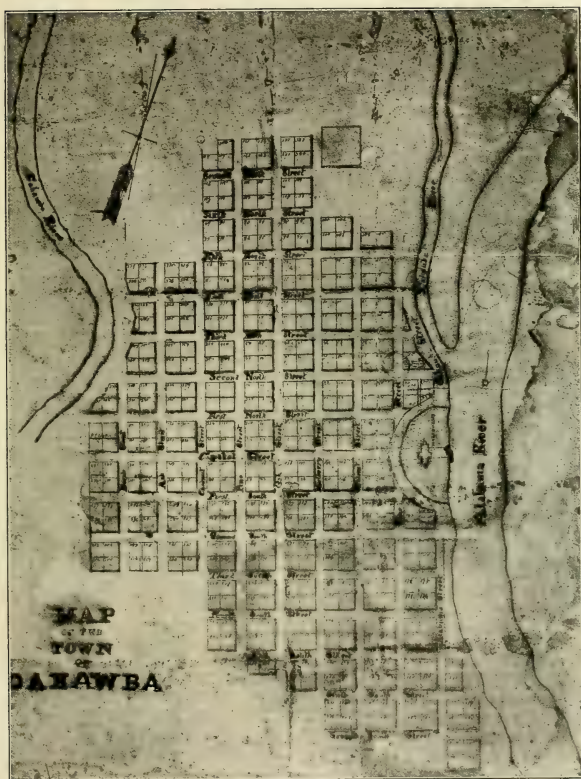
Rolston Bird Collection. displayed in the office of the Rolston House, a tourist hotel at Coden, is a representative collection of Coast and Shore birds. It was brought together some years since by the proprietor, John Rolston, and has been added to materially in recent years.

Tresslar Collection.—H. P. Tresslar, Sr., Montgomery, has what is thought to be the most valuable collection of philatelic items in private hands in Alabama, as it contains many Confederate items. His collection of coins and old currency is also large.

REFERENCES.—Mss. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

COLLEGES, ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. See Association of Alabama Colleges.

COLLINSVILLE. Post office and incorporated town, in the southeastern part of De-



FROM THE ORIGINAL MAP OF CAHABA, ALABAMA'S FIRST STATE CAPITAL

Kalb County, secs. 11 and 12, T. 9, R. 7, and on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, 15 miles southwest of Fort Payne. Altitude: 726 feet. Population: 1890—367; 1900—524; 1910—673. It has the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State), and the Collinsville Courier, a weekly newspaper, edited and published by H. H. Smith.

The town is situated at the foot of the Lookout Mountains, on the old stagecoach road from Guntersville to Rome, Ga., and on the Little Wills Valley road from Birmingham to Chattanooga, Tenn. It was named for Alfred Collins, who bought all the land, on which the town was built in 1842. Many of the early settlers arrived before the Indians left the country. Among them were the Alfred Collins, Charles Napier, O. P. Fisher, John Russell, James Hoge, James Reed, Samuel Ward, and Thomas Watts families. T. B. Collins was the first postmaster.

REFERENCES. — *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA. NATIONAL SOCIETY OF, IN ALABAMA. A woman's patriotic society organized in Wilmington, Del., in 1892, having for its purposes the collection of manuscripts, traditions, relics, etc., of Colonial and Revolutionary times, and the commemoration of the success of the Revolution. Membership is restricted to women who are especially invited, and who are descended from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750. The Alabama Society Colonial Dames was incorporated February 22, 1898. Mrs. Hortense A. Batre of Mobile being the founder and for sixteen years president. She was succeeded by Mrs. James G. Thomas of Mobile, and she by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith of Birmingham, March, 1916. The following memorials have been erected by the Society since its organization: Fort Toulouse shaft on site of old Ft. Toulouse, now Ft. Jackson, at the confluence of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa rivers; the Bienville Cross, in Bienville Square, Mobile; the Tuscaloosa boulder, Tuscaloosa; Tombeckee monument on the site of old Ft. Tombeckee; Lunetter window in Y. M. C. A. building, Mobile; marked two old cannon with bronze tablets in Bienville Square, Mobile, one from Ft. Conde and one from Ft. Charlotte. The Alabama Society of Colonial Dames has a membership of 224.

Its charter members were Mrs. Hortense A. Batre and Mrs. Harvey Ellis Jones, Mobile; Mrs. Mary R. Kent Fowlkes, Selma; Mrs. Douglass C. Peabody, Mobile; Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. Benjamin Rhett, Mobile; Mrs. Albert J. Henley, Birmingham; Mrs. James J. Mayfield, Tuscaloosa; Miss Elizabeth Benagh, Birmingham; Mrs. Samuel G. Wolf, Demopolis; Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey, Mrs. J. P. Furniss, Mrs. Frank Gaines, Selma; Mrs. Martha G. Snow, Mrs. Charles Shawhan, Mobile; Mrs. Fleming Tinsley, Selma. The first officers were: president, Mrs. Batre; first vice

president, Mrs. Jones; second vice president, Mrs. Fowlkes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Peabody; recording secretary, Mrs. Bryce; treasurer, Mrs. Rhett; historian, Mrs. Mayfield; registrar, Mrs. Henley.

COLOOME. See Kulumi.

COLUMBIA. Post office and station on the Central of Georgia Railway, in the eastern part of Houston County, and on the Chattahoochee River, 20 miles east of Dothan. Population: 1888—village proper, 400; 1890—Columbia Precinct—960; 1900—Columbia Precinct—1,132; 1910—Columbia Precinct—1,122, town proper 1,000. The Bank of Columbia (State), founded in 1915, is located in the town. Its principal industry is a large cotton mill.

REFERENCES. — *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 278; *Lippincott's gazetteer*, 1913, p. 447.

COLUMBIANA. County seat of Shelby County, situated in the south-central part of the county, in parts of secs. 23, 25, and 26, T. 21, R. 1, W., about 9 miles northeast of Calera, about 12 miles northeast of Montevallo, and about 8 miles west of the Coosa River. Altitude: 426 feet. Population: 1872—450; 1888—600; 1890—654; 1900—1,075; 1910—1,079. It is an incorporated town with limits extending 1 mile in every direction from the courthouse. It has a privately-owned electric light plant, 1 mile of improved streets, with paved sidewalks constructed in 1915. Its bonded indebtedness is \$12,000, created for the construction of the county high school building. Its banking facilities are provided by the Columbiana Savings Bank (State), and the Shelby County State Bank. The Peoples Advocate, a Populist weekly, established in 1892, and the Shelby County Sun, a Democratic weekly, established in 1910, are published in the town. Its principal industries are a cotton ginney and warehouse, grist-mill, lumber mill, planing mill, and a furniture factory. It has the Shelby County High School, and public schools. Its churches are a Baptist established in 1856; a Methodist Episcopal, South, established the same year; and a Presbyterian, established 1873.

Columbiana is situated in the Coosa Valley and in the rich mineral district of Shelby County. Joseph Howard was the first settler, followed by William Akin. The two for many years owned the lands on which the town is built. Leonard Tarrant came in 1826. In that year the county seat was permanently located at Columbiana. The courthouse was built by Thomas Rogers, and Judge Joab Lawler was the first judge to preside in it. The post office also was established in 1826. The town was first called Columbia, but was changed to the present name when the post office was established.

Among the prominent settlers and residents of the town are Thomas and Samuel Brasher, Isiah George, the first teacher, Dr. Carter Roberts, the first physician, David Owen, Abner and James Hughes, Isaac Williams,

Fox Rushing, Lewis Sentell, John W. Teague, France Genet, Isaac Estill, William Johnston, Thomas Rogers, Jesse Roberts, Lemuel Moore, Jesse Roach, and Joab Lawler.

There was an iron foundry in Columbiana before the War, and during the War C. B. Churchill operated a foundry for the Confederate Government. It was burned in 1865.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 143-144; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 160-161; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

COLUMBIANA MOUNTAINS. A chain of mountains constituting the rim of the southwest end of a canoe-shaped synclinal east of Columbiana, Shelby County. Their length is about 8 miles, and the elevation of their highest point about 1,000 feet above sea level. At their southeastern extremity there are several spurs or ridges separated from each other and from the mountains proper by faults. There is some very good red iron ore in the top strata of the mountains and of the separating synclinals.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 20-21.

COLUMBUS AND FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

COLUMBUS AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

COLUMBUS DAY. See Special Days.

COLVIN MOUNTAINS. See Green Creek and Colvin Mountains.

COMFORT OF SOLDIERS AND VISITORS COMMITTEE, MONTGOMERY. Sub-committee, of the Central Committee on organization for Camp Activities, of Montgomery. The first meeting of the Committee was called to order on July 2, 1917. The following citizens of Montgomery were designated as members of the Committee with offices as follows: Messrs. Leopold Strauss, Chairman, Sidney Levy, Vice-chairman, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, E. C. Taylor, L. D. Fairchild, and Adolph Weil. The organization of the Committee was completed by the election of Mr. George W. Jones as Secretary.

The Committee was very active while Montgomery was used as one of the cantonments for soldiers during the World War. It was responsible for the placing of the information bureau at the depot by railroad authorities, the opening of rest rooms throughout the city, arranging for entertainment of soldiers and visitors while in the city on business or pleasure and handling of housing problems which daily arose. Shower baths, lavatories, etc., were installed at different places throughout the city for the convenience of soldiers and visitors.

REFERENCES.—Typewritten minutes of the meetings of the Committee from July 2, 1917-August 6, 1917; letters from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Leopold Strauss, letters

and cards from the Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery and personal notes of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, which are on file in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. Special training in branches of study which prepares for service in business and professional and business offices. It is to be distinguished from training in commercial life, and, as here understood, is limited to service largely clerical, or as undertaken by the office executive. The earliest school for instruction in this field is attributed to R. M. Bartlett of Philadelphia in 1843. The development of these institutions was slow, however, but when once thoroughly planted, they sprang up rapidly throughout the entire country.

The itinerant penman contributed to interest in these schools, and often courses in penmanship only were offered. The Bryant and Stratton, the Spencer and Gaskell systems were the most widely known. They were well advertised, and almost all of the most popular family publications carried advertisements, both of instruction in commercial courses, and in penmanship. These advertisements were usually accompanied by highly ornamental specimens of penmanship, oftentimes including beautifully drawn birds and animals.

History in Alabama.—In Alabama, business training, or commercial education, has not been successfully specialized probably for more than 40 years.

However, an earlier effort had been put forth, as will appear from a charter of the legislature, February 23, 1860, incorporating John J. Byrd and his successors as a body corporate under the name of the "Commercial College, of Montgomery." Nothing is known of its organization or history, but if ever opened it was evidently short lived because of the coming on of war.

Old catalogues disclose that courses in bookkeeping, shorthand and commercial law were offered in State and other institutions, but the results were apparently small. For many years students desiring advanced and thorough business courses attended some one of the Bryant and Stratton business colleges in the larger cities of the eastern and middle States, or the business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Many of the best impulses to improved accounting methods were introduced through these students, who on returning home, not only reorganized the offices of leading business concerns, but also gave personal instruction to many young men of their acquaintance.

With the industrial growth of the State, and the coming in of men of large experience from other sections of the country, there also came a demand for better and more improved methods in every department of business. This led not only to an increase in the number of young men attending commercial schools out of the State, but it also emphasized the need for some local opportunity for instruction.

The first distinctly business college organized, and actually operated in Alabama is not definitely known. However, what is known as the Massey Business Colleges is probably entitled to the distinction. On December 10, 1886, the "Birmingham College of Business" was incorporated by the legislature, with headquarters in Birmingham. It was denominated "a school for business education, shorthand, telegraphy and English literature," and authority was given to grant "diplomas and certificates of proficiency as awards or evidence of merit or skill, having the same efficiency as those granted by colleges or other institutions of learning in the United States." The incorporators were Charles A. Tingle and R. Walter Massey. The latter is now head of a chain of colleges in Richmond, Va., Columbus, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Houston, Tex., and Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.

The Wheeler Business College at Birmingham dates from 1888, but was originally founded by Amos Ward as the Birmingham Business College. Mr. Willard J. Wheeler came to Alabama from Kansas City in October, 1895, and became associated with this institution. In a few years it was incorporated, and the name changed to the Wheeler Business College. The claim is made for this school that it is the first to engage in teaching strictly commercial branches.

The Troy Business College was chartered by the Legislature December 8, 1892, with O. C. Wiley, L. E. Gellerstedt, J. C. Henderson, F. J. Cowart and J. S. Carroll, with power to open a school for the purpose of instruction in theoretical and practical single and double entry bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial and ornamental penmanship, commercial law, commission business, banking and insurance, shorthand and type-writing, telegraphy, political economy, and other branches that are usually taught in schools of like character. Details as to actual work by this school are wanting, but it is thought that its charter was the foundation of Porter's Business College, conducted by John Euclid Porter. The latter is thus referred to in an old catalogue of 1898-99: "This institution has recently been made a part of the State Normal College. It is located in a separate building and is splendidly equipped. It enjoys the distinction of being the highest grade business college in the State, and the only one in the South giving a professional course and conferring degrees." How long this relation continued is not known.

Draughon's Practical Business Colleges, founded by John F. Draughon, successfully maintains high grade schools at Birmingham and Montgomery.

In Selma the Central City Business College was established in 1898. It is now under the management of Mrs. Minnie Wood Miller, one of the original founders.

A short-lived institution, known as the Anniston Business College was established in that city, about 1899, by F. M. Stutsman.

In 1901 the Thorsby Normal and Business College was organized, and to which both sexes were admitted. The founders were R. A. Rasco and W. E. Johnston, who conducted the institution as co-principals. The business college was under the direction of M. P. Johnston, master of arts, as principal. The courses of study consisted of double and single entry bookkeeping, banking, business penmanship, business law, business arithmetic, business correspondence, business practice, business forms and orthography. Four to five months were necessary to complete the course, and a total charge of \$67.00 was required.

In 1906 Mr. E. L. Layfield organized the Dothan Business College, which he managed until 1909, when it was closed. For a time, the Campbell Institute of Shorthand and Accounting was conducted at Dothan by J. D. Campbell, President.

A commercial department is maintained at St. Bernard College, near Cullman, in which courses are offered in arithmetic, bookkeeping, accounting, phonography, typewriting and business methods. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred on all students who satisfactorily complete the commercial course.

Instruction.—In all of these schools now active, courses are offered in shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, bookkeeping and commercial law as the principal elements of a business training. However, full courses are not required, but students may elect to receive instruction in a limited number of branches, as bookkeeping, or in shorthand and typewriting. Some offer commercial courses, or combined courses. Students are urged to avail themselves of instruction in spelling, grammar, business correspondence, business forms, copying, card indexing and filing, manifold and general office practice. In the haste on the part of aspiring or needy young men and women, there has been a tendency to take only such studies as will immediately fit them for a position, but the higher grade schools are discouraging such practice. In this they have the cooperation of the better business offices.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues* of Draughon, Massey and Wheeler Business Colleges, and occasional catalogues of other institutions above referred to; *Acts* 1859-60, p. 398; 1886-87, p. 253; and 1892-93, p. 23; Monroe, *Cyclopædia of Education* (1911), vol. 2, p. 143; Swiggett, *Commercial Education*, in U. S. Bureau of Education, *Bulletin*, 1916, no. 25; and *State Normal Business College Journal*, Troy, vol. 1-2, 1899-1901.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. See Chambers of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Travelers Protective Association of America; United Commercial Travelers.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS, UNITED. See United Commercial Travelers.

COMMISSARY GENERAL. See Quarter-master General.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES. That form of municipal government which consists in "the concentration of all executive and legislative power in the hands of a few men," usually three or five, who may be appointed by the governor of the State, or elected by the people under a charter granted by the legislature. It is one of the newest, though not the most recent, developments in the government of American cities. In Alabama it is the latest development in municipal government, for the newer form—the city-manager plan—has not yet been adopted by any city in the State.

Origin.—The commission plan originated in Galveston, Tex., in 1901, after the virtual destruction of that city by storm. It was imperative that some efficient method of restoring normal conditions should be found, and a small commission of competent administrators clothed with both legislative and executive authority was the plan devised to meet the emergency. The advantages of the plan, for normal as well as abnormal conditions, soon became apparent, and other Texas cities applied for similar charters. From Texas the plan spread rapidly to other parts of the country. Hundreds of cities, both large and small, in nearly every State in the Union, now have some form of commission government, and the change from the old aldermanic form is usually claimed to have resulted beneficially.

Modifications.—There are some variations in the form of commission government adopted by different cities. Besides the Galveston plan, probably the most important and best known are the Des Moines (Iowa) and the Sumter (S. C.) plans. The Des Moines plan is similar to the Galveston plan, the substantial differences being the inclusion in the former of provisions for the initiative, referendum, and recall, and for the nomination of commissioners by an open, nonpartisan primary. The forms of commission government provided for by Alabama statutes are modeled after the Des Moines plan, but none of them authorizes the use of the initiative, and only one class of municipalities, in which the city of Montgomery is included, may use the referendum. All the forms provided for the recall of the commissioners. The Sumter plan is essentially the city-manager plan.

Alabama Cities with Commission Government.—The first cities in Alabama to adopt commission government were Birmingham and Montgomery, in which it became effective on the same day, April 10, 1911, but in slightly different forms, and under separate enabling acts of the legislature. Mobile inaugurated the new plan on August 14, 1911, under a third act of the legislature.

The appended list shows the commission governed cities of the State and the dates of adoption of the plan:

Birmingham, Apr. 10, 1911.
Carbon Hill, Sept. 23, 1911.
Cordova, Sept. 4, 1911.

Florence, Aug. 31, 1914.
Haleyville, Nov. 6, 1911.
Hartselle, Aug. 16, 1911.
Huntsville, June 19, 1911.
Mobile, Aug. 14, 1911.
Montgomery, Apr. 10, 1911.
Sheffield, Aug. 22, 1912.
Sylacauga, July 12, 1912.
Talladega, Aug. 4, 1911.
Tuscaloosa, June 26, 1911.

Commission Government Laws of Alabama.

—The first commission government law of the State, enacted March 31, 1911, authorizes its adoption by cities having "a population of as much as one hundred thousand people," and applies to Birmingham alone. The second law, April 6, 1911, applies to cities having as many as 25,000 and fewer than 50,000 people, conditions which make it applicable to Montgomery alone. The third law, April 8, 1911, applies to all cities and towns "which now are not, or hereafter may not be, within the influence or operation of any other valid legislative enactment authorizing or adopting such form of government." Mobile alone comes under the provisions of this act. The fourth law, enacted April 21, 1911, applies to all "Class D" cities, or those with a population of more than 1,000 and less than 25,000. It provides for three commissioners, each in charge of one of three departments, viz, (1) department of public safety and public health; (2) department of streets, parks, city and public property and city and public improvements; and (3) department of accounts, finances and public affairs. It also provides for the recall of the commissioners, but not for the initiative or referendum. Special provision is made by act of September 25, 1915, for cities under the commission form of government to abandon it, after an election upon the question.

Birmingham.—The first, or Birmingham law, was amended September 25, 1915, making several important changes. For a commission of three members who served for three years, there was substituted one of five members who serve for four years. The members of the old commission received salaries of \$7,000 a year. The president of the new commission receives \$5,000 and each of the other members, \$4,000 a year; and all of them are required to devote their full time to the duties of their offices.

The first plan grouped the administrative functions of the government into three departments, while the present plan provides for five departments, each in charge of one commissioner chosen by the commission itself, as follows: (1) department of general administration, finances and accounts, which has jurisdiction of legal affairs, the purchase of supplies, the collection of taxes, licenses, etc., the disbursement of funds, the management of the sinking fund, and all the financial affairs of the city; (2) department of public improvements; (3) department of public property and public utilities, which supervises the management and maintenance of all public buildings, parks, playgrounds and public utilities, "either owned and operated by the

city, or operated by private corporations under franchises or contracts with the city; (4) department of public safety, with supervision over the fire and police departments; (5) department of public health and education.

The powers and duties of the foregoing departments are fixed by the commission; however, the law stipulates that the president shall be the general executive officer of the city, "charged with the general supervision and direction of its affairs."

Candidates for commissioner are nominated by petition, which must be signed by at least 200 qualified voters, and a majority of the votes cast for any office is requisite to election thereto. In default of such a majority, a second election is held on the same day of the following week to decide the issue between the two candidates for each office who received the highest number of votes in the first election.

Any commissioner may be recalled upon petition of at least 3,000 qualified voters; and ordinances may be introduced upon the initiative of 1,500 qualified voters, whereupon they must either be enacted by the commission or submitted to the vote of the people at a referendum election.

Montgomery.—The commission provided for Montgomery by the act of April 6, 1911, consisted of five members, holding office for five years, and each receiving \$3,000 a year except the president whose salary was \$4,500. There were five departments, each administered by a commissioner, as follows: (1) public affairs; (2) accounts and finance; (3) police and fire; (4) streets and parks; 5) public property and public improvements.

An act of February 5, 1915, passed over the governor's veto, amended the former law. The number of commissioners was reduced from five to three, serving four years, and each receiving a salary of \$3,000. The number of administrative departments was correspondingly reduced, the new plan providing for (1) the department of public affairs; (2) department of finance; and (3) department of public works. The police and fire departments were removed altogether from the jurisdiction of the board of commissioners and placed under the supervision of a board of public safety, consisting of three members serving without pay, which appoints the chiefs of these departments. Both the old and the new laws made provision for pensioning members of the police and fire departments, and both authorize the recall of any commissioner upon petition of at least 1,000 qualified voters. No provision is made in the Montgomery plan for popular initiation of city ordinances; but a referendum may be compelled on any ordinance passed by the commission, within 10 days of its adoption, upon petition of qualified electors equal in number to 25 per cent of the entire vote cast in the last general municipal election, and no such protested ordinance takes effect unless a majority of the legal votes cast are in favor of its adoption.

Mobile.—The commission government provided for the city of Mobile is similar in most

respects to that of Birmingham. There are three members of the Mobile commission, who will, after the expiration of their present terms, serve for terms of six years. One of their number is by themselves chosen mayor, and is the general executive officer of the city. Their compensation is computed on the basis of \$1,000 a year salary for each 10,000 of population or major fraction thereof, provided it shall in no event exceed the rate of \$7,500 a year.

The law left the distribution of powers and duties between three departments, each in charge of a commissioner, to a majority decision of the commission, by which they have been arranged as follows: (1) water-works, sewers, harbor, wharves, and highways; (2) accounts, revenue, and finance, public buildings and institutions and their improvement, fire, lighting and electricity, markets, parks and playgrounds; (3) health, justice, sanitation, pounds, police, cemeteries, meat and milk, weights and measures.

Nomination of candidates for commissioner is by petition of such number of voters as equals or exceeds 3 per cent of the total number of votes cast in the last municipal election; and any commissioner may be recalled upon petition of a number of voters equal to 25 per cent of the total votes cast in the last election. The Mobile plan is the only one in force in the State which authorizes the use of the preferential ballot in electing commissioners. Under this plan, every voter indicates his first and second choice for each office.

An act of September 28, 1915, amending the first Mobile commission plan, provides for popular initiation of ordinances and for a referendum of ordinances so proposed but not adopted by the commission within 30 days.

Results.—Of the towns listed above, only one, Huntsville, has returned to the old system. This was done in 1917, under the law authorizing the change. One of the officers writing in reference to the subject says: "We found the commission form of government unsatisfactory. We like the aldermanic much better, and our city in a financial way is considered much improved."

With the exception of Mobile, facts concerning the general operation of the new form of government are not at hand. Harry Pillans, the then Mayor-President, in 1917 prepared a statement concerning the plan in that city and which is here given in full, as illustrative of some of the fruits of commission government:

"1st. The lopping off of unnecessary or dispensable offices, resulting in a saving of about \$25,000.00 a year, without reduction in the efficiency of the departments.

"2nd. The obtaining of a small percentage revenue from the banks of deposit of the city, aggregating a revenue of about \$7,000.00 per annum, average, since Commission Government was inaugurated.

"3rd. The increase in the supervision and consequent efficiency of all of the practical departments, particularly in the line of public works and the like, by having the responsible head of the department give his entire time

to the duties assumed by him as Commissioner, and particular attention paid in consequence, to the details of the work and the needs of the departments.

"4th. Promptness and efficiency in the purchase of supplies, the making of contracts needful in the administration of city affairs, and especially in the investigation of complaints and remedying the evil complained of.

"5th. The introduction of money and labor saving methods in the water department, whereby the water consumption and waste has been reduced from upwards of 13,000,000 gallons per day to less than 8,000,000 gallons per day, notwithstanding the increase in the number of consumers; this by the application of business principles to the administration of the department,—the restoration and perfecting of the pumping apparatus, and notably the introduction of the system of compulsory metering in lieu of the voluntary metering system, so that today 50 per cent of the twelve thousand and odd services are metered, with a consequence reduction in the cost of the coal consumed at the two pumping stations, which was \$24,000.00, to \$12,000.00 per annum; in other words, a saving of 50 per cent of the coal account.

"Further, in this connection, it may be noted that by the installation, at one of the stations, of an elevated trestle, the cost of coal handling at that station, amounting to thousands of dollars a year, was eliminated.

"6th. In the line of public works, owing to the concentration of authority in few hands, it became possible to introduce and effect a system of concreting the drainage canals throughout the city where formerly there were great earth ditches with sloughing and wearing banks, and bottoms filled with pools of stagnant water, bull rushes, reptiles and vermin,—this work resulting in an immediate outflow of the water in clean canals, getting rid of mosquito breeding places, and practically eliminating the areas of malaria menace, for the malaria survey made by the United States disclosed not a single mosquito larva in any of these great concrete drains and culverts, of which miles have been laid.

"7th. By this concentration of authority and counsel, the Commission was able to carry out the public works Commissioner's theory that the unpaved streets, and we may say unpaved streets, in view of the small means of those living upon them, were susceptible of improvement at not an excessive and burdensome cost so as to make them good streets, with the result that in this city, within the five years of Commission Government, notwithstanding the loose character of the soil in the sandy plain upon which this city is built, there are to-day, improved streets quite as travelable as pavements, to the extent of about 45 miles, outside of the 38½ miles of paved streets. In fact, the greater part of the streets beyond the paved district have been improved, and those not yet improved are being improved under this system, without the imposition of any assessment upon the abutting owners, and without any increase whatever in the amount annually

appropriated for and expended on unpaved streets, when nothing was done for their betterment. Concrete bridges likewise have been generally adopted over all of the large open drains or canals, effecting a decided saving to the treasury in the purchase of more and more and higher and higher priced lumber.

"8th. The public wharves, which had been acquired in the past, and bulkheaded in the near past, but which were distinctly sandy plains containing hills and dales and numerous pools of water, on their surface, and which were unsheltered save for a few shakgoods awaiting steam boats, etc., were leveled, shelled, cherted; the small decaying wooden sheds were removed and a great steel shed of nearly 1,250 feet in length by 117 feet breadth of roof installed, parallel to the front, and floored with a concrete-cement flooring. This shed was connected by rails in front and behind with the entire system of roads entering the city, as the result of the contract made between the city and the road laying the rails, assuring equal treatment of all,—thereby there has been assured to the public at all times fairness of treatment of all ships and shippers, an outlet against any possible or attempted monopolization by the rail carriers or others, of the sea and rail traffic interchange.

"9th. Handsome additional park properties have been acquired and an elaborate and handsome park equipped, and progress is being made in the improvement of the unimproved new park.

"10th. The city has steadily and quietly, under the Commission system, sought for and acquired water shed lands, increasing the holdings, during the past five years, by more than 1,000 acres, above what was formerly owned, and thereby assuring the perpetuation of a clean source of water supply.

"11th. The Commission more than doubled the hospital facilities at the city hospital, adding another building as great as the former one, remodeling and beautifying at the same time the old building, and has to-day, perhaps the model hospital of the city in attractiveness, capacity and cleanliness, although a charitable institution.

"12th. It has kept up its fire service and increased the same by adding motor driven pump and house units; set up, for the first time, a fire boat service, introduced motor patrol wagons and other vehicles in the police and health departments.

"13th. The crowning merit, as I conceive, of the Commission's work at Mobile, is, that limited as is the income of the City and tremendous as are the needs of modern municipal life, so careful has the equation of income and expenses been struck, that the city has maintained itself, within the limits of its income. For example, last year's statement shows an income of \$498,834.96 and an expenditure of \$498,813.08, a credit of \$21.88 for the year, notwithstanding the tremendous losses incident to the hurricane of July 5th, 1916.

"14th. One hundred and fifty thousand

dollars worth of new school houses have been built. More than \$100,000.00 have been expended in completing the sanitary sewer system of the city, so that 90 odd per cent of the houses are sewered.

"Of course this does not include any claim of good or progressive work done by the city that is mere continuation of the methods in vogue when Commission Government came in, which are, of course fairly attributable to the old government.

See Cities and Towns.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1911, pp. 204-223, 289-315, 330-355, 591-610; 1915, pp. 52-76, 770-773, 789-807, 869-874; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *General statistics of cities*, 1915; and *Financial statistics of cities*, 1915; Beard, *American city government* (1912); Bruere, *The new city government* (1913); Toulmin, *The city manager* (1915); Library of Congress, *Select list of references on commission government for cities* (1913); McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914); Montgomery Organization Committee, *Commission government defined and discussed* (1910), pp. 16; and *Results of the commission form of government in five typical cities* (1910), pp. 8; F. P. Glass, "Municipal government by commission," paper read before The Thirteen Club, Montgomery, Ala., pp. 6; The Short Ballot Organization, New York, *The "commission plan," how it puts the people on top in politics* (n. d., folder). The case of *State ex rel. Crenshaw v. Joseph*, 175 Ala., p. 579, contains a review of the Montgomery Commission, Act of 1911; and *State ex rel. Terry v. Lanier*, 197 Ala., p. 1, involves the application of the recall to Huntsville, under Act of Sept. 25, 1915, above referred to.

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS. Courts of record, established by statute in the several counties of the state, and composed of the judge of probate, "as principal judge," and four commissioners. They hold their offices for four years, from the first Monday after the second Tuesday in January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The court may be held by the judge of probate and two commissioners, or by three commissioners without the judge. Regular terms are required to be held on the second Mondays in February and October, and the first Mondays of April and November. The court has original and unlimited jurisdiction in relation to the establishment, change or discontinuance of roads, bridges, causeways, ferries, and stock law districts within the county, except where otherwise provided by law. It has authority to direct and control the property of the county including the arrangement and use of rooms in the court house, to levy general and special taxes in accordance with law, to examine, settle and allow accounts and claims chargeable against the county, to examine and audit accounts of officers of the county handling public monies, the support of the county poor, to provide map and plat books showing the subdivisions of lands of the counties, to compromise claims in favor of the counties, to punish for contempt, and to exercise such other powers as

are or may be given by law. The probate judge is the keeper of the records of the court. The commissioners' court exercises powers that are judicial, executive, ministerial and legislative. It is an inferior court of limited jurisdiction, and everything necessary to sustain jurisdiction must affirmatively appear on the face of its records.

History.—During the entire history of the state, the civil business of the several counties has been committed to a group or body of officers, variously known as justices of the quorum, justices of the county court, commissioners of revenue and roads, courts of county commissioners, and boards of revenue. Their jurisdiction, powers and authority gradually developed through territorial legislation into the adoption of an act of June 14, 1821, in which provision was made for the election of "four commissioners of the revenue and roads who shall serve for one year, any two of whom together with the judge of the county court shall constitute a court, to levy the county tax, to lay out and discontinue roads, have and exercise all the power in relation to roads, bridges, highways, ferries and causeways, which are at present given to, and exercised by the orphans' or county court; and make the appointment of such county officers as by law are directed to be appointed by the county court." In this form the law practically remained as to powers and duties until the code of 1852, at which time the statute was substantially rewritten in its present form.

There is no general provision for the subdivision of the several counties into commissioners' districts. The entire county votes for the four commissioners, who may be elected from any part of the county. However, for many of the counties special laws have been passed, either fixing districts, or empowering county commissioners to do so. Special laws have also been passed governing elections of commissioners, in some cases requiring residence in the district, or requiring their election by the voters of the districts only. In February 1887 such a law was passed for Blount County, which may be taken as typical. It divided the county into "four commissioners' districts, numbered and composed of the territory" described in the act, but the court of county commissioners was authorized whenever necessary, by an order entered on the minutes, to increase, alter or diminish the territory in the several districts, "the full board with the judge of probate concurring therein." It also provided that every commissioner should be elected, "by the qualified electors of the district." The legislature of 1915 was called upon to pass several acts of this, or of a similar character, in reference to commissioners districts, elections of commissioners, etc.

In the performance of the duties imposed, and in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred, the historical development of these courts is of great interest and significance. The personnel of the courts has largely determined standards and progress of county development in an official way. Because of in-

difference to duty or to its improper performance, or in order to relieve a county from the incubus of corrupt officials, the legislature has from time to time abolished these courts, providing other agencies, or has reorganized them by other names, providing for the appointment of the members in such a way as to secure relief, or to save counties from further embarrassments. The courts have also been the vehicle of partisan party politics in some cases, resulting in reorganization.

During the period of reconstruction, in connection with the endorsement of railroad bonds, or the subscription to various railroad building enterprises, these courts were given extensive powers, in many cases the subject of abuse. The acts of the legislature, and the reports of the supreme court, contain details of the history of such transactions. See citations in the References below.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, June, 1821, p. 18; 1886-87, p. 797; *Code* 1907, secs. 3306-3323; *Toulmin, Digest* (1823), p. 109, 175, 206; *Alkin, Digest* (1833), p. 86; *Clay, Digest* (1843), p. 149; *Code* 1852, secs. 697-707; *Brickell, Digest* (1888), pp. 183-184; *State ex rel. Tyson v. Houghton*, 142 Ala., p. 90; *Acts*, 1874-75, pp. 513-516; 1876-77, pp. 162-163; *Local Acts*, 1903, pp. 166-167.

COMPROMISE OF CLAIMS, STATE BOARD OF.

An ex officio State executive board, consisting of the governor, attorney general, and State auditor, originally created February 13, 1879. The board has "authority to adjust, compromise and settle, on such terms as to them may seem just and reasonable, and claim of the State against any person or corporation, or any public officer, or his sureties, or because of negligence or default in the safekeeping, collection, or disbursement of the public moneys, or funds, or property, by any officer having charge or custody of either." The settlement or compromise having been made, the governor is required to file a statement thereof in the office of the State treasurer, showing the nature and character of the claim, the terms of the settlement or compromise, and the reasons therefor.

Prior to the act of 1879, no means were provided for the adjustment of claims of the State against individuals, other than in the courts. Therefore, the legislature was called upon at every session to pass relief acts to cover cases where defendants were held liable technically, and such relief acts were passed in some cases before a suit was filed, and also in cases where the litigation had been concluded.

The effect of the establishment of the board of compromise was to avoid litigation, and at the same time, save the necessity for legislative relief. As still further simplifying procedure and relieving the legislature of the necessity for the consideration of such subjects, the constitution of 1901 prohibited further special acts of this character. Sections 2441 and 2442 of the code of 1907, quoted in the first paragraph above, are broader in terms than the original act, which appeared to limit the compromise to claims "arising against persons under the revenue laws of the

State." The enlargement of the scope of the duties and powers or authority of the board seems now to take care of practically all claims whatever obtaining in favor of the State against individuals.

The parenthetical note after section 2441 in the code is said to follow sections 1 and 2 of an act of February 23, 1883, which is evidently erroneous, although the provisions of the act of February 23, 1883, are embodied in article 1 governing actions and suits by the State.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, sec. 100; *Code*, 1907, secs. 2440-2442, and citations in text.

COMPROMISE OF LAND CLAIMS, STATE BOARD OF. An ex-officio board, first established with the adoption of the code of 1907, "for the purpose of examining into the title or claim of the state to any sixteenth-section or other school lands which have illegally passed out of the possession of the state, or which have heretofore been disposed of by the state and not paid for."

The board is composed of the governor, the superintendent of education, and the attorney general. It is given authority to take "all action necessary to recover any such lands, or, if deemed best, may settle and compromise any conflicting claims thereto between the state and persons claiming the land." After a compromise or settlement has patents to the lands the subject of compromise effected, it is the duty of the secretary of state, upon the order of the board, to issue mise.

Prior to the adoption of this provision, no machinery existed whereby the equities of conflicting claims between the State and the holders or occupants of land could be settled other than by litigation. The joint committee on the code introduced this provision in order to afford an opportunity for the review of numerous cases which could be handled more equitably and expeditiously than through the courts. Carelessness in making and keeping the original land records of the State is responsible for the conditions productive both of litigation, and the necessity for the establishment of the board.

The records of the board are kept in the office of the attorney general. The patent records are on file in the office of the secretary of state.

No publications.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, sec. 1804.

CONALIGA. An Upper Creek village, probably in Macon or Western Russell County. The people of this village were friendly to the whites in 1813 and joined with the Tuckabatchees, the Chunnangees and the Ninipaskagees against the hostilities of the Upper Creeks.

REFERENCES.—Woodward, *Reminiscences* (1859), p. 37; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 334; Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 411.

CONDE, FORT. See Charlotte, Fort; Louis de la Mobile, Fort.

CONDUCTORS, ORDER OF RAILWAY.

A protective, fraternal order having disability and death benefits and certain secret features, and whose primary object is the promotion of the interests of railway conductors, with regard to wages and working conditions and in the relief of aged, indigent and disabled members. The first "division," or local lodge in Alabama was organized at Montgomery some time between 1880 and 1885. Local divisions have since been established at Selma, Tusculumbia, and Mobile, and two at Birmingham.

At the time it entered the State the order was non-protective, that is, it was opposed to striking; but since 1890 it has been both fraternal and protective, permitting its members to strike, if their grievances can not be settled otherwise, although in this respect it has been notably conservative. Prior to 1907 the Order of Railway Conductors was not affiliated with many other labor organization; but at that time it joined with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in forming several "association districts," which included the United States and Mexico.

Relief Department.—In the early nineties the national order established an insurance, or mutual benefit department, and thereafter required all new members to take out insurance policies. In 1905, at the suggestion of M. J. Land, a member from Alabama, the national order installed a relief department, through which aid is afforded aged and indigent members. The amount of financial assistance extended ranges from \$7 to \$55 a month, according to the physical and financial condition of the beneficiary.

State Legislative Board.—In August, 1914, a state legislative board was created to aid in securing State legislation in the interest of conductors and other railroad employees. The board is intended to be a permanent feature of the state organization. During the sessions of the legislature in 1915 a representative was appointed by the state legislative board to remain at the capital, and to co-operate with all other labor organizations for the betterment of labor conditions in the State.

Among the bills advocated by these organizations, were a standard-caboose bill, a full-crew bill, an electric-headlight bill, a "loan-shark" bill, a child-labor bill, a workmen's-compensation-and-employers'-liability bill, a bill to remove State convicts from coal mines, and a bill making personal-injury claims preferred claims in receivership and bankruptcy cases. In addition to active promotion of these bills, the board caused a record to be kept of the votes of all members of the legislature on these bills, and has had a compilation made for future reference.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CONECUH COUNTY. Created by the territorial legislature, February 13, 1818, from Monroe County as originally formed. As at first laid out, and before the establishment of Henry County on December 13, 1819, Con-

ecuh included all of south Alabama east of its present western boundary line, and south of the present Lowndes County, extending as far as the Chattahoochee River. This entire country was originally a part of the Creek Indian lands, ceded by the treaty of August 9, 1814. Its territory was later reduced by the formation of Henry and Butler Counties, both on December 13, 1819, Covington County December 18, 1821, and Escambia County December 10, 1868. Its area is 849 square miles, or 543,360 acres.

The name of the county is a word of Muscogee origin, and is said to be a corruption of Econneka, meaning "land of cane," according to Marcus H. Cruikshank. The rendering by Dr. W. S. Wyman, however, is Kono ekuh, meaning "polecat's head."

On the establishment of the county the territorial legislature required that courts "for the time being, be holden at the house of Mayberry Thomas; but the said courts may, respectively, for the want of necessary buildings, adjourn to some more convenient place contiguous." The point so selected was on Hampden Ridge, and here all county business was transacted. The first state legislature, December 13, 1819, named Bartley Walker, James Salter, John Speir, Radford L. Smilie as commissioners to select a permanent county seat. A sharp contest immediately arose between Hampden Ridge and the village of Sparta. The choice fell to the latter and on December 7, 1820, the legislature formally decreed that it should be the permanent seat of justice for the county. The first court house was built of pine logs, was about 20 by 30 feet in size, and had only two doors. It served not only as a court house, but also was used for religious services. About 1823 another building was erected, which remained in use until destroyed by fire in 1868. The lodge room of the masons occupied the attic story of this building.

As the result of an election held on the first Monday in May, 1866, under an act of February 23, 1866, the court house was removed from Sparta to Evergreen. In consideration of removal the citizens of Evergreen erected the new court house free of charge to the county.

The first county officers were Samuel Cook, chief justice of the county court; Joshua Hawthorn, justice of the quorum; Ranson L. Dean, sheriff; Chesley Crosby, coroner and ranger; Charlton Thomson, Treasurer, all appointed February 28, 1818. Three justices of the peace, Presly Scurlock, John Spear and Clark Jackson, and one constable, James Cobb, were named on the same day. The first clerk of the superior and the county courts was Peter A. Steele. After the formation of the State, 1819, the officers were James Caldwell, sheriff, Ransom L. Dean, clerk of the circuit court, Murdock McPherson, clerk of the county court and John E. Graham, surveyor. William Lee was major commandant of the county militia, with Washington Cummins, Edwin Robertson and John Hobson as captains, all appointed May 20, 1819.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1825-26, pp. 62-65; 1826-27, p. 119; 1866-67, p. 351; 1868, pp. 90, 163; 1869-70, pp. 6, 81, 145, 204; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 187; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 282; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 43; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 103; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 93; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1909), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 52; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Ramsey, *Annals of Tennessee* (1860), pp. 465, 471; Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 418; *North Alabamian*, Tusculumbia, Dec. 17, 1897; *Official War Records*, Serial No. 10, p. 2; No. 34, pp. 63, 64, 244, 261; No. 35, pp. 87, 90; No. 38, pp. 68, 69; No. 54, p. 1; No. 103, pp. 51-53.

The first elections were doubtless held at the house of Mayberry Thomas, which by the act of establishment was made the place of holding courts. On December 13, 1819 "in addition to the places heretofore designated," provision was made for elections at the house of William Brewer. By act of December 7, 1820, this was discontinued, and in its place one at Cumming's Mill was fixed. On June 13, 1821, a precinct was established at the house of William Blackshear; on December 3, 1821, another, at the house of David Hendrick; and on December 26, 1822, others were established at the house of George Constantine, at Brooklyn, at Rabb's Store, at the house of John Bell, and at the house of James Grace; and those heretofore established at the houses of James Caldwell, William Blackshear and David Hendrick were discontinued.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the southern section of the state. On the north it is bounded by Monroe and Butler counties, on the east by Butler and Covington, on the south by Escambia and on the west by Monroe county. From north to south it is about 40 miles in extent, while the width along the southern boundary is about 43 miles. Roughly described the surface of the county is a rolling plain with a general inclination south. The northern part is hilly but there are no very great elevations, but near the streams are considerable areas of rolling to low hilly lands. In the southern part of the county along the Conecuh River, the topography is uneven. The Conecuh and Sapulga rivers constitute the drainage system. These streams and their tributaries have cut channels to depths varying from a few feet to a hundred feet or more below the surrounding rivers. The tributaries of the Conecuh drain about four-fifths of the county, while the other one-fifth is drained by the Escambia and Little Escambia and their tributaries. Murder Creek (q. v.) rises in the northwestern section of the county, and flows south through its entire extent. The county lies in the Coastal Plain. It has large areas of highly valuable farming soils, topographically and texturally suited to cultivation. These soils vary from sands through sandy loams,

fine sandy loams, and loams to clay loams and clays, and from excessively drained lands through lands of favorable drainage to wet overflowed stream bottom soils. The principal tree growth consists of magnolia, beech, long leaf pine, spruce, pine, water-oak, cypress birch, ironwood, maple, bay, ash and sweet gum. The climate is temperate and free from extremes, with short and mild winters, and with summers not oppressive. Breezes from the Gulf temper the summer season. It has a mean temperature of 50° F. with extremes during the season ranging from zero to 80° F., but zero weather is of very short duration. The mean annual precipitation is 51 inches, and is well distributed. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—From the absence of ancient remains it would seem that the territory included in the the county had few inhabitants in prehistoric times. It lay wholly within the original domain of the Creeks, but the only Indian town known to have existed within its limits seems to have been a village found by the early settlers on Old Town Creek in the eastern part of the county. This was probably a modern settlement, made by Red Stick fugitives after the defeat at the Horse Shoe Bend.

The Burnt Corn fight, which marks the beginning of the Creek Indian War of 1813-14, took place July 27, 1813, near the Conecuh County line, at the crossing of Burnt Corn Creek by the old Pensacola Trail. This was one of the most noted of southern trails, and was sometimes called the Wolf Path. It extended from Pensacola north into the Upper Creek Nation, and was the great trading path used by the Indians, white traders, and English and Spanish emissaries long before, during and after the Revolutionary War.

It is said that Capt. Joseph Shomo, some time after the Burnt Corn engagement, made an excursion into this section of the county, and attacked the Indians at Battle Branch, eight miles south of Bellville. Local evidences of the conflict were long pointed out. Following their defeat and the cession of their lands at Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814, the Indians were much disorganized, and from time to time throughout the territory they committed many depredations. The Indians in Conecuh gave the few early settlers much trouble by killing their cattle and hogs, breaking into their houses, and taking provisions and corn, and threatening their extermination. In July 1817, a Mr. Glass, living near Burnt Corn Spring was killed by an Indian belonging to a party camped on Pine Barren Creek in the present Wilcox County. These Indians were pursued by a small force under Capt. Sam Dale, but their camp was found deserted. For protection three rude forts were erected—one near the home of Alexander Autrey, one at the head of Bellville Branch, and one in the vicinity of Burnt Corn. The resolution of the settlers deterred the Indians from further trouble.

It appears that there was an understanding between the settlers on Hampden Ridge and

the Indians in the village on old Town Creek, in which Murder Creek was considered the boundary between them. In time, however, the Indians again began to commit depredations, and the settlers became so exasperated that they marched to the village, drove out the inhabitants and burned their cabins. The Indians then disappeared from the county and settlements soon began to be made on the east side of Murder Creek.

Settlement and Later History.—The first white man to build a home in Conecuh County was Samuel Buchanan, who in the latter part of 1815 located on Hawthorne's Mill Creek, about a mile and a half west of Bellville. The second settler who came was Alexander Autry, an emigrant from Georgia, who, after living a few years in Monroe County, moved into Conecuh, and settled west of Murder Creek on the range of hills, to which he gave the name of Hampden Ridge. Very soon afterwards Thomas Mendenhall, Eli Mendenhall and Reuben Hart from North Carolina, settled in the vicinity of Bellville. Contemporary with these settlers were Thomas Crosby, Robert Savage, Mayberry Thomas and Alexander Donald, all from Chester District, S. C., who made their homes near Hampden Ridge.

With the gradual influx of other settlers in 1816 and 1817, Bellville and Hampden Ridge became the rival communities of the county. Bellville was first known as "The Ponds," but received its present name from several brothers named Bell who settled there about 1818. In the Hampden Ridge community, perhaps in 1817, was born Richard Baggett, the first white child in the county. Burnt Corn settlement followed close upon Bellville and Hampden Ridge. Its first settler, early in 1816, was James Grace of Georgia. During the next two years it received many others.

Malachi Warren erected the first house on the site of Sparta. About 1818 settlements were made on Ard and Bottle Creeks, and about two years later on Old Town Creek, and at Evergreen. The first grist mill in the northern part of the county was built by Captain Cummings, and soon after another, by Bartly Walker on Mill Creek, near Bellville.

Some of the early settlers of the county, coming between 1817 and 1822, excluding those already mentioned, were Dr Milton Amos, Jesse Baggett, Major Bowie, John Brantley, Richard Curry, Aaron Feagan, George Feagan, Eldridge S. Greening, Dr. Houghton, Thomas Hodge, John S. Hunter, Asa Johnston, Caleb Johnston, John McCloud, Murdock McPherson, George Stoneham. Rev. Alexander Travis, Thomas Watts, Rev. David Wood. The last named was a blind Baptist minister, who preached the first sermon in the county.

A picturesque point in the county is Turk's Cave, near Brooklyn. From the remains, it must have been a favorite bird roost. Shortly after the settlement of the county the highwayman, Joseph T. Hare and his accomplices, made this their rendezvous, or place of resort. From this point they went forth from time to

time to rob and kill the traders from Pensacola to the Indian country, and here they stored their ill-gotten treasure.

Conecuh County experienced one Federal raid during the war. On March 21, 1865, Col. A. B. Spurling, in command of three brigades of cavalry, advanced from Milton, Fla., by way of Andalusia toward his work of destruction in Conecuh County. A little before midnight on March 23, he struck the Alabama and Florida Railroad five miles above Evergreen. Here at 4:30 on the morning of March 24 he captured and destroyed the train coming up from Pollard. At 7 o'clock, in like manner, he captured and destroyed the train coming from Montgomery, taking 7 commissioned officers and 100 soldiers.

Thence he proceeded to Evergreen where he arrived at eleven o'clock. Here he destroyed some stores and the rolling stock at the depot. The destruction of Confederate government property at Evergreen was certainly an act of legitimate warfare. But the amenities of war were grievously violated by Spurling's men while in Conecuh county in their shooting at defenseless citizens, and in Evergreen in their despoiling families of their silver plate and jewelry.

From Evergreen the raiders went on to Sparta, arriving there at 4 o'clock. Here a clean sweep was made in burning the depot, the rolling stock, and some trestle work. An indefensible act in Sparta was the burning of the county jail. Col. Spurling spent the night in Sparta, and the next day proceeded southwest out of the county. His official report gives as the spoils of this Conecuh raid, 120 prisoners, 200 negroes, 250 horses and mules. Non-official spoils, such as silver plate and jewelry were not included.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

- Co. E, "Conecuh Guards," 4th Regt.
- Co. D, 16th Regt.
- Co. D, "Cary Rifles," 23d Regt.
- Co. H, 23d Regt.
- Co. I, 29th Regt.
- Co. E, "Miller Guards," 38th Regt.
- Co. E, "McCulloch Avengers," 42d Regt.
- Co. F, "Conecuh Reserves," 65th Regt.

Miscellaneous.

- Co. F, 23d Battalion of Sharp Shooters.
- Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.**

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

- Number of all farms, 2,330.
- Acres cultivated, 117,000.
- Acres in pasture, 35,670.

Farm Animals:

- Horses and mules, 4,810.
- Milk cows, 5,140.
- Other cattle, 13,460.
- Brood sows, 6,080.

Other hogs, 25,830.

Sheep, 4,150.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 70,000 acres; 723,600 bushels.

Cotton, 17,500 acres; 4,160 bales.

Peanuts, 15,890 acres; 42,800 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 40,100 acres; 7,930 tons.

Hay, 6,480 acres; 4,840 tons.

Syrup cane, 980 acres; 113,330 gallons.

Cowpeas, 3,472 acres; 13,820 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,900 acres; 136,610 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 60 acres; 1,560 bushels.

Oats, 5,620 acres; 26,740 bushels.

Wheat, 30 acres; 60 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Belleville	Nichburg
Brooklyn	Nymph
Castleberry—3	Owassa—1
Cohasset	Paul
Evergreen (ch)—2	Rabb
Gregville	Range
Herbert	Repton—1
Lenox	Shreve
Melrose	Skinnerton—1

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total.
1820.	3,769	1,944	5,713
1830.	3,812	3,632	7,444
1840.	4,376	3,821	8,197
1850.	4,925	4,397	9,322
1860.	6,419	4,892	11,311
1870.	4,667	4,901	9,574
1880.	6,224	6,380	12,604
1890.	7,987	6,606	14,593
1900.	9,720	7,793	17,514
1910.	11,353	10,079	21,433

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1819—Samuel Cook.
- 1861—John Green.
- 1865—William A. Ashley.
- 1867—Augustus W. Jones.
- 1875—J. C. Robinson, John Greene, Sr.
- 1901—John D. Burnett, J. M. Foshee.

Senators.

- 1819-20—John Herbert.
- 1821-2—John W. Devereux.
- 1825-6—William Jones.
- 1828-9—John Watkins.
- 1830—William Hemphill.
- 1833-4—William Hemphill.
- 1836-7—Samuel W. Oliver.
- 1837-8—Herndon Lee Henderson.
- 1839-40—S. S. Andress.
- 1842-3—John Watkins.
- 1845-6—John Morrisett.
- 1847-8—John Morrisett.
- 1851-2—William Perry Leslie.
- 1853-4—William A. Ashley.
- 1857-8—Daniel H. Horn.
- 1861-2—D. C. Davis.
- 1865-6—William A. Ashley.
- 1868—William Miller, Jr.

- 1871-2—William Miller, Jr.
- 1872-3—William Miller, Jr.
- 1873—William Miller, Jr.
- 1874-5—E. W. Martin.
- 1875-6—E. W. Martin.
- 1876-7—J. H. Dunklin.
- 1878-9—David Buel.
- 1880-1—G. R. Farnham.
- 1882-3—G. R. Farnham.
- 1884-5—J. K. Henry.
- 1886-7—J. C. Richardson.
- 1888-9—Nicholas Stallworth.
- 1890-1—Nicholas Stallworth.
- 1892-3—R. E. Steiner.
- 1894-5—P. M. Bruner.
- 1896-7—A. W. Deans (of Covington).
- 1898-9—A. W. Deans.
- 1899 (Spec.)—A. W. Deans.
- 1900-01—D. M. Powell.
- 1903—Dempsey Monroe Powell.
- 1907—C. E. Reid.
- 1907 (Spec.)—C. E. Reid.
- 1909 (Spec.)—C. E. Reid.
- 1911—W. C. Crumpton.
- 1915—C. F. Winkler.
- 1919—J. Morgan Prestwood.

Representatives.

- 1819-20—William Lee; Thomas Watts.
- 1820-1—Samuel Cook; Thomas Armstrong.
- 1821 (called)—Samuel Cook; Thomas Armstrong.
- 1821-2—Eldridge S. Greening; John E. Graham.
- 1822-3—Samuel W. Oliver; John S. Hunter; Taylor.
- 1823-4—Samuel W. Oliver; John Fields; James Salter.
- 1824-5—Samuel W. Oliver; Nathaniel Cook; John Green.
- 1825-6—Samuel W. Oliver; Eldridge S. Greening.
- 1826-7—Samuel W. Oliver; Eldridge S. Greening.
- 1827-8—Samuel W. Oliver; Eldridge S. Greening.
- 1828-9—Joseph P. Clough; James Salter.
- 1829-30—John Green; Henry E. Curtis.
- 1830-1—Joseph P. Clough; Samuel Dubose.
- 1831-2—Samuel W. Oliver; John Watkins.
- 1832 (called)—Samuel W. Oliver; Julian S. Devereux.
- 1832-3—Samuel W. Oliver; Julian S. Devereux.
- 1833-4—Samuel W. Oliver; Watkins Salter.
- 1834-5—Samuel W. Oliver.
- 1835-6—Wilson Ashley.
- 1836-7—Jephth V. Perryman.
- 1837 (called)—Jephth V. Perryman.
- 1837-8—Jephth V. Perryman.
- 1838-9—James M. Bolling.
- 1839-40—James M. Bolling.
- 1840-1—W. A. Bell.
- 1841 (called)—W. A. Bell.
- 1841-2—Churchill Jones.
- 1842-3—Churchill Jones.
- 1843-4—Churchill Jones.
- 1844-5—A. W. Jones.
- 1845-6—James A. Stallworth.
- 1847-8—James A. Stallworth.
- 1849-50—William A. Ashley.

- 1851-2—William A. Ashley.
 1853-4—Andrew Jay.
 1855-6—Andrew Jay.
 1857-8—John D. Cary.
 1859-60—John D. Cary.
 1861 (1st called)—John D. Cary.
 1861 (2d called)—William A. Ashley.
 1861-2—William A. Ashley.
 1862 (called)—William A. Ashley.
 1862-3—William A. Ashley.
 1863 (called)—William Green.
 1863-4—William Green.
 1864 (called)—William Green.
 1864-5—William Green.
 1865-6—F. M. Walker.
 1866-7—F. M. Walker.
 1868—J. Yates.
 1869-70—J. Yates.
 1870-1—J. W. Etheridge.
 1871-2—J. W. Etheridge.
 1872-3—Nicholas Stallworth.
 1873—Nicholas Stallworth.
 1874-5—N. Stallworth.
 1875-6—N. Stallworth.
 1876-7—A. J. Robinson.
 1878-9—Eli Clark.
 1880-1—A. J. Robinson.
 1882-3—J. D. Burnett.
 1884-5—J. D. Burnett.
 1886-7—W. B. Shaver.
 1888-9—Robert A. Lee.
 1890-1—R. A. Lee.
 1892-3—James F. Jones.
 1894-5—T. J. Brown.
 1896-7—Frank Simmons.
 1898-9—P. M. Bruner.
 1899 (Spec.)—P. M. Bruner.
 1900-01—James F. Jones.
 1903—Dr. Andrew Jay; (died and vacancy filled by Richard T. Holland.)
 1907—J. D. McCrory.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. D. McCrory.
 1909 (Spec.)—J. D. McCrory.
 1911—Edwin C. Page.
 1915—F. L. Riley.
 1919—G. W. Salter, Jr.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Baptists—Louise Short Home; Brooklyn; Burnt Corn; Burnt Corn Fight; Castleberry; Coastal Plain; Conecuh River; Evergreen; Lands, Public; Murder Creek; Repton; Second District Agricultural School; Soils and Soil Surveys; Sparta.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts*, 1865-66, p. 541; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 193; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 283; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 215; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 232; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 97; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1914), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 53; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Dr. B. F. Riley, *History of Conecuh County* (1881); Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900).

CONECUH RIVER. A river of southern Alabama and Florida which is known as the Conecuh in the first-named State, and the Escambia in the latter. The Alabama section, or the Conecuh, is 235 miles long, and the Escambia, 65½ miles, making the total length of the stream, 300½ miles. The maximum width of the Conecuh is 200 feet and its low-water depth from 3 to 12 feet. The river rises in Bullock County, below Union Springs, and flows in a southwesterly direction to the Florida line, whence it follows a course nearly south to Escambia Bay, an arm of Pensacola Bay.

The Conecuh flows through Tertiary strata for most of its length, but in its upper section the rocks belonging to the Eocene division of the Tertiary formation are exposed and make obstructions in the shape of shoals and heavy boulders of calcareous sandstone. In its lower reaches the country contiguous to the river is almost a continuous swamp, but higher up the nature of the bed, the banks, and the vegetation along the river changes. It cuts through limestone, which frequently projects from the banks both above and below the surface of the water, forming a succession of falls and rapids which obstruct the channel. A large section of the country contiguous to the Conecuh and its principal tributaries, the Sepulga and the Patsiliga Rivers, and Murder Creek with its branches Burnt Corn and Cedar Creeks, originally was heavily wooded with pine, and the rafting of this timber down stream to Escambia Bay was practically the only navigation attempted. The Conecuh traverses Bullock, Pike, Crenshaw, Covington, and Escambia Counties, Alabama.

Prior to improvement by the Government, the Conecuh River was impassable for boats and could be descended by rafts only at stages of four feet or more. Its course is extremely tortuous and the channel was obstructed almost entirely by snags, sunken logs, and overhanging trees, as well as by shoals and rapids in the upper half of the river.

In 1833 the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated by Congress for the Escambia River only. It was expended but there is no record of the nature of the work done. In 1882 the original project for the improvement of the Conecuh River was adopted. In 1907 it was modified so as to provide for a channel 150 feet wide and 5½ feet deep at mean low water through the bar at the mouth of the Escambia River, and a navigable channel thence to the mouth of Patsiliga Creek. Up to June 30, 1914, a total of \$192,858.27 had been expended on the Conecuh and Escambia, for improvement and maintenance. No work was done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

There have been no questions of water power involved in the improvement of this stream.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors (House

Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Escambia and Conecuh Rivers, Fla. and Ala.:	
Mar. 2, 1833.....	\$ 45,000.00
July 2, 1836.....	45,500.00
June 14, 1880.....	48,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881.....	45,000.00
Aug. 2, 1882.....	12,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	43,000.00
July 5, 1884.....	12,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	12,000.00
Aug. 11, 1888.....	10,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890.....	7,500.00
July 13, 1892.....	8,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894.....	6,000.00
June 3, 1896.....	4,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899.....	5,000.00
June 6, 1900 (emergency allotment).....	1,500.00
June 13, 1902.....	5,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905.....	10,000.00
Mar. 3, 1905 (allotment).....	5,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	15,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	31,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909 (allotment).....	5,000.00
June 25, 1910.....	5,000.00
Feb. 27, 1911.....	5,000.00
July 25, 1912.....	5,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913.....	8,000.00
Oct. 2, 1914.....	5,000.00

\$203,500.00

Transferred under authority of the act of Mar. 4, 1915.....\$ 4,800.00

\$198,700.00

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual reports*, 1879-1915, and appendices; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 514; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report on preliminary examination of Escambia and Conecuh Rivers, Fla. and Ala., up to Brewton, 1911* (in H. Doc. 261, 62d Cong., 2d sess.), and *Ibid.*, *Report on preliminary examination from River Falls to the mouth, 1914* (in H. Doc. 701, 63d Cong., 2d sess.).

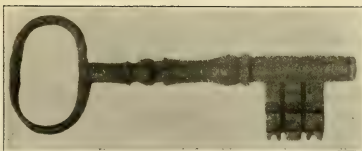
CONFEDERATE CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION. The provisional constitution of the Confederate States was adopted by the Provisional Congress, sitting in Montgomery, February 8, 1861. The delegates from Alabama in that body were Richard W. Walker, Robert H. Smith, Colin J. McRae, William P. Chilton, Stephen F. Hale, David P. Lewis, Thomas Fearn, John Gill Shorter, and J. L. M. Curry. They were nine in number, and were elected to their office by the secession convention of Alabama. In making the selection, an interesting and quixotic policy obtained. Legislatures intensely dominated by the secession policy, as a rule choose to membership in the central body called for the purpose of organizing the Confederacy, men who belonged to the conservative class. This policy was adopted because it was believed that it would bring about a more general support of the Confederate cause.

In the secession convention, differences of opinion obtained in reference to the policy to

be pursued. On January 18, at 12 o'clock noon, the president announced that the hour had arrived when nine delegates to the proposed convention of the seceding states should be elected. Mr. Earnest of Jefferson County offered a resolution that no member of the convention, or of the legislature of 1859-60, should be eligible "to election on a seat in the Southern Congress provided for by the ordinance adopted by this convention." A general debate arose on this resolution. Mr. Robert Jemison, one of the delegates from Tuscaloosa, declared that he had never during his whole legislative experience voted for a member of the legislature for any office created by that legislature. Mr. Clemens of Madison contended that there was no impropriety in electing members of the convention to the Provisional Congress. Mr. Stone of Pickens protested against the adoption of the resolution because he said that it would, if adopted, "deprive the State of the services of some of her most talented and eminent sons, and at a time too, when she needs in her councils the services of her wise and patriotic men." Continuing he said that it made no difference "where these men are to be found, whether in the legislature, in this convention, or elsewhere in the State—if they are the right men, we should call them to the public service without regard to their being members of this or any other body." He believed that the State of Alabama owed it as a duty to her sister states to make the best possible selections. Hon. John T. Morgan, from Dallas County, felt that it would be no reflection on the legislature or the convention to go out of those bodies for deputies, that it was rather a compliment to the State that she had many citizens capable of such high duties, and that he was in favor of adhering to the old doctrine that the legislature should not elect to an office, created by itself, any member of its own body. Mr. John Bragg, of Mobile, opposed the resolution, because he thought the convention should allow itself the broadest range of selection, and should appropriate the best material without regard to locality, wherever to be found in the State. He declared: "We are engaged here in no every-day work, no ordinary adventure; but states and nations wait on our action."

Mr. Yancey spoke with much feeling. He declared that he was opposed to the proposition upon principle. In the practical operation, he said that he had not the least interest, and that as for himself, he had declined to allow his name to be considered in connection with membership in the convention. He believed that the selection ought not to be limited, but should be left entirely open to all the people, and that the members of the legislature and of the convention should not be excluded from that choice. He urged that the equality of citizenship would be grossly violated by the adoption of the resolution. On a vote being taken, the resolution was lost.

The convention, by ordinance, March 18, 1861, laid off the state into nine congressional districts making an increase of three over the



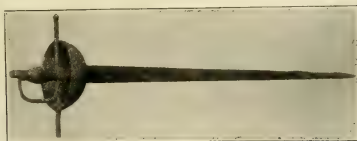
KEY TO THE FIRST STATE HOUSE, CAHABA, 1820-1826



OLD PEPPER BOX
Early form of the revolver



EARLY MAKE OF DERRINGER
This was the gift of the maker to Col. John Crowell, first member of Congress from Alabama. Silver name shows just back of hammer



SWORD OF CAPT. WILLIAM BIBB, A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

number to which it would have been entitled under the federal census of 1860. Nine members were later apportioned to the state, under the permanent constitution of the Confederacy, par. 3, sec. 2, art. 1.

The permanent constitution of the Confederate States was adopted March 11, 1861. The secession convention of Alabama was then in session. The constitution was presented to that body on March 12, for ratification. Mr. Jemison, of Tuscaloosa, contended that it ought to be submitted for ratification or rejection to a convention of the people, to be hereafter elected. Mr. Brooks of Perry, Mr. Watts of Montgomery, Mr. Dargan of Mobile, Mr. Stone of Pickens, Mr. Smith of Tuscaloosa, and many others joined in the debate. After considerable parliamentary procedure, on the final question on the adoption of the ordinance of ratification, it was adopted by a vote of 87 to 5.

The provisional constitution, adopted February 8, 1861, expressly declared that it should "continue one year from the inauguration of the president, or until a permanent constitution or confederation between the said states should be put in operation, whichever shall first occur." The permanent constitution adopted March 11, 1861, declared, section 2 of article 7, that after five states shall ratify the constitution, the Provisional Congress shall prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this constitution, and the time for assembling the same, and that until such assembling, the provisional Congress shall continue in the exercise of the legislative powers granted them not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of said provisional government.

By act of the Confederate Congress May 21, 1861, it was provided that an election should be held in the several states of the Confederacy on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, for the members of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States under the permanent constitution.

It was also provided that on the same day the several states should appoint electors for president and vice-president of the Confederacy. The electors were to meet in their respective states on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for president and vice-president.

The senators and members of the house of representatives who were to be elected under the permanent constitution were required to assemble at the seat of government of the Confederate States on the 18th day of February, 1862. The same act further provided that the president should be inaugurated on February 22, 1862.

The legislature of Alabama, December 10, 1861, provided that the election for members to the house of representatives of the Congress of the Confederacy should be on the first Monday in August, 1863, and on the same day every second year thereafter.

The legislature in its regular session, adopted, November 22, 1861, a joint resolution providing for a special election by that

body to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Gill Shorter, as a member of the provisional Congress. On the vote being taken, Cornelius Robinson, of Lowndes County, was chosen. He was admitted to his seat November 30, 1861, and resigned January 24, 1862.

Thomas Fearn and David P. Lewis resigned as deputies. The exact dates of their letters to the secession convention are not given, but they left the Congress on the 29th of April, 1861, and their successors respectively, Hon. Nicholas Davis, jr., of Madison, and Hon. Henry C. Jones, of Lauderdale, were admitted to seats on the same date.

Representation, 1861-1865.—

First session.—Assembled at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. Adjourned Mar. 16, 1861, to meet second Monday in May.

Second session (called).—Met at Montgomery, Ala., Apr. 29, 1861. Adjourned May 21, 1861.

Third session.—Met at Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861. Adjourned Aug. 31, 1861.

Fourth session (called).—Met at Richmond, Va., Sept. 3, 1861. Adjourned same day.

Fifth session.—Met at Richmond, Va., Nov. 18, 1861. Adjourned Feb. 17, 1862.

Members.

Richard W. Walker.

Robert H. Smith.

Jabez L. M. Curry.

William P. Chilton.

Stephen F. Hale.

Collin J. McRae.

John Gill Shorter.

Thomas Fearn. Admitted Feb. 8, 1861; resigned Apr. 29, 1861.

David P. Lewis. Admitted Feb. 8, 1861; resigned Apr. 29, 1861.

Nicholas Davis, jr. Admitted Apr. 29, 1861.

H. C. Jones. Admitted Apr. 29, 1861.

Cornelius Robinson. Admitted Nov. 30, 1861; resigned Jan. 24, 1862.

First Confederate Congress.

First session.—Met at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1862. Adjourned April 21, 1862.

Second session.—Met at Richmond, Va., Aug. 18, 1862. Adjourned Oct. 13, 1862.

Third session.—Met at Richmond, Va., Jan. 12, 1863. Adjourned May 1, 1863.

Fourth session.—Met at Richmond, Va., Dec. 7, 1863. Adjourned Feb. 17, 1864.

Senators.

Clement C. Clay, jr. Admitted Feb. 19, 1862.

William L. Yancey. Admitted March 27, 1862; died July 28, 1863.

Robert Jemison, Jr. Admitted Dec. 28, 1863, to succeed Mr. Yancey.

Representatives.

E. S. Dargan.

William P. Chilton.

James L. Pugh.

Jabez L. M. Curry.

John P. Ralls.

David Clopton.
 Francis S. Lyon.
 Thomas J. Foster. Admitted Feb. 19, 1862.
 William R. Smith. Admitted Feb. 21, 1862.

Second Confederate Congress.

First session.—Met at Richmond, Va., May 2, 1864. Adjourned June 14, 1864.

Second session.—Met at Richmond, Va. Nov. 7, 1864. Adjourned Mar. 18, 1865.

Senators.

Robert Jemison, Jr. Richard W. Walker.

Representatives.

M. H. Cruikshank.
 William P. Chilton.
 David Clopton.
 James L. Pugh.
 James S. Dickinson.
 Francis S. Lyon. Admitted May 4, 1864.
 Thomas J. Foster. Admitted May 6, 1864.
 William R. Smith. Admitted May 21, 1864.
 REFERENCES.—Smith, *Debates in the Secession Convention* (1861), pp. 149-160; *Confederate Statutes at Large*, vol. 1, p. 122; Acts, called and regular session, 1861, pp. 50, 266; U. S. War Department, *Executive and Congressional Directory of the Confederate States*, 1861-1865 (1899).

CONFEDERATE DISTRICT JUDGE. In order to avoid any lapse or break in the operations of the federal courts, due to the formation of the new government, the secession convention, by ordinance of January 26, 1861, decreed that the judicial power heretofore exercised by the United States (and which had been resumed by the state), "until the Southern congress now contemplated shall otherwise dispose of the same," shall be exercised by the several circuit courts, the city court of Mobile, and the chancery courts; and it was further provided that, in all cases in which an appeal or writ of error had been taken from any federal district or circuit court to the supreme court of the United States, and which was pending January 11, 1861, the appeal should be considered as taken to the supreme court of the state, which should have jurisdiction as if the appeal or writ of error had been originally taken thereto. This ordinance doubtless had little room for operation, since the Confederate district court was promptly organized under act of the provisional congress of March 16, 1861.

On the formation of the Confederacy, William Giles Jones was in office as United States District Judge, the fourth in order of appointment to that position. Soon afterward Judge Jones resigned, and he was at once reappointed as Confederate District Judge by Provisional President Jefferson Davis. During the War sessions of the court were held by him in Huntsville, Montgomery and Mobile. The records of the court at Mobile are preserved, and show that the first session in 1861 convened April 18. John A. Cuthbert, the former clerk, was reappointed. The oath as attorneys was taken on that date by George N. Stewart, Robert H. Smith,

William Boyles, and on the next day, Peter Hamilton, Thomas A. Hamilton and others qualified. On April 20 the case of Wm. A. Freeborn Co. v. Ship Protector stood for trial on appeal in the old United States Circuit Court, and after argument was docketed in the Confederate District Court. The first original case was James K. Phelps v. Schooner Smith Townsend. The last entry of record was April 6, 1865.

Acting as if there had been no secession, President Abraham Lincoln appointed George W. Lane of Madison County as District Judge, March 28, 1861. Mr. Lane was a lawyer, had been a circuit judge of the State courts, and was a strong Unionist. He never performed any service under this appointment, but died in 1863. President Lincoln then appointed Richard Busted of New York to succeed Judge Lane, November 17, 1863, and on January 20, 1864, he received his permanent commission, but Judge Busted did not undertake the exercise of any powers under his appointment until 1865.

The fall of the Confederacy ended the judicial career of Judge Jones. During his service as Confederate District Judge, James Hickman of Madison County was tried in the District Court at Huntsville for treason. The defendant was acquitted. After the close of hostilities he brought suit against Judge Jones, also the Confederate District Attorney, the Confederate Marshall, and a number of others, for his arrest and imprisonment "under pretended authority of the Confederate States." This trial resulted in a judgment for the defendants, and Hickman carried the case on appeal to the supreme court of the United States. Judge Swayne delivered the opinion, in which he held that the act of the Confederate Congress creating the court was a nullity, and gave no protection to persons acting under it. The case was remanded for a venire de novo.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 412; Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), pp. 151-153; 9 Wallace, *Reports*, pp. 197-203; and Supreme Court, *Reports* (L. C. Pub. Co. ed.), p. 551; and Owen, "The Federal judiciary in Alabama," in *The Montgomery Advertiser*, Dec. 17, 1905; *Ordinances and Constitution of Alabama, with Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America* (8vo., pp. 152), p. 22; *Confederate States Statutes at Large*, vol. 1, p. 75.

CONFEDERATE GENERAL OFFICERS FROM ALABAMA, 1861-1865. Alabama was credited on the rolls of the Confederate war department with one Lieutenant-General,

James Longstreet, seven Major-Generals, Gen. Longstreet, James M. Withers, John H. Forney, Robert E. Rodes, John B. Gordon, Henry D. Clayton, and W. W. Allen, and Brigadier-Generals. The list below contains the names and detailed records of appointment and commission of these several officers. The sources of authority are also given, as well as dates and places of birth and death. They are as follows:

Alabama General Officers, C. S. A.—

Allen, William W.—Brigadier-General (Special), P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, Oct. 13, 1862. Appointed from Alabama March 1, 1864, to rank from February 26, 1864; confirmed June 9, 1864.

Major-General, P. A. C. S., temporary rank, under act of Confederate Congress, May 31, 1864. Appointed from Alabama to rank from March 4, 1865; paroled as a Brigadier-General at Charlotte, N. C., May 3, 1865, as he probably had not received notice of his promotion. Died at Sheffield, Ala., November 21, 1894.

Baker, Alpheus.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born at Clover Hill, Abbeville District, S. C., May 28, 1828. Appointed from Alabama March 7, 1864, to rank from March 5, 1864; confirmed May 11, 1864; no record of final capture or parole has been found. Died October 2, 1891.

Battle, Cullen A.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Powelton, Ga., June 1, 1829. Appointed from Alabama August 25, 1863, to rank from August 20, 1863; confirmed February 17, 1864; paroled at Montgomery, Ala., May 16, 1865. Died at Greensboro, N. C., April 8, 1905.

Bowles, Pinckney D.—Brigadier-General (authority not ascertained). Born July 7, 1835, in Edgefield District, S. C. On the 3rd of April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, he was promoted to brigade commander, and served as such until severing his connection with the army at Alabama (1893), vol. 1, p. 705. Died in 1910.

Cantey, James.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Kershaw District, South Carolina, December 30, 1818. Appointed from Alabama January 8, 1863, to rank from same date; confirmed April 22, 1863; no record of final capture or parole found. Died June 30, 1874.

Clanton, James H.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Columbia County, Georgia, January 8, 1827. Appointed from Alabama November 18, 1863, to rank from November 16, 1863; confirmed February 17, 1864; paroled at Mobile, Ala., May 25, 1865. Killed at Knoxville, Tenn., in private feud, September 27, 1871.

Clayton, Henry D.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Pulaski County, Georgia, March 7, 1827. Appointed from Alabama April 25, 1863, to rank from April 22, 1863; confirmed April 25, 1863; appointed July 8, 1864, Major-General, P. A. C. S., temporary rank, by act of Confederate Congress, May 31, 1864, to rank from July

7, 1864; confirmed February 20, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865. Died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 13, 1889.

Deas, Zachariah C.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Camden, S. C., October 25, 1819. Appointed from Alabama December 20, 1862, to rank from December 13, 1862; confirmed April 22, 1863; paroled at Meridian, Miss., May 12, 1865. Died in New York City, March, 1882.

Deshler, James.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Tuscumbia, Ala., February 18, 1833. Appointed from Alabama July 28, 1863, to rank from same date. Killed in action at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

Forney, John H.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Lincoln County, N. C., August 12, 1829. Appointed from Alabama March 14, 1862, to rank from March 10, 1862; confirmed March 13, 1862, and March 18, 1862; promoted October 27, 1862.

Major-General, P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861, to rank from same date; confirmed April 22, 1863; paroled at Galveston, Tex., June 20, 1865. Died at Jacksonville, Ala., September 13, 1902.

Forney, William H.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born at Lincoln County, N. C., November 9, 1823. Appointed from Alabama February 23, 1865, to rank from February 15, 1865; confirmed February 23, 1865; paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. Died at Jacksonville, Ala., January 16, 1894.

Fry, Birkett D.—Brigadier-General (Special) P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, October 13, 1862. Born in Virginia, June 24, 1822. Appointed from Alabama May 24, 1864, and confirmed same day, to rank from date of appointment; included in Sherman-Johnston convention of April 26, 1865, but no record of his personal parole has been found. Died at Richmond, Va., February 5, 1891.

Garrott, Isham W.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in North Carolina, 1816. Appointed from Alabama May 29, 1863, to rank from May 28, 1863. Killed in action at Vicksburg, Miss., June 17, 1863.

Gordon, John B.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Upson County, Georgia, February 6, 1822. Appointed from Alabama November 1, 1862, to rank from same date; not confirmed; reappointed May 11, 1863, to rank from May 7, 1863; con-

firm January 25, 1864; promoted May 14, 1864, Major-General, P. A. C. S., under act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Appointed from Alabama May 14, 1864, and confirmed same day, to rank from date of appointment; paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. Died at Miami, Fla., January 9, 1904.

Gorgas, Josiah.—Brigadier-General (Special) P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, October 13, 1862. Born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1818. Appointed from Alabama November 19, 1864, to rank from November 10, 1864; confirmed November 19, 1864; Chief of Ordnance; no record of final capture or parole has been found. Died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 15, 1883.

Gracie, Archibald, Jr.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in New York, December 1, 1833. Appointed from Alabama November 4, 1862, to rank from same date; confirmed April 22, 1863. Killed at Petersburg, Va., December 2, 1864.

Holtzclaw, James T.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., temporary rank, by act of Confederate Congress, May 31, 1864. Born in McDonough, Henry County, Ga., December 17, 1833. Appointed from Alabama July 8, 1864, to rank from July 7, 1864; confirmed February 21, 1865; paroled at Meridian, Miss., May 10, 1865. Died at Montgomery, Ala., July 19, 1893.

Johnston, George D.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., temporary rank, by act of Confederate Congress, May 31, 1864. Appointed from Alabama July 26, 1864, to rank from same date; confirmed February 21, 1865; no record of final capture or parole has been found. Died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., December 8, 1910.

Kelly, John H.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born at Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala., March 31, 1840. Appointed from Alabama November 17, 1863, to rank from November 16, 1863; confirmed February 17, 1864. Killed in action near Franklin, Tenn., August 20, 1864.

Leadbetter, Danville.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Maine, 1811. Appointed from Alabama March 6, 1862, to rank from February 27, 1862; confirmed March 6, 1862; no record of final capture or parole has been found. Died September 26, 1866, at Clifton, Canada.

Longstreet, James.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, January 8, 1821. Appointed from Alabama June 17, 1861, to rank from same date; confirmed August 28, 1861. Died at Charlottesville, Va., April, 1891.

Longstreet, James.—Lieutenant-General, P. A. C. S., by acts of Confederate Congress, September 18, 1862, and February 17, 1864. Born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, January 8, 1821. Appointed from Alabama, October 11, 1862, to rank from October 9, 1862; confirmed October 11, 1862; paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Appointed from Alabama June 17, 1861, to rank from same date; confirmed August 28, 1861. Died at Charlottesville, Va., April, 1891.

Moody, Young M.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Chesterfield County, Virginia, June 28, 1822. Appointed from Alabama March 13, 1865, to rank from March 4, 1865; confirmed March 13, 1865; paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

Morgan, John T.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Athens, Tenn., June 24, 1824. Appointed from Alabama June 6, 1863, to rank from same date; declined appointment July 14, 1863; reappointed November 17, 1863, to rank from November 16, 1863; confirmed February 17, 1864; paroled at Meridian, Miss., May 12, 1865. Died at Washington, D. C., June 11, 1907.

O'Neal, Edward A.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Madison County, Ala., 1818. Appointed from Alabama June 6, 1863, to rank from same date; canceled by order of the President. Died at Florence, Ala., November 5, 1890.

Perry, William F.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Jackson County, Georgia, 1823. Appointed from Alabama March 16, 1865, to rank from February 21, 1865; confirmed March 16, 1865; paroled at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. Died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 18, 1901.

Roddy, Philip D.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Moulton, Lawrence County, Ala., 1820. Appointed from Alabama August 3, 1863, to rank from same date; confirmed January 25, 1864; paroled at Courtland, Ala., on or about May 17, 1865. Died in London, England, August, 1897.

Rodes, Robert E.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Lynchburg, Va., March 29, 1829. Appointed from Alabama October 21, 1861, to rank from same date; confirmed December 13, 1861; promoted to be Major-General, Provisional Army, May 7, 1863, to rank from May 2, 1863.

Major-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Appointed from Alabama May 7, 1863, to rank from May 2, 1863; confirmed January 25, 1864. Killed in action at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

Sanders, John C. C.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., temporary rank, by act of Confederate Congress, May 31, 1864. Born in Charleston, S. C. Appointed from Alabama, June 7, 1864, to rank from May 31, 1864; confirmed June 7, 1864. Killed in action at the Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864.

Shelley, Charles M.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., temporary rank, by act of Confederate Congress, May 31, 1864. Born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, December 28, 1833. Appointed from Alabama September 23, 1864, to rank from September 17, 1864; confirmed February 21, 1865; paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865. Died at Birmingham, Ala., January 20, 1907.

Walker, Leroy P.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born near Huntsville, Ala., July 28, 1817. Appointed from Alabama September 17, 1861, to rank from same date; confirmed December 13, 1861; resigned March 31, 1862. Died at Huntsville, Ala., August 22, 1884.

Withers, Jones M.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Madison County, Ala., January 12, 1814. Appointed from Alabama July 10, 1862, to rank from same date; confirmed August 28, 1861; promoted to be Major-General, Provisional Army, August 16, 1862, to rank from April 6, 1862.

Major-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Appointed from Alabama August 16, 1862, to rank from April 6, 1862; confirmed September 27, 1862; resigned July 16, 1863; restored July 21, 1863; paroled at Meridian, Miss., May 11, 1865. Died March 13, 1890.

Wood, Sterling A. M.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Appointed from Alabama January 7, 1862, to rank from same date; confirmed January 14, 1862; resigned October 17, 1863. Died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 26, 1891.

Hawthorne, Alexander T.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Appointed from Arkansas February 23, 1864, to rank from February 18, 1864; confirmed May 11, 1864; included in the Canby-Smith convention of May 26, 1865, but no record of his personal parole has been found. Died at Dallas, Tex., May 31, 1899.

Law, Evander M.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born at Darlington, S. C.,

1836. Appointed from Alabama October 3, 1862, to rank from same date; confirmed October 3, 1862; paroled at Charlotte, N. C., May 25, 1865.

Pettus, Edmund W.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Limestone County, Ala., July 6, 1821. Appointed from Alabama September 19, 1863, to rank from September 18, 1863; confirmed February 17, 1864; paroled at Salisbury, N. C., May 2, 1865. Died at Hot Springs, Ark., July 27, 1907.

Tracy, Edward D.—Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S., by act of Confederate Congress, February 28, 1861. Born in Macon, Ga., 1833. Appointed from Alabama August 16, 1862, to rank from same date; confirmed September 30, 1862. Killed in action at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

REFERENCES.—Col. Charles C. Jones, "Roster of General Officers," etc., in Southern Historical Society, *Papers*, vols. 1 and 2, 1876; U. S. War Department, *Memorandum Relative to the General Officers appointed by the President in the Armies of the Confederate States, 1861-1865* (1905); Gen. Marcus J. Wright, *General Officers of the Confederate Army* (1911); Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, vol. 3, pp. 78-79; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT AT MONTGOMERY. Montgomery is familiarly referred to as the first capital of the Confederacy. In the provisional constitution, adopted by the Provisional Congress February 8, 1861, section 3, article 6 provided that "Until otherwise provided by the Congress, the city of Montgomery in the state of Alabama shall be the seat of government." The permanent constitution, adopted March 11, 1861, made no change in this provision, and Montgomery continued as the seat of government until the adjournment of congress on Tuesday following May 21, 1861, the date of the approval of a resolution providing for adjournment and reassembling at Richmond July 20, 1861.

The facts in connection with the selection of Montgomery for the preliminary conference of the seceding states are interesting. On the secession of South Carolina, December 20, 1860, an invitation had been extended other states to meet her delegates in convention for conference. Under resolutions adopted at the same time, Andrew P. Calhoun was appointed commissioner to Alabama for the purpose of inviting cooperation in the formation of "a Southern Confederacy." Mr. Calhoun presented his credentials, and appeared before the Alabama Secession Convention, on the second day of its sitting, January 8, 1861. Among other things he said "that, before he left Charleston, the commissioners to the several states, in a meeting, had determined to suggest the first Monday in February, the 3rd. He said he had heard Montgomery suggested,

but was not authorized to say anything on that point himself." The adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, January 11, 1861, withdrawing the state from the union, was accompanied by resolutions, inviting "the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri . . . to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates in convention, on the 4th day of February next, in Montgomery . . . for the purpose of consultation with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted, harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security." This invitation was favorably received, and Montgomery became the birthplace of the new Republic.

The location of the permanent seat of government very naturally excited the local patriotism of Alabamians. The selection of Montgomery as the point for organization, its designation in the provisional constitution as the temporary seat of government, and the liberal and loyal spirit of its people, very generally recognized and the subject of favorable comment, combined to give the impression that it might be still further favored. The newspapers contained editorials and communications, pointing out the desirability of a central location, and one in full sympathy with the new government. Other places in Alabama were likewise ambitious. The citizens of Selma formed a strong committee, with directions to prepare and submit a memorial on the subject. The Alabama Secession Convention then in session, adopted an ordinance, March 20, 1861, authorizing the legislature to cede exclusive jurisdiction to a district in the state not exceeding 10 miles square, or in the event a selection should be made lying partly in Alabama and partly in another state, to cede such of the district as should fall in Alabama.

The discussions of the permanent location assumed that a like course would be adopted as in the selection of the federal capitol. This was indicated in the adoption of the ordinance in references to cession above referred to. The Montgomery correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, commenting on the probable location of the permanent capital, among other things says:

"The opinion that Montgomery will be the Confederate capital seems to gain ground. This, of course, implies that the Border States will not secede and federate. I presume that the next congress will appoint a commission to locate the District of Davis. Such, of course, will be its title. This commission will bear in mind that the capital ought to be the proximate center of population, the center of health, the center of geography, and the center of railroads. The District of Davis ought, therefore, to be out of the yellow fever district, and within twenty-four hours of our navy yards or seacoast. What I recommend is that Montgomery shall be the capital until the district is located, and the

state edifices are built. This will require say six years. I like Montgomery; the people are so polite, it is remarkable; everybody in Montgomery salutes everybody as if everybody knew everybody."

However, the decision to remove the capitol to Richmond shattered the dreams of Alabamians, and particularly the citizens of Montgomery. Quoting the Memoir of Mrs. Davis: "It had already become evident that Virginia would be the battleground of the coming struggle, and it was desirable, therefore, that the Confederate government should have its headquarters in that state." While the dreams of Alabamians, and particularly of the citizens of Montgomery, were shattered by this decision, they lost none of their enthusiasm or loyalty, and the city continued, throughout the four years of desperate struggle, to be an important and strategic center.

Provisional Congress.—The place for the formal assembling of delegates and the organization of the provisional government was the Alabama Senate Chamber. This hall had been formally tendered for the sessions. It presented in its general features the same appearance as today. Until its renovation in December 1910, it had undergone no general overhauling or repairs since the erection of the building in 1850. Prints are preserved showing the graceful curves of the galleries, the well proportioned background of the president's desk, the presiding officer's stand, the handsomely designed individual desks, modelled after the furniture of the federal capitol in Washington. In response to a suggestion of The Montgomery Advertiser, many citizens placed at the disposal of the committee on arrangements a number of handsome pictures, including George Washington, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Dixon H. Lewis, William L. Yancey and Albert J. Pickett. The portrait of Washington was an original by Gilbert Stuart.

The day appointed for the meeting, February 4, 1861, was clear and bracing. A bright sun shone, deemed auspicious as the birthday of a new Republic. The air was invigorating. The delegates had reached Montgomery one or more days in advance. At the same time came numbers of other public men, military leaders, and many interested observers of passing events. There are contemporary references to many faces on the streets of Montgomery, already long familiar on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington. The hotels were thronged, boarding houses and private homes were taxed for accommodations. Within a day almost Montgomery had taken on cosmopolitan airs.

At a little past noon the delegates were in their places. The galleries were thronged with men and matrons. The deputy from the Montgomery district, Hon. William P. Chilton, "called the convention to order, and moved that the Hon. R. W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, be selected as temporary president." The motion was adopted unanimously. After an acknowledgment of the honor, a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, one of

the most ardent secessionists of the south. The several delegates in alphabetical order by states then presented their credentials:

Alabama: R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, William P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, Colin J. McRae, Jno. Gill Shorter.

Florida: Jas. B. Owens, J. Patton Anderson.

Georgia: Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, Eugenius A. Nisbet, Benj. H. Hill, A. R. Wright, Thomas R. R. Cobb, Augustus H. Kenan, Alex. H. Stephens.

Louisiana: John Perkins, jr., Edward Sparrow, A. DeClouet, D. F. Kenner, Henry Marshall.

Mississippi: W. P. Harris, Walter Brooke, W. S. Wilson, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison.

South Carolina: R. B. Rhett, sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, James Chesnut, jr., C. G. Memminger, W. Porcher Miles, Thomas J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

The roll having been signed, Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, sr., nominated Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, as president. His election followed unanimously, and he was immediately brought to the chair. He spoke briefly. He referred to the extraordinary occasion which had brought the deputies together, speaking of them as "representatives of sovereign and independent states, who by their solemn judgment, have dissolved the political association which connected them with the government of the United States."

As secretary of the convention, Hon. Johnson J. Hooper, a distinguished political leader of Alabama, and a newspaper man of note, was unanimously chosen.

In response to a resolution offered by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, delegate from Georgia, a committee of five to report rules was named, consisting of Messrs. Stephens, Keitt, Curry, Harrison and Perkins.

The proceedings had taken only a little more than one hour.

In the days immediately following, the congress proceeded with promptness, unanimity and enthusiasm to the performance of the task of fully and completely organizing the new government. On the second day, congressional printers were elected, the clergy of Montgomery were invited to attend and open the sessions with prayer, additional officers were provided, and rules for the government of congress adopted. In his discussion of the report of the committee on rules, Mr. Stephens, the chairman, among other things said:

"These rules are made on the principle that we are a congress of sovereign independent states, and must vote, therefore, as states, and not individually as members." The most important action of the day, however, was the adoption of the following resolution:

"That this convention deems it expedient forthwith to form a Confederacy of the states that have seceded from the federal union, and that a committee be reported to report a plan for the provisional government for the same upon the basis of the constitution of the United States." The deliberations

of the committee continued throughout the third and fourth days. On Thursday, February 7, Mr. C. G. Memminger, chairman of the committee of twelve, submitted a report. On a divided vote the report of the committee was ordered printed, after which congress adjourned until the next day. On Friday, after perhaps an hour's deliberation, congress went into secret session to consider the report of the committee. The discussions lasted throughout the afternoon, and were continued into the night. About 10:30 o'clock a provisional constitution was adopted unanimously, the instrument was ordered enrolled on parchment, and one thousand copies ordered printed for the use of congress.

On the fifth day, Saturday, February 9, the delegates met at eleven o'clock a. m. Judge Richard W. Walker of the supreme court of Alabama, then administered the oath to the Hon. Howell Cobb, to support the constitution of the provisional government, and President Cobb in turn administered the oath to the members of the congress. After this preliminary, the first act was the presentation, by Mr. Memminger, of a model for a flag of the Confederate states, from the ladies of South Carolina, and also a model from a gentleman of the city of Charleston. Immediately following, Mr. Miles moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of one from each state, to take into consideration the adoption of a flag.

The important business of the day, however, was the election of a provisional president and a provisional vice president. The journal entries are very brief, and reveal nothing of a contest, or even intimation of a contest, if indeed there was any. During the election an immense crowd gathered on the floor of congress and in the galleries to witness this important business. The journal entries are as follows:

"The Congress then proceeded to the election of a President and a Vice-President for the Provisional Government.

Mr. Curry moved that two tellers be appointed to conduct said election; which was agreed to.

Whereupon, the President, appointed Mr. Curry and Mr. Miles as tellers.

The vote being taken by States for President, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, received all the votes cast, being 6, and was duly declared unanimously elected President of the Provisional Government.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, a committee of three was appointed to inform Mr. Davis of his election.

Whereupon, the President appointed Mr. Toombs, Mr. Rhett, and Mr. Morton.

The vote was then taken by States for Vice-President, and the Hon. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, of Georgia, received all the votes cast, being 6, and he was duly declared unanimously elected Vice-President of the Provisional Government.

Mr. Perkins moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform Mr. Stephens of his election; which was agreed to, and

the President appointed Mr. Perkins, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Shorter."

During the election an immense crowd gathered on the floor of congress, in the galleries, corridors and grounds, to witness the election and to hear the result. The announcement of the election was greeted with loud cheers and applause.

From time to time with the withdrawal of Arkansas, Texas and Virginia, their representatives appeared in Montgomery and took their seats as members of the congress. However, the states of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee had no representation during the sessions of the congress in Montgomery.

Two sessions of congress were held in Montgomery. The first and regular session assembled February 4, and adjourned March 16, 1861. The second, a called session, convened April 29, and adjourned May 21, 1861. The third session assembled at Richmond July 20, 1861.

Inauguration of Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens.—The president-elect, Hon. Jefferson Davis, had reached Montgomery on Sunday evening, February 17. He was given a great ovation, and from the Commerce Street balcony of the Exchange Hotel, he addressed the assembled crowds. On the following day, Monday, February 18, the ceremony of inauguration took place.

The local papers assert that Montgomery never before presented such an appearance as on that day. The city turned out en masse for the exercises. Thousands of visitors were in attendance. Capitol Hill was thronged. It seemed literally as if all the people had come together. The ladies were present, so one writer says, "in larger numbers than the men in honor of their gallant president." The same writer continues, "The assemblage could not have numbered less than 10,000 persons, all animated by a common desire to maintain the dignity, honor and independence of the Confederate States."

About noon a procession was formed on Montgomery Street, in front of the Exchange. The carriage for the president had been tendered for the occasion by Col. Tennent Lomax. It was drawn by six gray horses. The president was accompanied by vice-president elect Stephens, Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, chaplain of the day, and Capt. George Jones, the personal military escort of Mr. Davis. The chief marshal was Col. H. P. Watson. Following the president were carriages containing state and county committees, members of the Confederate congress, visiting governors and distinguished citizens. The military escort consisted of the "Columbus Guards," the "Barbour Rifles," the "Perote Guards," the "Independent Rifles," and the "Alabama Fusiliers." Thousands followed on foot, and it is said that the procession extended from the hotel to the capitol terrace.

The procession moved up Dexter Avenue, then Market Street, accompanied by the cheers of the multitude, the inspiring strains of martial music, and the roar of cannon.

The vast crowds had already filled the doors, windows and portico of the capitol, and had spread out over the grounds and along all the streets converging on the Square.

In front of and at the left of the center of the capitol portico, a large platform had been erected for the use of congress, the Alabama Legislature and guests.

On leaving the carriages, the distinguished party passed between a double line of military from the foot of the steps to the entrance. The throng surged against the soldiers to catch a glimpse of the new leader. At the entrance the president and his immediate party entered the building, and ascended to the senate chamber. He at once returned to the portico, accompanied by the members of congress. President-elect Davis was seated, with Vice-president elect Stephens at his right, and Howell Cobb, on his left. Gov. Andrew Barry Moore, of Alabama, sat immediately below on the temporary platform. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Basil Manly. The President then made his inaugural address, after which the historic State Bible, used by all Alabama Executives since 1853 was presented to him, and the oath of office as Provisional President of the Confederate States of America was administered by Howell Cobb, President of the Congress. The correspondent of the "Selma Weekly Issue" of February 27, 1861, thus reported the scene: "President Davis kissed the Bible, and then turning to the vast assemblage said, with deep and solemn emphasis, *So Help me God.*"

The brief record in the journal of Congress is here introduced:

"At 1 o'clock p. m. the President-elect of the Confederate States of America, escorted by the Vice-President and the Committee of Arrangements, appeared within the Hall of Congress, and was escorted to the chair, supported on his right by the Vice-President and on his left by the President of the Congress.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the Congress then repaired, in company with the President-elect, to the front of the Capitol for the purpose of inaugurating the President.

The President of the Congress presented the President-elect to the Congress.

The Rev. Dr. Basil Manly, as chaplain of the day, offered prayer.

The President-elect then delivered his inaugural address; after which the oath of office was administered to him by the President of the Congress.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the Congress returned to its Hall, accompanied by the President of the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, it was ordered that the inaugural address of the President be spread upon the Journal of this body, and that 5,000 copies thereof be printed for the use of the Congress."

After the conclusion of the exercises by the return of the official party to the senate chamber, President Davis returned to the hotel.

On the evening following the inauguration

the whole city was illuminated. Every window sparkled with lights. There were numerous displays of fireworks. A public reception was given at Estelle Hall. For hours the President received the enthusiastic and patriotic visitors and people of the city, all of whom pledged their loyalty and support.

Executive Offices. — Following their appointment and confirmation, the members of the president's cabinet during the first few days of service, had temporarily quartered at the Exchange Hotel. However, it could hardly be said that they opened such quarters for other than informal conferences with friends, and for the tentative or preliminary organization of their respective departments. On February 9, congress appointed a committee of three from the members representing Alabama to inquire and report "upon what terms suitable buildings in the city of Montgomery can be procured for the use of the several executive departments." On February 13 Mr. Shorter, chairman of the committee, reported that the citizens of the city had, through a committee, tendered the use and occupation of twenty convenient rooms in a large and commodious building in the city free of charge, which accommodations they supposed to be sufficient for the present purposes of the government, but, the committee further reported, that it did not feel authorized to accept the proposition so liberally tendered, and "after a careful examination of the city, ascertained that a large and commodious fireproof building on Commerce Street, a portion of which is now occupied by the Montgomery Insurance Company, can be procured for the use of the government." The building contained "two secure and fireproof vaults and is well located for ample supplies of water in case of fire." The rental was to be \$6,000. The report was adopted, and the same committee appointed to contract with the owners and proprietors of the building for twelve months on the terms indicated.

The several cabinet officers were confirmed on the following dates: Robert Toombs, of Georgia, secretary of state, C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, secretary of the treasury, and Leroy Pope Walker, of Alabama, secretary of war, February 21; Henry T. Ellett, of Mississippi, postmaster general, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, attorney general, February 25; S. R. Mallory, of Florida, March 4. It appears that Mr. Ellett did not accept, and John H. Reagan, of Texas, was confirmed as postmaster general March 6. These were all of the members of the cabinet who were appointed, confirmed, or who served while the seat of government was at Montgomery.

Executive Mansion.—While in Montgomery, President Davis had quarters both at the old Exchange Hotel and also later at what is known in the literature of the times as the executive mansion. On arrival at Montgomery February 17, 1861, he at once repaired to the hotel, and there he remained until about March. Mrs. Davis reached the city March 4, the day "the Confederate flag

had been hoisted," according to her Memoir. Continuing she says:

"The house chosen for us was a gentleman's residence, roomy enough for our purposes, on the corner of a street and looking toward the State Capitol. There were many charming people there, who were all intent on kind services to us; our memory of Montgomery was one of affectionate welcome, and if we should have judged by the hamper of blossoms poured out before us, it was a flowery kingdom."

The house to which Mrs. Davis referred was the residence of Col. Edmund Harrison, one of the old citizens of Montgomery. A few facts concerning the official residence of the president are to be gleaned from the journals and statutes at large of the provisional congress. A resolution of February 25th directed the committee on government buildings "to lease a furnished mansion for the residence of the President." Later an appropriation act of March 15 contains an item of rent of house for the president, \$5,000. A still later appropriation bill of March 21 contains an item "For furniture for executive mansion," \$987.58. This expenditure for furniture had been authorized by congress. On the last day the congress met in Montgomery May 21st a resolution directed the secretary of the treasury to sell "the unexpired lease of the President's house," as soon as the seat of government should finally be removed from Montgomery.

Concerning life at the mansion, little is now recalled. De Leon says that the ladies "held occasional receptions, after the Washington custom, at which were collected the most brilliant, the most gallant and most honored of the south." In the chance remark of some ancient dame, then a girl in teens, or from a grizzled veteran, then a youthful social leader, can be had enlargements of De Leon's picture. The town had filled with literally hundreds of the political, military and business leaders of the south, and many were accompanied by their wives and daughters. These made a brilliant company, and while their stay in Montgomery gave little opportunity for local social life, yet among the officials, from the president to those of lower rank, there were receptions, balls, parties and teas. The young gallants and maidens took long rides on horseback, or in handsome turnouts, or spent the mornings in attendance upon the sessions of the congress. The native grace and charm of Mrs. Davis, refined by long residence in Washington and the social centers of the country, gave her acknowledged leadership.

As stated above, the president's family took up their residence in the house provided about March. In the course of a few weeks Mrs. Davis left for a visit to her home in Mississippi. The Montgomery Weekly Advertiser of April 17, 1861, in a brief local announcement her return, saying, among other things: "as the steamer 'King' on which the accomplished lady was a passenger, neared the city, a salute of seven guns were fired

by the boat. She, with the remainder of the family, stopped at the 'White House' on the corner of Bibb and West Washington streets." After the decision to remove the capital to Richmond, Mr. Davis and members of his cabinet left without delay, but it was about a week later that Mrs. Davis and his family followed during the first days of June.

(See White House of the Confederacy.)

Confederate Flag.—The first Confederate flag, popularly known as the "Stars and Bars," was hung to the breeze on the fourth day of March, 1861, the day of its adoption by the provisional congress. In anticipation of the report of the committee and the formal adoption of a design, Hon. Alexander D. Clitheral had had one prepared from the model. The congressional action found its way into the city, a "large concourse of spectators" assembled on capitol hill. Miss Letitia Christian Tyler, daughter of Col. Robert Tyler, and granddaughter of John Tyler, ex-president of the United States, had been selected to raise the flag. The news account, contained in the Montgomery Weekly Advertiser of March 6, gives this thrilling account:

"When the time had arrived for raising the banner, Miss Tyler steadily and with heart throbbing with patriotic emotion, elevated the flag to the summit of the staff, cannon thundered forth a salute, the vast assemblage rent the air with shouts of welcome, and the people of the south had for the first time a view of the southern flag."

The history or genesis of the flag has in recent years been the subject of much investigation. The Confederate organizations have undertaken to make a declaration as to whom the honor or credit should be given. The journals of the Confederate congress contain many references to the subject. A committee on flags was appointed by congress to receive and consider all the designs submitted. Its report contains nothing to definitely determine the inquiry. However, the statement is made that the flag as adopted and reported was the work of the committee, and "none of the designs sent by individuals as models having been thought suitable." It is quite definitely determined, however, that the flag as adopted embodies in large part the suggestions submitted by Nicola Marechal, a distinguished portrait painter then residing at Marion, Perry County.

The flag recommended by the "Committee on a Proper Flag for the Confederate States of America," appointed by the Provisional Congress, in its report of March 4th, 1861, is as follows:

"That the Flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the center, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag. The red space above and below to be of the same width as the white. The union blue extending from through the white space and stopping at the lower red space. In the center of the union a circle of white stars, corresponding in number with the States of the Confederacy."

Note. The union is square; the stars five pointed. The length of the flag one and a half times the width.

Second flag.—The "Battle Flag," known as the second flag, was designed by General Beauregard, adopted by General Joseph E. Johnston, after the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run), and afterward adopted by the Confederate Congress. The reason for its adoption was that in the smoke and dust of battle the "Stars and Bars" was frequently mistaken for the "Stars and Stripes." The "Battle Flag" was conceived on the field of battle, lived on the field of battle, and was proudly borne on every field from Manassas to Appomattox.

Third Flag.—The third in the series was adopted by the Confederate Congress, May 1, 1863, as the "National Flag" of the Confederate States.

Fourth Flag.—A modification of the third flag was adopted March 4, 1865, as the "National Flag" of the Confederate States, by the Confederate Congress, for the reason that when the flag adopted May 1, 1863, fell limp around the staff, it resembled a flag of truce. The red outer border was thus added.

Southern Newspaper Correspondents.—Of all those who came to look in, upon, and share in the progress of events, there was no more representative group than the members of the Southern newspaper press. At the head of the list was William M. Browne, who for years had edited the "Constitution" in Washington City. At this date the publication of his paper had been discontinued there, to be later resumed at some point within the new Southern Confederacy. He had been the recognized organ of President Buchanan's administration, until the secession issue took form in the withdrawal of the States of the South. His bold defense of the action of the seceding States, as right in itself, a fixed and unalterable fact, which should be recognized by the United States Government, brought about a breach between him and the members of the Cabinet. During this trying period he did not falter, and some of the severest, and at the same time most dignified public criticism ever put forth came from his pen.

There was present also Col. James Gardner, an able and vigorous editor of the Augusta "Constitutionalist," and the publisher of the "Southern Field and Fireside." Colonel Gardner had already come in for much praise on his efforts to establish a home newspaper literature. Major William T. Thompson, the editor of the "Savannah News," but more widely known as the author of "Major Jones' Courtship," was here also. The Augusta "Republican" was represented by Col. J. B. Weems, and the "Middle Georgian" by Mr. A. P. Burr.

Many papers were represented by reporters. For the Charleston "Mercury" there was present Mr. E. G. Dill; The Charleston "Courier," Messrs. N. E. Foard and Henry Sparrick, and for The Charleston "News," Mr. J. C. Moses.

The Southern Associated Press, the very

existence of which will be news to many, was reported by Mr. W. H. Pritchard, its agent, and by Mr. A. E. Marshall, as "phonographic reporter."

Certain it is that no group of leaders in the South exercised more influence than the intelligent and progressive editors, both of the daily and weekly press.

"Northern Correspondents.—There were representatives of the northern press in Montgomery during the existence of the period of formation of the Confederacy, and their correspondence, and the editorial comments suggested by it are of interest as illustrating contemporary feeling. The particular extracts given also afford interesting glimpses of conditions.

The Tribune correspondent, on March 5, 1861, among other things says:

"If the position of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural is sustained by the people of the United States, collision and civil war are inevitable. This Confederacy will never pay tribute to the United States. The only hope for a peaceful solution is the immediate abandonment of all idea of collecting the revenue by the United States, and evacuation of all the Confederate forts.

"The only practical issue for Northern Conservatives is to insist upon a peaceable separation, or to battle energetically against the Northern Radicals, carrying the Spring elections, breaking up the old Union, and joining this fresh, vigorous, liberal and expansive republic. A reconstruction of the old bulk under Lincoln is a practical absurdity.

"Mallory, the secretary of the navy, is making preparations for war on a large scale. The city and the military are quite gay. President Davis has taken a splendid White House here."

Again, on the next day, the same correspondent sends this speech:

"The members of the Confederate Congress are extraordinary workers. Their sessions average about 10 hours daily, and very little of the time is consumed in Buncombe speeches.

"The various Executive Departments are even more industrious, and are working literally day and night in their several bureaus. The machinery of the new Government is being put in working order with remarkable rapidity.

"In case actual hostilities should break out, the policy here will be to augment the export duties to a standard that will yield \$50,000,000, while the imports will be kept at the lowest possible figure, for the purpose of destroying the revenues and crippling the commerce of the northern states.

"The possible contingency of a want of food is recognized, and the preparations for corn planting are already on the most extensive scale."

The New York Herald correspondent sends the following among other despatches from Montgomery, March 10, 1861:

"This new government is working wonderfully. The cabinet of President Davis

is a very able one; there is no common man in it. Energy, ability and work characterize it. The business department is, of course, that of War. The secretary, Hon. L. P. Walker, although new in this sphere of life, works *con amore*, and thus far has proven the President's foresight in selecting him."

After noting the reinforcement of many of the military posts throughout the south, the correspondent grows enthusiastic with reference to the new Confederacy, and he incidentally takes a fling at the Tribune contemporary of the Herald:

"The truth is, Greeley and Co., can never be made to understand these Southern people. They are called idle, and so they are, when they have nothing to do. But give them an object, and the devil himself is not more industrious. They are a unit too—there is no division amongst them. Reconstruction is thrown overboard, and such a man as Jefferson Davis at the head of the new Confederacy—clearsighted, calm, resolute and firm—in twelve months it will be firmly established as one of the powers of the earth."

Among other correspondents visiting Montgomery at this period was William H. Russell, the American correspondent of the London Times. His letters, however, were far from gratifying to northern journals, and they were not slow to severely criticize and condemn his views. At first they were expecting him to severely attack the south, southern institutions, and the proposed new government. When after two or three letters it was apparent that he was accurately describing scenes and events as they were taking place, and that he was interpreting events in a way wholly unfavorable to the north, they were filled both with disgust and rage. An examination of the contemporary files of the New York Sun, the Philadelphia Press and the Cincinnati Enquirer reveal many interesting and unfriendly comments, all showing a change of attitude and unfriendly opinion of Mr. Russell.

War Inevitable.—Irrespective of the hopes entertained with reference to peaceful separation, from the president down to the humblest citizen, there was a feeling that a struggle was inevitable, and that a resort to arms must follow the demand for the withdrawal of United States forces from southern ports. The several cabinet conferences, involving a consideration of these and kindred subjects were of dramatic interest. The issue was made with the demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. After a decision had been reached that unless the demand of the Confederate government was met, the Fort should be reduced, the telegraphic orders to Gen. Beauregard were despatched from the telegraph office then located on the second floor of what is now the Winter building, the particular office facing on Dexter Avenue.

On the following day all realized that war had actually begun. The news first became known by the raising of a flag over the telegraph office, and the brief announcement that

the bombardment had actually begun. There was the wildest excitement. The venerable Dr. Weir of the city appeared on the balcony near the telegraph office, and proposed three cheers for Gen. Beauregard, which was responded to with enthusiasm. The company then pressed through the square and down Commerce Street to the government building, where the Confederate colors had been thrown to the breeze, and a squad of the "Montgomery Blues" were firing a salute of seven guns for the seven Confederate states, and a single gun in honor of Gen. Beauregard. Despatches were read from time to time by Gen. Wagner, chief clerk of the war department, and he was interrupted with cheer after cheer, so that he could proceed with difficulty. These scenes admirably indicated the spirit of the people, animated by the single purpose of sustaining by arbitrament of arms the action of their representatives in the formation of the new republic.

REFERENCES.—T. C. De Leon, *Four Years in Rebel Capitals* (1890), chapters 1-11; Smith, *History and Debates of the Secession Convention* (1861); Confederate States of America, *Journals of the Congress of* (1904), vol. 1, index; *Ordinances and Constitution of Alabama, with Constitution of the Confederate States of America* (1861); United States War Department, *Executive and Congressional Directory of the Confederate States, 1861-1865* (1899); Thomas M. Owen, "Formation of Southern Confederacy, February 4, 1861," in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, February 5, 1911; Mrs. Jefferson Davis, *Jefferson Davis, A Memoir* (1890), vol. 2, chapters 1-9; *Selma Morning Reporter*, April 13, 16, 1861; *Montgomery Weekly Advertiser*, March 6, April 17, May 15, May 22, 1861; *Confederate States Statutes at Large, 1861-62*, vol. 1, index.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY. See Special Days.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS. Memorials of varying forms, as shaft, boulder, arch, or tablet, erected to honor the lives and deeds of Confederate soldiers, sailors, and civil leaders and officials, or to mark buildings or scenes, or to commemorate events associated with Alabama in the War between the Union and the Confederacy. The spirit prompting these evidences of love and gratitude found early expression. The formation of memorial associations immediately following the close of hostilities had, as one of the primary objects, the building of suitable monuments or memorials to the Confederate dead. Through the half century following, under the inspiration of a constantly growing appreciation of the heroic past, and led by the devoted women of the State, numerous memorials have been completed and dedicated.

The list which follows is a guide to details of location subject commemorated, organization by which erected, date of dedication or unveiling, cost and references, viz:

Anniston: on Quintard Avenue; to Confederate soldiers of Calhoun County; by United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the public;

dedicated June 3, 1905.—*Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., April, 1905; October, 1909.

Athens: in public square; to the Confederate soldiers of Limestone County; by survivors and the Joseph E. Johnston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy; dedicated June 3, 1909; cost \$1,500.—U. S. C. V., *Bulletin*, May, 1910, p. 131; Emerson, *Historic southern monuments* (1911), p. 16, ill.

Auburn: in cemetery; to 98 Confederate soldiers buried there; by Ladies Memorial Association; dedicated April 26, 1893; cost \$500.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Auburn: Tablet in Langdon Hall, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; "To the Students who fought under the Stars and Bars of The Confederacy;" by Alumni Association; unveiled June 1, 1909.—*Confederate Veteran*, July, 1909, pp. 316, 317; U. S. C. V., *Bulletin*, May, 1910, p. 131.

Birmingham: Shaft in Capitol Park; to Confederate soldiers and sailors; by Pelham Chapter, U. D. C., and the public; dedicated April 26, 1905; cost \$5,000.—*Confederate Veteran*, June, 1905; October, 1909.

Boligee: in the cemetery; to Confederate dead; by Ladies' Memorial Association; dedicated April 26, 1896; cost \$1,500; individual graves marked by white crosses.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Camden: in the cemetery; to Confederate dead of Wilcox County; by Ladies' Memorial Association and Wilcox Monumental Association; dedicated April 26, 1880; cost \$1,064.—*History of the Confederate Memorial Associations* (1903), p. 59; Emerson, *Historic southern monuments* (1911), p. 20, ill.

Centerville: in Courthouse Square; to the Confederate soldiers and sailors; by Bibb County Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated July 22, 1910.—*The Centerville Press*, July 28, 1910.

Eufaula: in public square; to Confederate dead of Barbour County; by Barbour County Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated November 24, 1904; cost \$3,000.—*Confederate Veteran*, January, 1905; October, 1909.

Florence: in public square; to the Confederate dead of Lauderdale County; by Ladies Memorial Association and Florence Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated April 25, 1903; cost \$2,000.—*Confederate Veteran*, June, 1903; *History of the Confederate Memorial Associations* (1903), p. 62; Emerson, *Historic southern monuments* (1911), p. 24, ill.

Gadsden: Portrait statue at east end of Broad Street, overlooking Coosa River, and commanding a view of the city; to "Emma Sansom, a woman worthy of being remembered by her countrymen as long as courage is deemed a virtue, who rode with General Forrest in the engagement at Black Creek, May 2, 1863, and by guiding his men to an unguarded ford enabled him to capture Colonel A. D. Straight and his entire command"; by Gadsden Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated July 4, 1907; cost \$3,500.—*Gadsden Daily Times-News*, July 4, 1907; *Gadsden Evening Journal*, July 5, 1907.

Gainesville: in the cemetery; to Confederate

dead; by Ladies Memorial Association; dedicated April 26, 1876; cost \$2,000.—*Confederate Veteran*, April, 1899; *History of the Confederate Memorial Associations* (1903), p. 60.

Greensboro: in cemetery; to Confederate dead; by citizens; dedicated April 26, 1872.—W. E. W. Yerby, *History of Greensboro* (1908), pp. 65-68.

Greensboro: on Courthouse Square; "In memory of our Confederate soldiers"; by Ladies Memorial Association; dedicated May 12, 1904.—*Ibid*; and *Confederate Veteran*, October, 1904.

Greenville: to "Our Confederate Dead"; by Father Ryan Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated June 6, 1903.—*Confederate Veteran*, July, 1903.

Huntsville: In public square; "In memory of the heroes who fell in defense of the principles which gave birth to the Confederate Cause"; by Virginia Clay-Clopton Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated November 21, 1905; cost \$2,500.—*Confederate Veteran*, December, 1905, and January, 1906.

Jacksonville: Portrait marble statue over grave in cemetery; to "The Gallant" John Pelham, Major in Stuart Horse Artillery, C. S. A.; by John H. Forney Chapter, U. D. C.; unveiled October 10, 1905.—*Montgomery Advertiser*, October 11, 1905.

Jacksonville: on public square; to soldiers of Calhoun County; by John H. Forney Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated August 6, 1909; cost \$850.—U. S. C. V., *Bulletin*, May, 1910, p. 131.

Jasper: on public square; "To our Confederate Soldiers"; by Jasper Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated May 2, 1907; cost \$3,550.—Emerson, *Historic southern monuments* (1911), p. 28, *ill*.

Livingston: on public square; to "Our Confederate Heroes, with the names of all soldiers from Sumter County in the Confederate service"; by Sumter Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated June 17, 1909; cost \$1,600.—*Our Southern Home*, June 16, 1909; Confederate Southern Memorial Association, *Minutes*, 1909, p. 19.

Marion: in city cemetery; "To the Memory of Our Unreturned dead"; by Ladies Memorial Association; dedicated April 26, 1882; cost about \$300.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Marion: on Courthouse Square; by Andrew Barry Moore Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated April 26, 1916; cost \$600.—Alabama Division, U. D. C., *Minutes*, 1916, p. 212.

Marion: Confederate cannon, mounted on Courthouse Square; the gift of Dr. G. P. L. Reid, and committed to the care of the Andrew B. Moore Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated April 26, 1916.—Confederated Southern Memorial Association, *Minutes*, 1916, p. 38.

Mobile: Portrait bronze statue in Duncan Place; Admiral Raphael Semmes, C. S. N., commander of the Florida and the Alabama; by Ann T. Hunter Auxiliary to Raphael Semmes Camp, U. C. V.; unveiled June 26, 1900.—*Confederate Veteran*, January, 1905; Emerson, *Historic southern monuments* (1911), p. 31.

Mobile: Portrait bronze statue in Ryan Place; to the memory of Father Abram J. Ryan, Poet-Priest of the South; by people of Mobile and of the South; unveiled July 12, 1915.—*Confederate Veteran*, July, 1905, p. 299; *Proceedings of the*

ceremony of unveiling of the monument to Father Ryan (1913).

Montgomery: In Confederate Rest section of Oakwood Cemetery; "To our noble dead"; by Ladies Memorial Association of Montgomery; dedicated April 26, 1868.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery: in Confederate Rest section of Oakwood Cemetery; to "Independent Rifles," Company E, Sixth Alabama Infantry Regiment, Confederate States Army; by surviving members; dedicated April 26, 1884.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery: Brass six-pointed star, sunk in marble tile on front or west portico of the state capitol; to mark the spot where Jefferson Davis stood, February 18, 1861, when inaugurated provisional president of the Confederate States of America; by Sophie Bibb Chapter, U. D. C., Montgomery; unveiled May 20, 1897.—*History of the Sophie Bibb Chapter, U. D. C.* (1911), p. 5.

Montgomery: on State Capitol Square; consecrated to the memory of the Confederate Soldiers and Seamen"; by Ladies Memorial Association of Montgomery, contributions by the people of the state, and appropriations by the Alabama Legislature; corner stone laid April 26, 1889, by President Jefferson Davis, and dedicated December 7, 1898; cost \$46,000.—Mrs. I. M. P. Ockenden, *The Confederate Monument of Capitol Hill* (1900); Mrs. Chappell Cory, *Ladies Memorial Association of Montgomery, its origin and organization* (1902); *History of the Confederate Memorial Associations* (1903), p. 42; *Confederate Veteran*, January, 1905; Emerson, *Historic southern monuments* (1911), p. 34.

Montgomery: Marble tablet on Commerce Street side of building, southwest corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets; to commemorate the use of this building as the first separate offices of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, February-May, 1861; by Sophie Bibb Chapter, U. D. C.; June 3, 1911.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery: Stone, sunk to ground level, on northwest corner of Hull and Cherry Streets; to mark site of home of Dr. and Mrs. Carnot Bellingier, who established and donated the first "Soldiers' Home" in Montgomery, and which was located near their residence; by Winnie Davis Chapter, Children of the Confederacy; unveiled June 10, 1911.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery: on south wall of the hall of the house of representatives, state capitol; to mark the room in which the Ordinance of Secession was adopted, January 11, 1861; by Ladies Memorial Association of Montgomery; unveiled November 7, 1911.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery: Bronze tablet on southwest wall of west basement room of Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South; to commemorate the organization of the Ladies Memorial Association of Montgomery in the basement of the church, April 16, 1866; by Montgomery Junior Memorial Association; unveiled April 26,

1912.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery: on west side of Church Street, near Lee Street; to mark the home of Mrs. J. C. Lee, to which since 1872 the children of Montgomery have brought their tribute of flowers for use on Confederate Memorial Day, April 26 every year; by Mary Graves Lee Junior Memorial Association of Montgomery; unveiled April 26, 1913.—Confederated Southern Memorial Association, *Minutes*, 1913, pp. 46-47.

Montgomery: Bronze tablet on Montgomery Street entrance to the new Exchange Hotel; to commemorate old Exchange Hotel, for more than 50 years the social and political center of the state, and where for a time the executive offices of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America were located; by the Cradle of the Confederacy Chapter, U. D. C., Montgomery; unveiled May 10, 1913.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Montgomery: Confederate memorial double arch, in Oakwood Cemetery, near main entrance; to the members, living and dead, of Camp Lomax, No. 151, United Confederate Veterans, Montgomery; by the camp and friends; dedicated April 26, 1911.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Mountain Creek: northeast corner of the auditorium, or main building of the Confederate Soldiers Home; to Capt. Jefferson Manly Falkner, a Confederate soldier and founder of the Home; by the Board of Control; dedicated August 1, 1908; cost \$461.56.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Opelika: in monument park near courthouse; to Confederate dead and Lee County Veterans; by Robert E. Lee Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated April 6, 1911.—*Confederate Veteran*, May, 1911, and July, 1911.

Ozark: on public square; to soldiers of Dale County; by Stonewall Jackson Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated April 26, 1910; cost \$2,000.—U. S. C. V., *Bulletin*, May, 1910, p. 132.

Prattville: on Courthouse Square; to "The noble Confederate soldiers who cheerfully offered their lives in defense of the right of local self-government"; by Merrill E. Pratt Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated October 26, 1908.—*Confederate Veteran*, February, 1909.

Robinson Springs: Confederate memorial double arch in center of village, on Montgomery and Elmore highway; to the members, living and dead, of Robinson Springs Camp, United Confederate Veterans; by the camp and friends; dedicated July 4, 1913.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Russellville: at intersection of Franklin and Jackson Streets; "To the Defenders of the old Southland, her Altars and her Firesides;" by John W. Harris Chapter, U. D. C.; erected January 28, 1910; cost \$1,500.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Selma: Boulder on the site of Selma Naval Yard and Ordnance Works destroyed by Federals, 1865; "In honor of the memory of hundreds of faithful men who made these great works a base for war material for the entire

Confederate Army and Navy"; by Alabama Division, U. D. C.; dedicated May 2, 1917; cost \$411.25.—Alabama Division, U. D. C., *Minutes*, 1917, pp. 123, 149.

Tuscaloosa: in Greenwood, the old city cemetery; to Confederate dead; by Ladies Memorial Association; dedicated April 26, 1880; cost \$700.—Emerson, *Historic southern monuments* (1911), p. 37, *ill.*

Tuscumbia: on Courthouse Square; "To Confederate Soldiers of Colbert County"; by Tuscumbia Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated May 7, 1911.—Manuscript data in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

Tuskegee: on Monument Square; "To the Confederate Soldiers of Macon County"; by Tuskegee Chapter, U. D. C.; dedicated October 12, 1909; cost \$2,200.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Union Springs: at intersection of North and South Prairie Streets; to Confederate Soldiers; and also marble headstones at graves of Confederate dead in old cemetery; by Ladies Memorial Association; dedicated March 29, 1895; cost \$1,200.—Confederate Southern Memorial Association, *Minutes*, 1908, p. 37; and Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

University: Boulder, with bronze tablet, on the campus of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; to 7 general officers, 25 colonels, 14 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 125 captains, 273 staff and other commissioned officers, 66 non-commissioned officers and 294 private soldiers, students of the University, who served in the Confederate States Army and Navy; by Alabama Division, U. D. C.; dedicated May 13, 1914.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

University: Bronze tablet in Morgan Hall, University of Alabama; to Capt. Bascom T. Shockley's Escort Company of Cavalry, C. S. A.; by Montgomery County Chapter of Yallerhammers; unveiled June 3, 1914.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

University: Bronze tablet in library of the University of Alabama; to Amelia Gayle Gorgas, wife of Josiah Gorgas, Brigadier General, C. S. A., untiring nurse in Confederate Hospitals, 1861-1865, and first historian of the Alabama Division, U. D. C., 1897-1899; by Alabama Division, U. D. C.; unveiled May 30, 1916.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

University: Bronze tablet in Morgan Hall, University of Alabama; to Capt. Charles P. Storrs' Cadet Troop, Company F, 7th Alabama Cavalry Regiment, C. S. A.; by survivors and friends; unveiled May 30, 1916.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

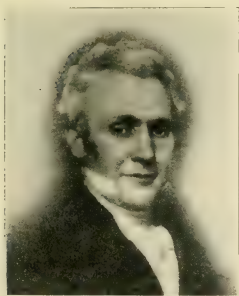
CONFEDERATE PENSIONS. The general administration of the pension laws of the State is vested in an ex officio board, made up of the director of the State department of archives and history, the attorney general, and the chief examiner of public accounts, and known as the Alabama Pension Commission. The pension clerk in the office of the



Caroline Frances Smith
(Mrs. Gilmer) first graduate of Judson
College



Afterward Mrs. Israel Pickins, wife of the
third governor of Alabama



George S. Gaines
U. S. Government factor at St. Stephens,
1805



Hon. Jack Farrell Ross
First territorial and first state treasurer,
1818-1822

EARLY HISTORIC CHARACTERS

State auditor is *ex officio* secretary of the commission. The disbursement of moneys to pensioners, and the accounting work in connection with the payment of pensions, are done by the state auditor, and all current pension files are kept in his office. The probate judges are constituted county Confederate pension commissioners, and the law makes careless or willful failure, neglect or refusal of any such officer to perform any of the several duties required of him a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500, and also grounds for impeachment.

The funds "for the relief of needy Confederate soldiers and sailors, resident citizens of Alabama, and their widows," are provided by the levy of a tax of one mill, or ten cents for each hundred dollars of the assessed value of taxable property. In addition to this a special appropriation of \$500,000 annually for additional relief was authorized by act of April 20, 1911, but the expenditure of this appropriation is contingent upon the condition of the State treasury, in the discretion of the governor, who "may approve payment in full, or in part from time to time." The total sum available each fiscal year for pensions is ascertained by the auditor and prorated among the pensioners of the various classes on the basis of quarterly payments, as explained below.

Eligibility and Classification.—The provisions with reference to eligibility for a pension are: "Any resident of this State at the time of filing his application, who served in the military or naval service of this State, or of the Confederate States, and who does not now own real or personal property, one or both, to the value of more than two thousand dollars shall be entitled to the provisions of this act. No inmate of the Confederate soldiers' home at Mountain Creek, and no person who did not do other service than in the home guards, the State reserves, or the State militia of a State other than Alabama, shall be entitled to relief under this act. . . . The widow of any Confederate soldier or sailor of this State or the Confederate states, who was married to such soldier or sailor before the first day of July, 1914, and who has not remarried since the death of such soldier or sailor, and whose husband did not desert the service of the State of Alabama, or the Confederate states; who is a resident of the State at the time of filing her application, and who does not now own property over the value of two thousand dollars shall also be entitled to relief under the provisions of this act. No widow of any Confederate soldier or sailor shall be entitled to the same classification upon the pension roll as the veterans unless she shall have married the veteran as whose widow she draws a pension, prior to April, 1865. All widows who were married to husbands through whose service they draw pensions since April, 1865, shall draw third class of pensions."

Pensioners are divided into three classes: first class—soldiers and sailors who are over 80 years of age, or totally blind, or who have lost two limbs or the entire use thereof;

second—those who have lost a leg or foot or arm or hand or the entire use thereof, or are over 70 years of age; and, third—all others who are entitled to relief. The commission may transfer an applicant from a lower or a higher class, "when after examination they find his or her increased disabilities or age entitles them to such transfer." It is the further duty of the commission, "from time to time to readjust and reclassify the beneficiaries under this act whenever the same should be done by reason of the advancing age of the beneficiaries without formal application being made therefor." The different classes of beneficiaries participate in the division of the pension fund on the basis of quarterly payments of \$25 to the first class, \$20 to the second, and \$16 to the third. However, if the amount of the fund remaining on hand is not sufficient to pay the pensions for the last quarter of any fiscal year upon this basis, then the amount available shall be divided prorata among all the pensioners. Likewise if the fund remaining on hand for the last quarter is more than enough to pay the amounts provided by law, the overplus shall be divided prorata among all the pensioners.

Full authority to decide all questions of Administration.—Full authority to decide all questions of eligibility, classification, restoration to rolls, and to make and promulgate additional rules and regulations for the execution of the pension laws, is vested in the Alabama Pension Commission. For the guidance of the commissioners in their deliberations and rulings, the law stipulates that, "the provisions of this act shall receive a liberal construction, and if any clause, paragraph or section is of doubtful construction, the same shall be construed in favor of the pensioners herein provided for."

Applications for pensions are required to be filed with the probate judge of the county in which the applicant resides, and the applications, together with all papers or evidence pertaining thereto, are forwarded to the state auditor, who in turn submits them to the pension commission for consideration. A further duty of probate judges is the quarterly revision of the pension rolls for their counties, with respect to illegal, deceased, or removed pensioners, and the submission of a report of any such cases, accompanied by recommendations for action to the pension commission.

Besides the foregoing, the following general provisions of the State pension laws are to be mentioned: absence from the State for 12 months forfeits a pension, but such pensioner may be restored to the roll without further proof on formal application, setting forth the fact of permanent return to the State, provided "no such pensioner shall be entitled to any quarterly allowance during the time so stricken from the rolls;" a rejected applicant may file a new application after the lapse of 3 months from the date of rejection; pensioners securing grants by misrepresentation, either by themselves or others, forfeit the pensions and are subject to indictment by grand jury; pensioners omitted from the rolls by mistake may, upon proof of the

fact, be restored by the auditor and paid the amount omitted; persons who knowingly receive pension money, who are not entitled thereto, are guilty of embezzlement; and any person who violates any provision of the act for which a penalty is not otherwise provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

Genesis of Pension Legislation.—Alabama was among the very first of the States of the Confederacy, to recognize the claims of indigent or disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors. As early as 1865, the senate committee on military affairs reported:

"That the committee has not been able to ascertain the number of disabled soldiers who need assistance, and the information cannot be accurately obtained until a census is taken. It is deemed advisable not to adopt any measure for their permanent relief until more information can be acquired, but temporary aid should at once be given. By some delay, a full knowledge of the facts thereby to be discovered, it can be determined to what extent permanent help can be granted to these deserving ones.

"That substantial, effective assistance should sooner or later be theirs, no one will deny or question. It is due to the character and honor of the State to do this; it is due to the illustrious men who, in the hour of peril, counted not their lives dear in the discharge of what they believed and felt to be their duty. The faith of our people has been pledged, and the pledge must be redeemed. Let it not be forgotten. These unfortunates cannot turn to the Federal government and ask or claim favors. They can look to no other source than the commonwealth of Alabama, and they should not always look in vain. The bounties that may be given to the gallant maimed, and to those whom the glorious dead have bequeathed to our care and keeping, are but debts that are due them, and should be handed them not as charities but as dues and offerings of gratitude and love. While the virtues of the departed are remembered, shall their loved ones and shattered compeers still living be neglected? Let them be honored and cherished. It is only justice to the living and the dead. Let the duty of the State be well performed, and it will redound to her lasting honor. Let her arm be soon extended, though palsied as it is, and the good results will be seen and appreciated in the present, and felt and acknowledged in the future."

First Pension Law.—On February 19, 1867, an act was approved, "For the relief of maimed Officers and Soldiers who belonged to military organizations of this State, or of the Confederate States." The preamble recited that "Whereas, There are now resident in this State a large number of men who, while in the military service of this State, or of the Confederate States, suffered bodily mutilation, and it is fit and proper there should be some recognition by Alabama of the claim thus established, therefore. . . ." and authority was conferred upon the governor to contract with manufacturers to

supply artificial limbs to such maimed soldiers, at a price not to exceed \$70, where the amputation had been above, and \$50, where it had been below the knee joint. Provision was also made for paying \$100 to any such soldier who was so badly maimed as to make it impossible that he should be benefited by any such appliance as an artificial limb, in lieu of the artificial limb authorized by law. For the purposes contemplated by the act, an appropriation of \$30,000, one-half in the bonds of the State, was made.

Records are not available to show just what sums were expended under the provisions of the above-mentioned law, but it appears that a considerable amount must have been used, for, on March 8, 1876, another act for the relief of maimed soldiers was approved, whose preamble set forth that, "Whereas, There are now resident in this State a large number of men who, while in the military service of this State or of the Confederate States, suffered bodily mutilation, and who are left unprovided for by the act entitled an act 'For the relief of maimed officers and soldiers who belonged to military organizations of this State or of the Confederate States,' which said act was approved February 19, 1867; and whereas, the fund so appropriated has been exhausted, and, therefore, there are no monies left to furnish artificial legs to those so needing them; and whereas, many of those already furnished were worthless, and in the nature of things these limbs are of limited durability, and that by a recent contract with the State, legs of first class quality and of moderate price can be furnished to such soldiers; therefore. . .," and which proceeded to authorize the furnishing of an artificial limb, or the payment of \$75 in lieu thereof, to each such soldier. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the purpose.

Enlargement of Relief.—The last-mentioned act was the beginning of a continuous series of appropriations for the benefit of Confederate soldiers, sailors and their widows. At each subsequent session of the legislature there has been an enlargement of the scope of the provisions of the law, and, after 1879, an increase in the appropriations. Pension relief is granted by legislative acts, and no special constitutional amendments have been deemed necessary to authorize them. Within the first 10 years of pension legislation the amount of the appropriation carried by the relief bills increased from \$5,000, in 1876, to \$25,000 in 1885. In 1886 the amount was increased to \$30,000, and a provision for the first time introduced authorizing the payment of pensions to the widows of soldiers in certain cases.

By 1891 the making of as liberal provision as possible for Confederate soldiers and their widows had become a recognized and fixed policy of the State government. An act approved on February 13 of that year levied a tax of one-half mill on each dollar's worth of taxable property for that particular purpose. An act of February 10, 1899, doubled this tax rate, and the rate of one mill tax per

dollar of taxable property remains in effect. However, it has failed to produce an amount commensurate with the ever-increasing demands for relief, and, beginning with the year 1903, a supplementary appropriation from the general treasury has been made each year. This appropriation amounted to \$50,000 for each of the years 1903 and 1904, and \$150,000 each for 1905 and 1906. The act, approved September 23, 1903, made a continuing annual appropriation of \$50,000, and an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for the years 1905 and 1906, to be released at the discretion of the governor.

Appropriations.—

On March 6, 1907, an act was approved which appropriated the sum of \$350,000 each year for four years, in addition to the annual appropriation of \$50,000 already made, for pensions. These two appropriations were made the basis of section 1955 of the code of 1907, which carried a continuing appropriation of \$400,000 a year, in addition to the proceeds of the one mill tax, "for the relief of needy Confederate soldiers and sailors, who are resident citizens of the State of Alabama, and their widows." However, on April 20, 1911, this section of the code was so amended as to make a conditional annual appropriation of \$500,000, as described in the opening paragraph above.

Besides the regular provision for pensions exhibited by the appended table, special relief has been granted by the legislature from time to time in particular cases. Disabled Confederate soldiers are permitted by law to 'peddle' without paying a license tax, and provision is made for indigent veterans in a publicly supported institution at Mountain Creek, known as the Confederate Soldiers' Home (q. v.).

Appropriations.—Herein below is given a full and detailed statement of all expenditures for Confederate pensions, 1876-1916, viz:

1876	.....\$	5,000.00
1877	.....	5,000.00
1879	.....	11,800.00
1881	.....	15,000.00
1883	.....	15,000.00
1885	.....	25,000.00
1887	.....	30,000.00
1889	.....	50,000.00
1892	.....	132,533.66
1893	.....	125,326.95
1894	.....	123,155.51
1895	.....	117,770.92
1896	.....	116,532.42
1897	.....	116,784.98
1898	.....	130,624.78
1899	.....	115,088.97
1900	.....	251,439.21
1901	.....	258,828.19
1902	.....	273,099.85
1903	.....	335,937.70
1904	.....	358,222.15
1905	.....	462,732.65
1906	.....	473,250.00
1907	.....	778,495.10
1908	.....	846,537.85
1909	.....	873,547.28

1910	.....	877,553.05
1911	.....	913,530.79
1912	.....	923,279.76
1913	.....	942,821.40
1914	.....	1,013,871.35
1915	.....	986,186.16
1916	.....	1,024,326.31

Grand total\$12,728,276.99

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 1995-2037; *Acts*, 1866-67, pp. 695-698; 1875-76, pp. 263-266; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 249-250; 1907, pp. 360-361; 1911, p. 545; 1915, pp. 389, 886-896; *Senate Journal*, 1865-66, pp. 203-204; State Auditor, *Annual reports*, 1869 *et seq.*; United Sons of Confederate Veterans, *Minutes*, 11th Annual Reunion, 1906, pp. 124-128.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS HOME. A

State institution at Mountain Creek for the care of indigent Confederate veterans, and their wives when accompanied by their husbands, who have been bona fide residents of Alabama for two years before applying for admittance. Its business affairs are administered by a board of control consisting of one member from each congressional district and three from the State at large, preferably Confederate veterans, who are appointed by the governor for terms of six years. The governor is ex officio a member of the board. The three members from the State at large constitute an executive committee for the management of such details of business as may be delegated to it. The board of control is a corporation with power to own, purchase, sell, and convey property, both real and personal, and it appoints, controls, and fixes the compensation of all officers and employees. The immediate management of the home is in the hands of a commandant and adjutant, a Confederate veteran when practicable, who is also secretary and treasurer of the board. He is required to furnish a surety bond.

The home was founded in 1902, largely through the public spirit of Capt. Jefferson M. Falkner, of Montgomery. For years the State had been granting pensions to needy Confederate soldiers and their widows, but Capt. Falkner believed that something more should be done, and he determined that a home should be erected, as an asylum and refuge for Confederate veterans who might need the comforts such an institution would afford. He called to his assistance a number of sympathetic friends in Montgomery, and Camp Jeff Falkner, No. 1382, United Confederate Veterans, was organized and a charter secured. While the camp had like objects and purposes as other Confederate organizations, its first duty was the building of the home projected by Capt. Falkner, whose name was given to the camp. An earnest campaign was at once instituted for the raising of funds, to which there was almost immediate and generous response. Work was begun April 7, 1902. It was decided to place the home at Mountain Creek, a high and healthy location, between Birmingham and Montgomery, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. For the site of the home, Capt.

Falkner deeded to the camp forty acres of land. A number of cottages were erected, and several old soldiers were admitted.

This noble philanthropy was thus early established in public favor, and at the next session of the legislature, 1903, October 6, that body took over the control and administration of the Home provided a board control; and made an appropriation of \$25,000 to complete the buildings. At that time it had 60 inmates. An initial appropriation of \$125 per annum for each inmate was made, but a limit of \$12,500 per annum was fixed as the gross amount that could be employed for support. The total number of those admitted could not at any one time exceed one hundred.

The principal building is a central memorial hall, in which the administrative offices, library, reading room, and assembly hall are located. The other buildings consist of 8 cottages occupied as dwellings by the veterans. Several of these were erected as memorials by sympathetic friends. A well-planned and commodious hospital building is provided, in charge of a trained nurse and assistants. The plant is equipped with modern conveniences, including water works and acetylene gas outfit.

The annual expenditures for the maintenance of the Home, as shown by the State auditor's Reports, follow:

Oct. 1, 1903-Sept. 30, 1904.....	\$24,937.50
Oct. 1, 1904-Sept. 30, 1905.....	9,718.75
Oct. 1, 1905-Sept. 30, 1906.....	8,872.25
Oct. 1, 1906-Sept. 30, 1907.....	11,604.00
Oct. 1, 1907-Sept. 30, 1908.....	14,345.03
Oct. 1, 1908-Sept. 30, 1909.....	16,435.60
Oct. 1, 1909-Sept. 30, 1910.....	16,061.14
Oct. 1, 1910-Sept. 30, 1911.....	18,749.68
Oct. 1, 1911-Sept. 30, 1912.....	12,119.54
Oct. 1, 1912-Sept. 30, 1913.....	18,346.48
Oct. 1, 1913-Sept. 30, 1914.....	19,322.58
Oct. 1, 1914-Sept. 30, 1915.....	19,997.16

Commandants.—A. J. Brooks, 1904-1905; M. L. Fielder, 1905-1906; J. M. Simpson, 1906-1916; and J. D. Eiland, 1916 date.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 2038-2053; *Acts, passim*, for full texts of laws; United Sons of Confederate Veterans, *Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Reunion*, 1906, p. 128; State Auditor, *Annual Reports*; Board of Control, *Rules and regulations* (n. p., n. d., pp. 22); J. M. Falkner, chairman Committee on Ways and Means and Building Committee, *Address to the legislature*, pp. 3.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS. See United Confederate Veterans.

CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. A body uniting all Confederate Memorial Associations of Southern women. The organization meeting was held in Louisville, Ky., May 30, 1900. Mrs. W. J. Behan, New Orleans, La., was president until her death some two years since. Vice-presidents are elected for each State. Miss Daisy M. L. Hodgson is secretary, having acted since organization, 1900.

Mrs. R. P. Dexter, Opelika, is the present Alabama vice-president. Mrs. J. E. Maxwell,

Seale, Ala., is the treasurer-general of the association.

Alabama Associations, Confederated, are at Boligee, Camden, Gainesville, Marion, Mountain Creek, Selma, Talladega, Union Springs, and five Associations at Montgomery.

The 9th convention held at Birmingham, the 11th convention held at Mobile, and the 17th convention at Birmingham have been the only meetings of the Association in this State.

REFERENCES.—Minutes of the Association preserved in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CONFEDERATION, FORT. A Spanish fortified post, rebuilt on the site of old Fort Tombecbé (q. v.) on the Tombigbee River. After the British abandoned Fort Tombecbé which had later been renamed Fort York, it had fallen into complete disuse, and was not occupied again until after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, probably about the year 1733.

At this time the Spanish repaired and rehabilitated the old outpost, calling it Fort Confederation. While the real seat of Spanish influence in this section was old Fort St. Stephen, still located as it was on the main trading path to the Choctaw nation, Fort Confederation held a position of importance for a few years.

It was here, on October 18, 1802, that the Americans made the Treaty by which they acquired their first cession of lands from the Choctaws and also established friendly relations with that nation.

As the years advanced and the settlements about Forts St. Stephen and Stoddert grew in numbers and importance, Fort Confederation gradually fell into disuse. However, it was retained as a trading post for a number of years. See Tombecbé, Fort.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 416; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), pp. 168, 184; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 526; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1898-99, v. 3, p. 230; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 375, 511, 387.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. A religious organization, founded in America on the principles of the English church, dating from the "Savoy Declaration." The American churches approved the doctrinal parts in 1648. American and English Congregational theological developments have been along Calvinistic lines. The church organization is democratic in form.

About sixty years after the landing of the Pilgrims in New England, Pilgrims came to Charleston and established a Congregational church in South Carolina. The Circular Church founded between 1680 and 1690 still stands. Its first membership was composed of Presbyterians from Scotland and Ireland, Congregationalists from Old and New England and French Protestants, lately exiled from France. The second church in the South was the Midway Church in Liberty County, Ga.

The Alabama Conference.—The association of churches of the Congregational faith in this State is known as the Congregational Conference of Alabama. The officers are a Moderator, a Scribe, a Registrar, and a Treasurer, together with a board of trustees consisting of five members, and a committee on Sunday Schools, on education, on temperance, and on the state of religion. Each committee consists of three members.

In 1917 there were sixty churches, members of the conference. At that same time, the minutes of the general conference held at Antioch Church at Andalusia showed forty-eight ministers. Only two churches then were unassociated. The 1920 Conference was the twenty-ninth regular convention of the church.

Eight associations, Bear Creek, Christiana, Clanton, Echo, Fairhope, Troy, Tallapoosa, and Tallassee, make up the conference.

REFERENCES.—Minutes of the General Conference, in Alabama Department of Archives and History; Church tracts and other literature, in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH. A branch of the general religious body of Methodists, dating from 1852. It grew out of differences which developed in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the State of Georgia, in which objections were developed to certain features of the episcopacy and itinerancy. In order to secure what they termed a more democratic form of church government, a number of ministers withdrew, and held a conference at Forsyth, Georgia, in May, 1852. The new body was formed at that time, the name chosen, and all of the doctrines of Methodism reaffirmed, with the exception of the adoption of the Congregational form of government. In 1887-88 practically one-third of its churches withdrew and united with the Congregationalists. The doctrinal position is distinctly Methodist. The local church retained large powers, including the right to call its own pastors. District conferences are held once or twice a year, annual conferences every year, and a general conference quadrennially.

In 1906, according to the U. S. census report, the denomination had in Alabama 59 churches; 3,355 members, distinguished as 1,837 males and 1,422 females; 54 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 19,300; value of church property, \$31,600; and 35 Sunday schools, with 249 teachers and 1,917 pupils.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 474-477.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. A religious denomination, originally growing out of the separatist movement in England, and in America dating from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., 1620. Planted in New England, the denomination exercised a large influence in the development of that section of the country. In 1734 "The Great Awakening," which was begun with the

preaching of Jonathan Edwards found the Congregationalists active in leadership; and they had a prominent share in the political discussions preceding the American Revolution. Later came the struggles over the plan of union with the Presbyterians, the rise of missionary enterprise, the Unitarian separation, and the development of a denominational consciousness which found expression in westward extension. Each Congregational church and society elects its own officers, owns its own house and property, judges of the qualifications of its own members, allows to each member an equal vote, and has no superior, lord or overseer. Congregational churches claim to be both apostolic and primitive, in assigning all ecclesiastical power to the church, and not to its officers.

This denomination has two well organized channels of missionary activity—the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and the American Missionary Association. The former carries on work among the white races of the continental United States. The latter conducts work among negroes, and Indians outside of the United States. Details of the work of each in Alabama will be found in succeeding paragraphs.

The work of this denomination among the Negroes of the south has been conspicuous, beginning with the establishment of Hampton Institute. In Alabama the first educational institution founded by it was at Talladega, 1867. Its history in Alabama is inseparable from the history of schools for the negro race. In many sections of the state white schools have been established by the denomination.

The number of Congregational churches planted in the south had so far increased that October 25, 1871, at Chattanooga, the "Central South Congregational Conference," made up of ministers and delegates from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, was organized. Later, churches from Mississippi united with the conference. On April 6, 1876, the Alabama churches withdrew, with the exception of those at Athens, Florence and Sand Mountain, and the Congregational Association of Alabama was formed at Montgomery. At this date both white and colored churches were represented. The association has steadily grown, has regularly held an annual session, and has vigorously maintained its doctrinal and other activities.

For many years Congregational churches were established, limited to white membership. These churches were grouped into local or district conferences. In 1892 a committee from the "United Congregational Conference of North and South Alabama," appeared before the Association, with plans for the re-organization of the state body. No agreement was reached, however, and on September 20, 1892, the "General Congregational Convention of Alabama," was formed, with such churches of the state as were unassociated with either the Tennessee or Alabama associations. Efforts at union have failed, and the denomination is represented in the state by the general congrega-

tional convention for white churches and by the congregational association for colored churches.

The U. S. census report of 1906 gives the following statistics for the general congregational convention: 93 organizations; total number of members, 3,806; 74 church edifices and 6 halls, the former with a seating capacity of 19,100; value of church property, \$54,675; and 59 Sunday schools, with 273 teachers and 2,320 scholars.

Colored.—The Congregational association (colored) statistics show 20 organizations, total membership of 1,500; 18 church edifices and one hall, with 17 edifices having a seating capacity of 4,890; church property valued at \$65,920; and 24 Sunday schools, with 166 teachers and 1,412 members.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies* 1906 (1910), pp. 225-235; Dr. Jos. E. Roy, *Manual of Congregational Churches* (n. d.); E. C. Silsby, *Congregationalism in Alabama* (1900), and the *Congregational Association of Alabama—A history* (1916); Howland, *The Mission and Polity of Congregational Churches* (1902); Congregational Association of Alabama, *Minutes*, 1876-1917.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The State of Alabama has two senators and ten representatives in the Congress of the United States. After the completion of the Thirtieth Census, 1910, and the adoption of a new basis of representation, whereby the State was given one additional member of the house of representatives, the legislature failed to make a new apportionment, and in consequence the State was represented in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses by a member from the State at large. During the last days of the session of 1915, but only after a protracted struggle, an act was passed, September 25, redistricting the State into ten congressional districts, but not to take effect until March 4, 1917. The unexpired term of the representative at large was thus protected, but it was expressly provided that an election should take place in each of the 10 newly established districts at the general election in November, 1916.

These ten several districts, with counties and population, are as follows:

<i>First District.</i>	
Counties	Population
Choctaw	18,483
Clarke	30,987
Marengo	39,923
Mobile	80,854
Monroe	27,155
Washington	14,454
District total	211,856
<i>Second District.</i>	
Baldwin	18,178
Butler	29,030
Conecuh	21,433
Covington	32,124
Crenshaw	23,313
Escambia	18,889

Montgomery	82,178
Pike	30,815
Wilcox	33,810

District total 289,770

Third District.

Barbour	32,728
Bullock	30,196
Coffee	26,119
Dale	21,608
Geneva	26,230
Henry	20,943
Houston	32,414
Lee	32,867
Russell	25,937

District total 249,042

Fourth District.

Calhoun	39,115
Chilton	23,187
Cleburne	13,385
Dallas	53,401
Shelby	26,949
Talladega	37,921

District total 193,958

Fifth District.

Autauga	20,038
Chambers	36,056
Clay	21,006
Coosa	16,634
Elmore	28,245
Lowndes	31,894
Macon	26,049
Randolph	24,659
Tallapoosa	31,034

District total 235,615

Sixth District.

Bibb	22,791
Greene	22,717
Hale	27,883
Perry	31,222
Sumter	28,699
Tuscaloosa	47,559

District total 180,871

Seventh District.

Cherokee	20,226
Cullman	28,321
DeKalb	28,261
Etowah	39,109
Blount	21,456
Marshall	28,553
St. Clair	20,715

District total 186,641

Eighth District.

Colbert	24,802
Lauderdale	30,936
Lawrence	21,984
Limestone	26,880
Madison	47,041

Morgan	33,781
Jackson	32,918

District total218,342

Ninth District.

Jefferson	226,476
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District total226,476

Tenth District.

Pickens	25,055
Fayette	16,248
Franklin	19,369
Lamar	17,487
Marion	17,495
Winston	12,855
Walker	37,013

District total145,522

Under act of October 9, 1903 it was provided that an election should be held on the first Monday in November 1904, and every two years thereafter for members of the several congressional districts. Special elections are to be held to fill vacancies in the office of representative, in order that the state may not be deprived of its full representation at any time congress will be in session prior to the next general election for that office. Such election is to be held on a day directed by the Governor, after public notice by official proclamation.

Elections for representatives in congress are held to be "public, official history, of which the court takes judicial notice." The question was settled in the case of Lewis v. Brewton, 74 Ala., p. 317, involving a contested election between Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Col. William Lowe for representative in Congress from the eighth district in November, 1880.

Basis of Apportionment.—A table of population by censuses, ratio, and number of representations apportioned to Alabama is given below, 1820 to 1910. Until the census of 1820, the enabling act of 1819, provided for one representation from the State.

Census	Population	Ratio	No.
1820	127,901	40,000	3
1830	309,527	47,700	5
1840	590,756	70,680	7
1850	771,623	93,423	7
1860	964,201	127,381	6
1870	996,992	131,425	8
1880	1,262,501	151,911	8
1890	1,513,401	173,901	9
1900	1,828,697	194,182	9
1910	2,138,093	211,877	10

Representation.—Under the act for the admission of Alabama into the Federal Union, March 2, 1819, it was stipulated that the State should be entitled to one member of the House of Representatives until the next (1820) general census. John Crowell, the territorial delegate, was chosen to succeed himself, September, 1819, and took his seat as the first representative from Alabama, on

the day of the adoption of the resolution for the admission of the State, December 14, 1819. He served through the Sixteenth Congress, and was succeeded by Gabriel Moore, who represented the State in the Seventeenth Congress, 1821-1823.

The census of 1820 found the State with a greatly enlarged population, and the legislature, December 21, 1822, divided the State into three districts, the northern, the middle, and the southern, with the sheriffs of the counties of Madison, Tuscaloosa, and Monroe as returning officers for the districts respectively. Out of an abundance of caution, however, the legislature provided for a division of the State into two districts, in the event it should appear that the State was not entitled to three representatives, according to the new basis of representation. The act in question provided also that no person should be eligible as a representative in Congress who was not at the time of his election a resident citizen of the district. Three representatives each were chosen to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, 1823 to 1833. While elections were to be held at the same times and places, and to be regulated and conducted by the same laws governing elections of members of the legislature, it was nevertheless provided that the managers of elections should keep separate boxes for those voting for representatives. The governor was ordered, in case of vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, to hold special elections to fill such vacancies.

In 1833, the State had still further grown, and the legislature of 1833, January 10, created five congressional districts, numbered from first to fifth, inclusive. The first district included the counties of the northeastern section of the State; the second, the northwestern section; the third, the western section; the fourth, the middle and southeastern section; and the fifth, the southern section. From the Twenty-third to the Twenty-seventh Congresses inclusive, 1833 to 1843, the State had five representatives in Congress.

After the census of 1840, the legislature, February 13, 1843, enlarged the number of districts from five to seven. From the Twenty-eighth to the Thirty-second Congress inclusive, 1843 to 1853, the State was represented by seven members.

In the Twenty-eighth Congress, on the appointment of Dixon H. Lewis, as United States Senator to succeed William R. King, his place was filled by William L. Yancey, chosen at a special election. Mr. Yancey was returned to the Twenty-ninth Congress from the third district as his own successor. He resigned in 1846, and was succeeded by James L. F. Cottrell. Felix G. McConnell, Representative from the seventh district, died September 10, 1846, and was succeeded by Franklin W. Bowdon, both being from Talladega. These vacancies were all filled by special elections.

With the adoption of the code of 1852, following the census of 1850, it appears that the State was still entitled to only seven

representatives. The new county of Choctaw was added to the fourth district, and the county of Hancock (now Winston) was assigned to the fifth district. However, sec. 31 of the code containing the districts, was by its own terms to cease as a law after March, 1854.

On February 18, 1854, the legislature passed a new act providing for a reapportionment and a rearrangement of the counties composing the districts, but still provided for only seven districts. From the Thirty-third to the Thirty-seventh Congress inclusive, 1853 to 1861, the State had seven members of the House of Representatives. Because of the War it was without representation in the Thirty-seventh and the Thirty-eighth Congresses.

The Constitutional Convention by an ordinance, September 23, 1865, provided a new apportionment, making six districts. Assuming that the State would be entitled to representation in Congress under the reconstruction policy of President Andrew Johnson, elections were held in November, 1865, to serve until March 4, 1867, or for the Thirty-third holders presented themselves, but they ninth Congress. Certificates were issued, and were not admitted to enrollment and were never recognized in any way as entitled to any of the privileges of the offices to which they had been chosen. The State was, therefore, wholly without representation in that Congress. The legislature, February 19, 1867 carrying the counties, but the apportionment still authorized only six districts.

With the adoption of the new Reconstruction policies, provision was made by act of December 4, 1867, for an election to be held on February 4, 1868, at the same times and places as the vote on the ratification of the constitution adopted in 1867. The election of representatives was to be for the congressional districts as then established. Six members were elected, and they took their seats in July, 1868. They were all members of the Republican party, then dominant. In the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, there were six representatives.

Under the census of 1870, Alabama was apportioned eight representatives, but it was not until February 13, 1875, that the state was redistricted. In consequence the State was represented in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses by six representatives from the districts as then arranged, with two representatives from the State at large. By the act of 1875 eight districts were created. On February 10, 1883 Cullman county was added to the Seventh District. From the Forty-fifth to the Fifty-second Congress inclusive, the State had eight members of the House of Representatives. The census of 1880 had not increased the representation.

Under act February 13, 1891, based upon the census of 1890, nine districts were organized. On February 14, 1901, Hale County was detached from the ninth and added to the sixth congressional district.

There was no increase of representation by the census of 1900. The census of 1910

increased the representation, but the State was not redistricted until September 25, 1915. On that date 10 districts were established.

From the Fifty-third to the Sixty-second Congress inclusive, the State had nine representatives. The additional representation allowed under the census of 1910 was filled by a representative from the State at large to the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth congresses.

Members at Large.—The census of 1870 and the apportionment thereunder gave Alabama eight representatives. In the absence of legislation, redistricting the State, the two additional representatives to which the State was entitled were elected at large to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. Alexander White and Christopher C. Sheats were elected to the former, and William H. Forney and Burwell B. Lewis, to the latter. One additional member was given the State by the Thirteenth Census, 1910, but no provision was made for redistricting, and in consequence the additional member was elected from the State at large to the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses. That distinction went to Dr. John W. Abercrombie, of Tuscaloosa.

Territorial Representation.—1818-1819. The Alabama Territory was created March 3, 1817. The act of establishment provided that the legislative council and house of representatives should have the power to "elect a delegate to congress, who shall, in all respects, possess the same rights and immunities as other delegates from territories of the United States." To this position Col. John Crowell, then Creek Indian agent, was chosen without opposition. He took his seat March 9, 1818. The Congress to which he was elected expired on March 3, 1819, and there appears to be no record of the representation of the Territory from that date until December 14, 1819, when the joint resolution was adopted admitting the State into the Federal Union.

General Ticket System.—Representatives in Congress from 1819 to 1841 were elected by the voters of their respective districts. In the latter year, January 1, the legislature fixed what is known as the "General ticket system" in elections for representatives. The law provided "that each qualified voter of this State, shall be entitled to vote at the next general election, and every two years thereafter, for the whole number of representatives in Congress, to which this State now is, or by any subsequent apportionment, may, hereafter, be entitled; and among those persons, who shall be voted for, as representatives in Congress, at the next general election, the five persons having the highest number of votes, throughout the State, shall be deemed and considered duly elected representatives to the Congress, next ensuing such election." The declared purpose of this radical departure was, in the language of the message of Gov. Arthur P. Bagby, "to concentrate more perfectly the political energies of the State so far as practicable, and of consuming the genuine states' rights doctrine." The governor's message states the position of the general ticket advocates as strongly as

possible, and a Democratic legislature followed his leadership. At that time the State had five representatives in Congress, three Democrats and two in opposition. Of the action of the dominant majority, Garrett, "Public Men in Alabama," p. 138, says that its object was "to absorb these districts by the large Democratic majorities in North-Alabama, and thus increase the strength of the Democratic party in Congress." No measure ever before the house of representatives was more bitterly contested, and every parliamentary step was taken to bring about its defeat. A special session of the legislature was held in April, 1841, and in an act of April 27, calling a special election for members to the Twenty-seventh Congress, it was provided that at the general election to be held in August, 1841, the sense of all the voters should be taken on the question as to whether they were for or against the general ticket system, and that a return of the results of the referendum should be made to the governor. At the next session of the legislature, this law which caused such dissension and bitterness was repealed, to again quote Garrett, p. 219, "in conformity with the voice of the people," as expressed in the election at which the members were themselves chosen.

White Basis.—The State had hardly returned to its old practice of electing representatives by districts, when a new principle of apportionment was brought forward in the session of 1842-43, in a bill to redistrict the State, following the census of 1840. The act as finally adopted, dividing the State into seven congressional districts, "according to white population," grew out of a resolution offered by David Hubbard, of Lawrence County. Mr. Garrett, above quoted, says that "this principle was probably the first of the kind ever brought forward in a Southern legislature, and gave rise to heated and protracted discussion." The opponents of the measure challenged not only its wisdom, but the right to the adoption of such a measure under the constitution of the United States. John A. Campbell, then a representative from Mobile County and later a justice of the supreme court of the United States, was one of the strongest in opposition, and his protest, as well as that of others, appears in the journals. The vote on the measure showed 46 in the affirmative, all Democrats except 1, and 38 negative, including all the Whig members of the house and 7 Democrats. At the next session a very earnest effort was made to bring about the repeal of the redistricting act and the return to the mixed basis, but without avail. The act remained in force until the apportionment made February 18, 1854.

Confederate Period.—On the withdrawal of the State from the Federal Union by ordinance of January 11, 1861, Senators Clay and Fitzpatrick, and Representatives Clopton, Cobb, Curry, Houston, Moore, Pugh, and Stallworth retired from Congress. The records show that all vacated their seats on January 21, 1861, with the exception of Mr. Cobb, who

remained until January 30, 1861. (See Confederate Congressional Representation.)

Post Bellum Period.—In conformity with the requirements of the Federal authorities, a constitutional convention was held, and on the 30th of September, 1865, adjourned, after having done everything sincerely believed to be necessary to wholly and completely restore the State to the Federal Union. This convention abolished slavery, declared the ordinance of secession null and void, repudiated the Alabama Confederate war debt, and nullified all of the ordinances of the secession convention of 1861, or that were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Provision was also made for the election of officers, including representatives in Congress.

The legislature met in November, 1865, and on December 2, 1865, it ratified the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in which slavery and involuntary servitude were prohibited. The legislature elected Lewis E. Parsons and George S. Houston to the United States Senate.

Senators Parsons and Houston and Representatives Charles C. Langdon, George C. Freeman, Cullen A. Battle, Joseph W. Taylor, Burwell T. Pope, and Thomas J. Foster all presented their credentials to the Thirtieth Congress. While the people of the State had accepted the conclusion of the War in good faith and were busy trying to retrieve their disordered fortunes, public opinion in the North was not reconciled to permitting the Southern States to representation in Congress. The members from Alabama, as well as from the other states of the Confederacy, were not only denied their seats in this Congress, but they were not even permitted to get their names on the rolls of either the Senate or House of Representatives. Under the law as it existed then and at present, on the presentation of credentials, the rolls of both houses are made up by the secretary and the clerk respectively. These officials, representing the hostile majority in Congress, refused to enroll the members elected from the Southern States. No record appears either on the Journals, or in the Congressional Globe that credentials were ever presented, at least as to senators and representatives from Alabama.

The people were thoroughly aroused, and intense indignation existed everywhere. The legislature which had chosen the senators, and which still continued in session, on February 22, 1866, adopted resolutions expressive both of the highest patriotism and the deepest sense of resentment against the injustice which had been done the State. (See documentary section for text of the report of the joint select committee of the senate and house of representatives and the resolutions referred to.)

It was not until the State had been "reconstructed" in accordance with the "Congressional plan" that it was again given a voice in Congress. On July 25, 1868, George E. Spencer and Willard Warner, as Senators,

and on July 21, Francis W. Kellogg, Charles W. Buckley, Benjamin W. Norris, Charles W. Pierce, John B. Callis, and Thomas Haughey, as Representatives, took their seats. They had been chosen under an ordinance of the convention of 1867, and by electors representing aliens, scalawags, and negroes.

United States Senators by classes, 16th to 64th Congresses, 1819-1916, inclusive.—On presenting themselves for seats in the United States Senate, Hon. William R. King and Hon. John W. Walker cast lots for the classes to which they would be assigned. The former drew class two and the latter class three. This determined the dates of the expiration of their respective terms. Senator King's term was for four years, ending March 3, 1823. Senator Walker's term was for six years, ending March 3, 1825.

Class 2.

William R. King—Oct. 28, 1819—Apr. 22, 1844.
 Dixon H. Lewis—Apr. 22, 1844—Nov. 25, 1848.
 Benj. Fitzpatrick—Nov. 20, 1848—Nov. 30, 1849.
 Jeremiah Clemens—Nov. 30, 1849—Mar. 4, 1853.
 Clement C. Clay, jr.—Mar. 4, 1853—Jan. 21, 1861.
 (Vacancy during hostilities, 1861-1865.)
 Lewis E. Parsons, elected for six years from Mar. 4, 1865, but admission denied.
 Willard Warner—June 25, 1868—Mar. 4, 1871.
 George Goldthwaite, Jan. 15, 1872—Mar. 4, 1877.
 John T. Morgan—Mar. 5, 1877—June 11, 1907.
 John H. Bankhead—June 18, 1907—date. (His present term expires Mar. 3, 1919.)

Class 3.

John W. Walker—Oct. 28, 1819—Dec. 12, 1822.
 William Kelly—Dec. 12, 1822—Mar. 4, 1825.
 Henry Chambers—Mar. 4, 1825—Feb. 27, 1826.
 Israel Pickens—Feb. 17, 1826—Nov. 27, 1826.
 John McKinley—Nov. 27, 1826—Mar. 4, 1831.
 Gabriel Moore—Mar. 4, 1831—Mar. 4, 1837.
 Clement C. Clay, sr.—Mar. 4, 1837—Nov. 24, 1841.
 Arthur P. Bagby—Nov. 24, 1841—July 1, 1848.
 William R. King—July 1, 1848—Jan. 14, 1853.
 Benj. Fitzpatrick—Jan. 14, 1853—Jan. 21, 1861.
 (Vacancy during hostilities, 1861-1865.)
 George S. Houston, elected for 6 years from Mar. 4, 1861, but admission denied.
 John A. Winston, elected for 6 years from Mar. 4, 1867, but admission denied.
 George E. Spencer—June 25, 1868—Mar. 4, 1879.

George S. Houston—Mar. 4, 1879—Dec. 31, 1879.

Luke Pryor—Jan. 7, 1880—Dec. 6, 1880.
 James L. Pugh—Dec. 6, 1880—Mar. 4, 1897.

Edmund W. Pettus—Mar. 4, 1897—July 27, 1907.

Joseph F. Johnston—Aug. 6, 1907—Aug. 8, 1913.

Frank S. White—Mar. 22, 1914—Mar. 3, 1915.

Oscar W. Underwood, Mar. 4, 1915—date. (His term expires March 3, 1921.)

Contested Election Cases.—

Senate.

(1) In re George Goldthwaite. George Goldthwaite was elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of 1870-71. On February 6, 1871, his credentials were presented for the term beginning March 4, 1871. On March 4, a protest by certain members of the legislature of Alabama against his admission was lodged with the Senate. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, March 20, 1871, reported a resolution that he be permitted to take his seat, pending a further investigation. The resolution was laid on the table without action. At the next session, January 9, 1872, it was resolved by the Senate "that George Goldthwaite be permitted to take his seat in this body as a senator from the State of Alabama upon taking the proper oath; and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections proceed hereafter to consider the grounds on which his right to a seat in the Senate is contested, and hereafter make report to the Senate thereon." He took his seat in pursuance of this resolution, January 15, 1872; and no further action was taken adverse to his claims.

(2) Francis W. Sykes v. George E. Spencer; and George E. Spencer. On December 13, 1872, Senator George E. Spencer presented his credentials, showing his re-election by the legislature of Alabama for the term beginning March 4, 1873. On February 28, 1873, a memorial was presented by Dr. Francis W. Sykes, in which he claimed to have been elected by the legislature for the same term. Senator Spencer claimed election by what was known as the "Court House" legislature, while Dr. Sykes was chosen by the "Capitol" body. After debate, on March 6 and 7, Mr. Spencer was admitted on the latter date. On December 8, 1873, the memorial of Dr. Sykes was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A majority report was made, April 20, 1874, and a minority report was also made. On May 28, the Senate discharged the committee, leaving Senator Spencer in possession of the seat. In this contest, Gen. John T. Morgan, afterwards Senator Morgan, greatly distinguished himself as the representative of Dr. Sykes.

(3) Reese v. Morgan. In the Fifty-third Congress, December 19, 1894, Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska, a Populist member of that body, presented resolutions condemnatory of political affairs in Alabama,

and bringing into question the right of Senator John T. Morgan to a seat as his own successor in the United States Senate, to which he had been elected by the legislature of Alabama, 1894-95. The claims of Col. Warren S. Reese to the seat were presented, and a speech made by Senator Allen on February 11 and 12, 1895. No action was taken.

House of Representatives.

(4) Norris v. Handley, 42d Cong., 1871-1873. Mr. Handley retained his seat.

(5) Bromberg v. Haralson (negro), 44th Cong., 1875-1877. Mr. Bromberg was unsuccessful.

(6) Jones v. Shelley, 47th Cong., 1881-1883. Undisposed of at close of Congress, Gen. Shelley holding seat.

(7) Lowe v. Wheeler, 47th Cong., 1881-1883. Contest decided in favor of Mr. Lowe, and Gen. Wheeler unseated.

(8) Mabson v. Oates, 47th Cong., 1881-1883. Col. Oates retained his seat.

(9) Smith v. Shelley, 47th Cong., 1881-1883. Seat declared vacant, but Mr. Smith died before the vote.

(10) Strobach v. Herbert, 47th Cong., 1881-1883. Col. Herbert retained his seat.

(11) Craig v. Shelley, 48th Cong., 1883-1885. Contest decided in favor of Mr. Craig, and Gen. Shelley unseated.

(12) McDuffie v. Davidson, 50th Cong., 1887-1889. Mr. Davidson retained his seat.

(13) McDuffie v. Turpin, 51st Cong., 1889-1891. Contest decided in favor of Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Turpin unseated.

(14) Threet v. Clarke, 51st Cong., 1889-1891. Mr. Clarke retained his seat.

(15) McDuffie v. Turpin, 52d Cong., 1891-1893. Mr. Turpin retained his seat.

(16) Whatley v. Cobb, 53d Cong., 1893-1895. Mr. Cobb retained his seat.

(17) Aldrich, Wm. F., v. Robbins, 54th Cong., 1895-1897. Contest decided in favor of Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Robbins unseated.

(18) Aldrich, T. H., v. Underwood, 54th Cong., 1895-1897. Contest decided in favor of Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Underwood unseated.

(19) Goodwyn v. Cobb, 54th Cong., 1895-1897. Contest decided in favor of Mr. Goodwyn, and Mr. Cobb unseated.

(20) Robinson v. Harrison, 54th Cong., 1895-1897. Gen. Harrison retained his seat.

(21) Aldrich, Wm. F., v. Plowman, 55th Cong., 1897-1899. Contest decided in favor of Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Plowman unseated.

(22) Clark v. Stallings, 55th Cong., 1897-1899. Mr. Stallings retained his seat.

(23) Comer v. Clayton, 55th Cong., 1897-1899. Mr. Clayton retained his seat.

(24) Crowe v. Underwood, 55th Cong., 1897-1899. Mr. Underwood retained his seat.

(25) Aldrich, Wm. F., v. Robbins, 56th Cong., 1899-1901. Contest decided in favor of Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Robbins unseated.

(26) Spears v. Burnett, 55th Cong., 1901-1903. Mr. Burnett retained his seat.

Resignations.—The list which follows indicates all resignations in chronological order. They are also to be found in the details for the several congresses below:

Senator John W. Walker, 17th Cong., 1823. Representative Wm. Kelly, 17th Cong., Dec. 1, 1822.

Senator John McKinley, 25th Cong., April 22, 1837.

Senator C. C. Clay, sr., 27th Cong., 1841.

Senator Wm. R. King, 28th Cong., April 15, 1844.

Representative Dixon H. Lewis, 28th Cong., April 22, 1844; appointed to succeed Senator King.

Representative Wm. L. Yancey, 29th Cong., Sept. 1, 1846.

Senator Arthur P. Bagby, 30th Cong., June 16, 1848.

Senator Wm. R. King, 32d Cong., Jan., 1853.

Representative Burnell B. Lewis, 46th Cong., Oct. 1, 1880.

Representative George H. Craig, 48th Cong., Mar. 3, 1885.

Representative Wm. C. Oates, 53d Cong., Aug. 28, 1894.

Representative Joseph Wheeler, 56th Cong., April 20, 1900.

Deaths.—Since admission the State has lost six senators and seven representatives by death. "Memorial addresses" have been published, note of which will be found in references below. They are given here in chronological order, and also in their appropriate places in the list by congresses below:

Senator Henry Chambers, 19th Cong., d. Jan. 25, 1826.

Representative Joab Lawler, 25th Cong., d. May 8, 1838.

Representative Felix G. McConnell, 29th Cong., d. Sept. 10, 1846.

Senator Dixon H. Lewis, 30th Cong., d. Oct. 25, 1848.

Senator George S. Houston, 46th Cong., d. Dec. 31, 1879.

Representative Wm. M. Lowe, 47th Cong., d. Oct. 12, 1882.

Representative Thomas H. Herndon, 48th Cong., d. March 28, 1883.

Representative Charles W. Thompson, 58th Cong., d. March 20, 1904.

Senator John T. Morgan, 60th Cong., d. June 11, 1907.

Senator Edmund W. Pettus, 60th Cong., d. July 27, 1907.

Representative A. A. Wiley, 60th Cong., d. June 17, 1908.

Senator Joseph F. Johnston, 63 Cong., d. Aug. 8, 1913.

Representative William Richardson, 63d Cong., d. Mar. 31, 1914.

Presidents Pro Tempore of the United States Senate.—The State of Alabama has had the distinction of having two senators who have served as presidents pro tempore of the United States Senate. William R. King was first elected to that post, July 1, 1836, and re-elected from time to time, serving through to March 10, 1841. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was elected president pro tempore, December 7, 1857, and at various dates to June 26, 1860.

Representation by Congresses, Fifteenth to Sixty-fifth, 1818-1916, inclusive.—

ALABAMA TERRITORY.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1817—Mar. 3, 1819.
1st sess., Dec. 1, 1817—Apr. 20, 1818. 2d
sess., Nov. 16, 1818—Mar. 3, 1819. Special
sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-6, 1817.

Delegates.

John Crowell, St. Stephens. Took his seat
Mar. 9, 1818.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1819—Mar. 3, 1821.
1st sess., Dec. 6, 1819—May 15, 1820. 2d
sess., Nov. 13, 1820—Mar. 3, 1821.

Senators.

William R. King, Cahaba. Took his seat
Dec. 22, 1819; term to expire as determined
by lot, Mar. 3, 1823.

John W. Walker, Huntsville. Took his seat
Dec. 14, 1819; term to expire as determined
by lot, Mar. 3, 1825.

Representative.

John Crowell, St. Stephens. Took his seat
Dec. 14, 1819.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1821—Mar. 3, 1823.
1st sess., Dec. 3, 1821—May 8, 1822. 2d
sess., Dec. 2, 1822—Mar. 3, 1823.

Senators.

William Kelly, Huntsville. Elected to suc-
ceed John W. Walker, resigned; took his seat
Jan. 21, 1823.

William R. King, Cahaba.
John W. Walker, Huntsville. Resigned
Nov. 21, 1822.

Representatives.

William Kelly, Huntsville. Resigned Dec.
1, 1822.

Gabriel Moore, Huntsville. Elected to suc-
ceed William Kelly, elected senator; took his
seat Dec. 2, 1822.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1823—Mar. 3, 1825.
1st sess., Dec. 1, 1823—May 27, 1824. 2d
sess., Dec. 6, 1824—Mar. 3, 1825.

Senators.

William Kelly, Huntsville.
William R. King, Cahaba.

Representatives.

Northern District.—Gabriel Moore, Hunts-
ville.

Middle.—John McKee, Tuscaloosa.

Southern.—George W. Owen, Claiborne.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1825—Mar. 3, 1827.
1st sess., Dec. 5, 1825—May 22, 1826. 2d

sess., Dec. 4, 1826—Mar. 3, 1827. Special
sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-9, 1825.

Senators.

Henry Chambers, Huntsville. Died Jan 25,
1826.

William R. King, Cahaba.
John McKinley, Huntsville. Elected to
succeed Henry Chambers, deceased, Israel
Pickens having been appointed pro tempore;
took his seat Dec. 21, 1826.

Israel Pickens, Greensboro. Appointed to
succeed Henry Chambers, deceased; took his
seat Apr. 10, 1826.

Representatives.

Northern District.—Gabriel Moore, Hunts-
ville.

Middle.—John McKee, Tuscaloosa.

Southern.—George W. Owen, Claiborne.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1827—Mar. 3, 1829.
1st sess., Dec. 3, 1827—May 26, 1828. 2d
sess., Dec. 1, 1828—Mar. 3, 1829.

Senators.

William R. King, Selma.
John McKinley, Huntsville.

Representatives.

Northern District.—Gabriel Moore, Hunts-
ville.

Middle.—John McKee, Tuscaloosa.

Southern.—George W. Owen, Claiborne.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1829—Mar. 3, 1831.
1st sess., Dec. 7, 1829—May 31, 1830. 2d
sess., Dec. 6, 1830—Mar. 3, 1831. Special
sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-17, 1829.

Senators.

William R. King, Selma.
John McKinley, Florence.

Representatives.

Northern District.—Clement C. Clay,
Huntsville.

Middle.—Robert E. B. Baylor, Tuscaloosa.

Southern.—Dixon H. Lewis, Montgomery.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1831—Mar. 3, 1833.
1st sess., Dec. 5, 1831—July 16, 1832. 2d
sess., Dec. 3, 1832—Mar. 2, 1833.

Senators.

William R. King, Selma.
Gabriel Moore, Huntsville.

Representatives.

Northern District.—Clement C. Clay,
Huntsville.

Middle.—Samuel W. Mardis, Montevallo.

Southern.—Dixon H. Lewis, Montgomery.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1833—Mar. 3, 1835.

1st sess., Dec. 2, 1833—June 30, 1834. 2d sess., Dec. 1, 1834—Mar. 3, 1835.

Senators.

William R. King, Selma.
Gabriel Moore, Huntsville.

Representatives.

1. Clement C. Clay, Huntsville.
2. John McKinley, Florence.
3. Samuel W. Mardis, Montevallo.
4. Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro.
5. John Murphy, Claiborne.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1835—Mar. 3, 1837.

1st sess., Dec. 7, 1835—July 4, 1836. 2d sess., Dec. 5, 1836—Mar. 3, 1837.

Senators.

William R. King, Selma. Elected President pro tempore July 1, 1836 and Jan. 28, 1837.
Gabriel Moore, Huntsville.

Representatives.

1. Reuben Chapman, Somerville.
2. Joshua L. Martin, Athens.
3. Joab Lawler, Mardisville.
4. Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro.
5. Francis S. Lyon, Demopolis.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1837—Mar. 3, 1839.

1st sess., Sept. 4, 1837—Oct. 16, 1837. 2d sess., Dec. 4, 1837—July 9, 1838. 3d sess., Dec. 3, 1838—Mar. 3, 1839. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-10, 1837.

Senators.

Clement C. Clay, Huntsville. Elected to succeed John McKinley, resigned; took his seat Sept. 4, 1837.

William R. King, Selma. Elected President pro tempore Mar. 7, 1837, at special session; again elected Oct. 13, 1837; again July 2, 1838; again Feb. 25, 1839.

John McKinley, Florence. Resigned Apr. 22, 1837.

Representatives.

1. Reuben Chapman, Somerville.
2. Joshua L. Martin, Athens.
3. Joab Lawler, Mardisville. Died May 8, 1838.
4. George W. Crabb, Tuscaloosa. Elected to succeed Joab Lawler, deceased; took his seat Dec. 3, 1838.
5. Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro.
6. Francis S. Lyon, Demopolis.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1839—Mar. 3, 1841.

1st sess., Dec. 2, 1839—July 21, 1840. 2d sess., Dec. 7, 1840—Mar. 3, 1841.

Senators.

Clement C. Clay, Huntsville.
William R. King, Selma. President pro tempore; continuing from preceding sess., re-elected July 3, 1840, and Mar. 3, 1841.

Representatives.

1. Reuben Chapman, Somerville.
2. David Hubbard, Courtland.
3. George W. Crabb, Tuscaloosa.
4. Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro.
5. James Dellet, Claiborne.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1841—Mar. 3, 1843.

1st sess., May 31, 1841—Sept. 13, 1841. 2d sess., Dec. 6, 1841—Aug. 31, 1842. 3d sess., Dec. 5, 1842—Mar. 3, 1843. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-15, 1841.

Senators.

William R. King, Selma. Elected President pro tempore Mar. 4, 1841.

Arthur P. Bagby, Claiborne. Elected to succeed Clement C. Clay, resigned; took his seat Dec. 27, 1841.

Clement C. Clay, Huntsville. Resigned in 1841.

Representatives.

1. Reuben Chapman, Somerville.
2. George S. Houston, Athens.
3. William W. Payne, Gainesville.
4. Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro.
5. Benjamin G. Shields, Demopolis.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1843—Mar. 3, 1845.

1st sess., Dec. 4, 1843—June 17, 1844. 2d sess., Dec. 2, 1844—Mar. 3, 1845.

Senators.

Arthur P. Bagby, Tuscaloosa.

William R. King, Selma. Resigned Apr. 15, 1844, to become minister to France.

Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro. Appointed to succeed William R. King, resigned; took his seat May 7, 1844; subsequently elected.

Representatives.

1. James Dellet, Claiborne.
2. James E. Belser, Montgomery.
3. Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro. Resigned Apr. 22, 1844.
4. William W. Payne, Gainesville.
5. George S. Houston, Athens.
6. Reuben Chapman, Warrenton.
7. Felix G. McConnell, Talladega.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1845—Mar. 3, 1847.

1st sess., Dec. 1, 1845—Aug. 10, 1846. 2d sess., Dec. 7, 1846—Mar. 3, 1847. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-20, 1845.

Senators.

Arthur P. Bagby, Tuscaloosa.
Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro.

Representatives.

1. Edmund S. Dargan, Mobile.
2. Henry W. Hilliard, Montgomery.

3. William L. Yancey, Wetumpka. Resigned Sept. 1, 1846. James L. F. Cottrell, Hayneville. Elected to succeed William L. Yancey, resigned; took his seat Dec. 7, 1846.

4. William W. Payne, Gainesville.

5. George S. Houston, Athens.

6. Reuben Chapman, Warrenton.

7. Felix G. McConnell, Talladega. Died Sept. 10, 1846. Franklin W. Bowdon, Talladega. Elected to succeed Felix G. McConnell, deceased; took his seat Dec. 7, 1846.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1847—Mar. 3, 1849.

1st sess., Dec. 6, 1847—Aug. 14, 1848.
2d sess., Dec. 4, 1848—Mar. 3, 1849.

Senators.

Arthur P. Bagby, Tuscaloosa. Resigned Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka. Ap-June 16, 1848.

pointed to succeed Dixon H. Lewis, deceased; took his seat Dec. 11, 1848.

William R. King, Selma. Appointed to succeed Arthur P. Bagby, resigned; took his seat July 13, 1848; subsequently elected by the legislature.

Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesboro. Died Oct. 25, 1848.

Representatives.

1. John Gayle, Mobile.

2. Henry W. Hilliard, Montgomery.

3. Sampson W. Harris, Wetumpka.

4. Samuel W. Inge, Livingston.

5. George S. Houston, Athens.

6. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Bellefonte.

7. Franklin W. Bowdon, Talladega.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1849—Mar. 3, 1851.

1st sess., Dec. 3, 1849—Sept. 30, 1850. 2d sess., Dec. 2, 1850—Mar. 3, 1851. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 5-23, 1849.

Senators.

Jeremiah Clemens, Huntsville. Elected to succeed Dixon H. Lewis, deceased, in preceding Congress; took his seat Dec. 6, 1849.

William R. King, Selma. Elected President pro tempore May 6, 1850; July 11, 1850.

Representatives.

1. William J. Alston, Linden.

2. Henry W. Hilliard, Montgomery.

3. Sampson W. Harris, Wetumpka.

4. Samuel W. Inge, Livingston.

5. David Hubbard, Kinlock.

6. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Bellefonte.

7. Franklin W. Bowdon, Talladega.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1851—Mar. 3, 1853.

1st sess., Dec. 1, 1851—Aug. 31, 1852. 2d sess., Dec. 6, 1852—Mar. 3, 1853. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-13, 1851.

Senators.

Jeremiah Clemens, Huntsville.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka. Ap-

pointed to succeed William R. King, resigned; took his seat Jan. 20, 1853; subsequently elected.

William R. King, Selma. Resigned as President pro tempore Dec. 20, 1852; subsequently resigned his seat, in Jan., 1853, having been elected Vice-President.

Representatives.

1. John Bragg, Mobile.

2. James Abercrombie, Girard.

3. Sampson W. Harris, Wetumpka.

4. William R. Smith, Fayette.

5. George S. Houston, Athens.

6. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Bellefonte.

7. Alexander White, Talladega.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1853—Mar. 3, 1855.

1st sess., Dec. 5, 1853—Aug. 7, 1854. 2d sess., Dec. 4, 1854—Mar. 3, 1855. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4—Apr. 11, 1853.

Senators.

Clement C. Clay, jr., Huntsville.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka. Elected to succeed William R. King, resigned; took his seat Mar. 4, 1853.

Representatives.

1. Philip Phillips, Mobile.

2. James Abercrombie, Girard.

3. Sampson W. Harris, Wetumpka.

4. William R. Smith, Fayette.

5. George S. Houston, Athens.

6. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Bellefonte.

7. James F. Dowdell, Chambers.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1855—Mar. 3, 1857.

1st sess., Dec. 3, 1855—Aug. 18, 1856. 2d sess., Aug. 21, 1856—Aug. 30, 1856. 3d sess., Dec. 1, 1856—Mar. 3, 1857.

Senators.

Clement C. Clay, jr., Huntsville.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka.

Representatives.

1. Percy Walker, Mobile.

2. Eli S. Shorter, Eufaula.

3. James F. Dowdell, Chambers.

4. William R. Smith, Fayette.

5. George S. Houston, Athens.

6. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Bellefonte.

7. Sampson W. Harris, Wetumpka.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1857—Mar. 3, 1859.

1st sess., Dec. 7, 1857—June 14, 1858. 2d sess., Dec. 6, 1858—Mar. 3, 1859. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-14, 1857; June 15-16, 1858.

Senators.

Clement C. Clay, jr., Huntsville.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka. Elected President pro tempore Dec. 7, 1857; Mar. 29, 1858; June 14, 1858; Jan. 25, 1859.



TYPE OF KNIFE USED IN PIONEER TIMES
Property of William Weatherford, "Red Eagle," Creek Indian leader

Representatives.

1. James A. Stallworth, Evergreen.
2. Eli S. Shorter, Eufaula.
3. James F. Dowdell, Chambers.
4. Sydenham Moore, Greensboro.
5. George S. Houston, Athens.
6. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Bellefonte.
7. Jabez L. M. Curry, Talladega.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1859—Mar. 3, 1861.

1st sess., Dec. 5, 1859—June 25, 1860. 2d sess., Dec. 3, 1860—Mar. 3, 1861. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-10, 1859; June 26-28, 1860.

Senators.

Clement C. Clay, jr., Huntsville. Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861; seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Wetumpka. Elected President pro tempore Mar. 9, 1859; Dec. 19, 1859; Feb. 20, 1860; June 26, 1860; retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861.

Representatives.

1. James A. Stallworth, Evergreen. Retired from the House Jan. 21, 1861.
2. James L. Pugh, Eufaula. Retired from the House Jan. 21, 1861.
3. David Clopton, Tuskegee. Retired from the House Jan. 21, 1861.
4. Sydenham Moore, Greensboro. Retired from the House Jan. 21, 1861.
5. George S. Houston, Athens. Retired from the House Jan. 21, 1861.
6. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Bellefonte. Retired from the House Jan. 30, 1861.
7. Jabez L. M. Curry, Talladega. Retired from the House Jan. 21, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1861—Mar. 3, 1863.

1st sess., July 4, 1861—Aug. 6, 1861. 2d sess., Dec. 2, 1861—July 17, 1862. 3d sess., Dec. 1, 1862—Mar. 3, 1863. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-28, 1861.

Not represented because of the War.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1863—Mar. 3, 1865.

1st sess., Dec. 7, 1863—July 4, 1864. 2d sess., Dec. 5, 1864—Mar. 3, 1865. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-14, 1863.

Not represented because of the War.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1865—Mar. 3, 1867.

1st sess., Dec. 4, 1865—July 28, 1866. 2d sess., Dec. 3, 1866—Mar. 3, 1867. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-11, 1865.

Not represented because of the War.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1867—Mar. 3, 1869.

1st sess., Mar. 4, 1867—Mar. 30, 1867; July 3, 1867—July 20, 1867; Nov. 21, 1867—Dec. 2, 1867. 2d sess., Dec. 2, 1867—July

27, 1868; Sept. 21, 1868, one day only; Oct. 16, 1868; Nov. 10, 1868. 3d sess., Dec. 7, 1868—Mar. 3, 1869. Special sess. of Senate, Apr. 1-20, 1867.

Senators.

George E. Spencer, Decatur. Took his seat July 25, 1868; term to expire Mar. 3, 1873.

Willard Warner, Montgomery. Took his seat July 25, 1868; term to expire Mar. 3, 1871.

Representatives.

1. Francis W. Kellogg, Mobile. Took his seat July 22, 1868.
2. Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery. Took his seat July 21, 1868.
3. Benjamin W. Norris, Elmore. Took his seat July 21, 1868.
4. Charles W. Pierce, Demopolis. Took his seat July 21, 1868.
5. John B. Callis, Huntsville. Took his seat July 21, 1868.
6. Thomas Haughey, Decatur. Took his seat July 21, 1868.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1869—Mar. 3, 1871.

1st sess., Mar. 4, 1869—April 10, 1869. 2d sess., Dec. 6, 1869—July 15, 1870. 3d sess., Dec. 5, 1870—Mar. 3, 1871. Special sess. of Senate, Apr. 12-22, 1869.

Senators.

George E. Spencer, Decatur.
Willard Warner, Montgomery.

Representatives.

1. Alfred E. Buck, Mobile. Took his seat Dec. 6, 1869.
2. Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery. Took his seat Dec. 6, 1869.
3. Robert S. Heflin, Opelika. Qualified under act of July 11, 1868; took his seat Dec. 7, 1869.
4. Charles Hays, Eutaw. Qualified under act of July 11, 1868; took his seat Dec. 7, 1869.
5. Peter M. Dox, Huntsville. Qualified under act of July 2, 1868; took his seat Dec. 7, 1869.
6. William C. Sherrod, Courtland. Qualified under act of July 11, 1868; took his seat Dec. 7, 1869.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1871—Mar. 3, 1873.

1st sess., Mar. 4, 1871—Apr. 20, 1871. 2d sess., Dec. 4, 1871—June 10, 1872. 3d sess., Dec. 2, 1872—Mar. 3, 1873. Special sess. of Senate, May 10-27, 1871.

Senators.

George Goldthwaite, Montgomery. Credentials presented Feb. 6, 1871, in the preceding Congress; appeared to take the oath of office, Mar. 4, 1871; protest against his being seated presented same day, and he was not permitted to qualify; Jan. 9, 1872, Senate by resolution gave him permission to take his seat, pending

further investigation; took his seat Jan. 15, 1872; no further action.

George E. Spencer, Decatur.

Representatives.

1. Benjamin S. Turner, Selma.
2. Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery.
3. William A. Handley, Roanoke. Election unsuccessfully contested by B. W. Norris.
4. Charles Hays, Eutaw.
5. Peter M. Dox, Huntsville.
6. Joseph H. Sloss, Tusculumbia.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1873—Mar. 3, 1875.

1st sess., Dec. 1, 1873—June 23, 1874. 2d sess., Dec. 7, 1874—Mar. 3, 1875. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-26, 1873.

Senators.

George Goldthwaite, Montgomery.

George E. Spencer, Decatur. Appeared to take the oath of office on credentials presented in the preceding Congress, Mar. 6, 1873 (special sess. of Senate); objection was made, as a memorial was on file from Francis W. Sykes, claiming the seat; Mar. 7, 1873, a motion to refer the credentials and memorial to the committee on privileges and elections was defeated, and Mr. Spencer was permitted to qualify; Dec. 8, 1873, the memorial of Mr. Sykes was referred, and Apr. 20, 1874, the committee, upon its motion, was discharged from its further consideration.

Representatives.

- At Large. Christopher C. Sheats, Decatur.
At Large. Alexander White, Selma.
1. Frederick G. Bromberg, Mobile.
 2. James T. Rapier (negro), Montgomery.
 3. Charles Pelham, Talladega.
 4. Charles Hays, Eutaw.
 5. John H. Caldwell, Jacksonville.
 6. Joseph H. Sloss, Tusculumbia.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1875—Mar. 3, 1877.

1st sess., Dec. 6, 1875—Aug. 15, 1876. 2d sess., Dec. 4, 1876—Mar. 3, 1877. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 5-24, 1875.

Senators.

George Goldthwaite, Montgomery.

George E. Spencer, Decatur.

Representatives.

- At Large. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
- At Large. Burwell B. Lewis, Tuscaloosa.
1. Jere Haralson (negro), Selma. Election unsuccessfully contested by F. G. Bromberg.
 2. Jeremiah N. Williams, Clayton.
 3. Paul Bradford, Talladega.
 4. Charles Hays, Haysville.
 5. John H. Caldwell, Jacksonville.
 6. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Birmingham.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1877—Mar. 3, 1879.

1st sess., Oct. 15, 1877—Dec. 3, 1877. 2d

sess., Dec. 3, 1877—June 20, 1878. 3d sess., Dec. 2, 1878—Mar. 3, 1879. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 5-17, 1877.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
George E. Spencer, Decatur.

Representatives.

1. James T. Jones, Demopolis.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery.
3. Jeremiah N. Williams, Clayton.
4. Charles M. Shelley, Selma.
5. Robert F. Ligon, Tuskegee.
6. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Birmingham.
7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
8. William W. Garth, Huntsville.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1879—Mar. 3, 1881.

1st sess., Mar. 18, 1879—July 1, 1879. 2d sess., Dec. 1, 1879—June 16, 1880. 3d sess., Dec. 6, 1880—Mar. 3, 1881.

Senators.

George S. Houston, Athens. Died Dec. 31, 1879.

John T. Morgan, Selma.

Luke Pryor, Athens. Appointed to succeed George S. Houston, deceased; took his seat Jan. 15, 1880.

James L. Pugh, Eufaula. Elected to succeed George S. Houston, deceased; took his seat Dec. 6, 1880.

Representatives.

1. Thomas H. Herndon, Mobile.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery.
3. William J. Sanford, Opelika.
4. Charles M. Shelley, Selma.
5. Thomas Williams, Wetumpka.
6. Burwell B. Lewis, Tuscaloosa. Resigned Oct. 1, 1880.
- Newton N. Clements, Tuscaloosa. Elected to succeed Burwell B. Lewis, resigned; took his seat Dec. 8, 1880.
7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
8. William M. Lowe, Huntsville.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1881—Mar. 3, 1883.

1st sess., Dec. 5, 1881—Aug. 8, 1882. 2d sess., Dec. 4, 1882—Mar. 3, 1883. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4—May 20, 1883. Oct. 10-29, 1881.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. Thomas H. Herndon, Mobile.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery. Election unsuccessfully contested by Paul Strobach.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville. Election unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Mabson.
4. Charles M. Shelley, Selma. Election successfully contested by James Q. Smith; Smith died before vote was taken, but seat de-

clared vacant July 20, 1882. Charles M. Shelley elected to fill vacancy; took his seat Dec. 4, 1882. The last election was contested by John W. Jones, but was undisposed of at close of the Congress.

5. Thomas Williams, Wetumpka.
 6. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Birmingham.
 7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
 8. William M. Lowe, Huntsville. After a successful contest with Wheeler, took his seat June 3, 1882; died Oct. 12, 1882.
- Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler. Served until June 3, 1882; succeeded by William M. Lowe, who had contested his election; subsequently elected to succeed Lowe, deceased; took his seat Jan. 15, 1883.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1883—Mar. 3, 1885.
1st sess., Dec. 3, 1883—July 7, 1884. 2d sess., Dec. 1, 1884—Mar. 3, 1885.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. Thomas H. Herndon, Mobile. Died Mar. 28, 1883, before the convening of Congress.
- James T. Jones, Demopolis. Elected to succeed Thomas H. Herndon, deceased; took his seat Dec. 3, 1883.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville.
4. Charles M. Shelley, Selma. Unseated Jan. 9, 1885, by George H. Craig.
- George H. Craig, Selma. Successfully contested the election of C. M. Shelley; took his seat Jan. 9, 1885; resigned Mar. 3, 1885.
5. Thomas Williams, Wetumpka.
6. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Birmingham.
7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
8. Luke Pryor, Athens.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1885—Mar. 3, 1887.
1st sess., Dec. 7, 1885—Aug. 5, 1886. 2d sess., Dec. 6, 1886—Mar. 3, 1887. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4—Apr. 2, 1885.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. James T. Jones, Demopolis.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville.
4. Alexander C. Davidson, Uniontown.
5. Thomas W. Sadler, Prattville.
6. John M. Martin, Birmingham.
7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1887—Mar. 3, 1889.
1st sess., Dec. 5, 1887—Oct. 20, 1888. 2d sess., Dec. 3, 1888—Mar. 3, 1889.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. James T. Jones, Demopolis.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville.
4. Alexander C. Davidson, Uniontown. Election unsuccessfully contested by John V. McDuffie.
5. James E. Cobb, Tuskegee.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1889—Mar. 3, 1891.
1st sess., Dec. 2, 1889—Oct. 1, 1890. 2d sess., Dec. 1, 1890—Mar. 2, 1891. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4—Apr. 2, 1889.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. Richard H. Clarke, Mobile. Election unsuccessfully contested by Frank H. Threeth.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville.
4. Louis W. Turpin, Newbern. Election successfully contested by John V. McDuffie; retired June 4, 1890.
- John V. McDuffie, Hayneville. Took his seat June 4, 1890.
5. James E. Cobb, Tuskegee.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1891—Mar. 3, 1893.
1st sess., Dec. 7, 1891—Aug. 5, 1892. 2d sess., Dec. 5, 1892—Mar. 3, 1893.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. Richard H. Clarke, Mobile.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgomery.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville.
4. Louis W. Turpin, Newbern. Election unsuccessfully contested by John V. McDuffie.
5. James E. Cobb, Tuskegee.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. William H. Forney, Jacksonville.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Mar. 4, 1893—Mar. 3, 1895.
1st sess., Aug. 7, 1893—Nov. 3, 1893. 2d sess., Dec. 4, 1893—Aug. 28, 1894. 3d sess., Dec. 3, 1894—Mar. 3, 1895. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4—Apr. 15, 1893.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. Richard H. Clarke, Mobile.
2. Jesse F. Stallings, Greenville.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville. Resigned Aug. 28, 1894.
- George P. Harrison, Opelika. Elected to succeed William C. Oates, resigned; took his seat Dec. 3, 1894.
4. Gaston A. Robbins, Dallas County.
5. James E. Cobb, Tuskegee. Election unsuccessfully contested by W. W. Whatley.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. William H. Denson, Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.
9. Louis W. Turpin, Newbern.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1895—Mar. 3, 1897.
 1st sess., Dec. 2, 1895—June 11, 1896. 2d sess., Dec. 7, 1896—Mar. 2, 1897.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
 James L. Pugh, Eufaula.

Representatives.

1. Richard H. Clarke, Mobile.
2. Jesse F. Stallings, Greenville.
3. George P. Harrison, Opelika. Election unsuccessfully contested by W. C. Robinson.
4. Gaston A. Robbins, Dallas County. Election successfully contested by W. F. Aldrich; retired Mar. 13, 1896.

William F. Aldrich, Aldrich. Took his seat Mar. 13, 1896.

5. James E. Cobb, Tuskegee. Election successfully contested by Albert T. Goodwyn; retired Apr. 21, 1896.

Albert T. Goodwyn, Robinson Springs. Took his seat Apr. 22, 1896.

6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. Milford W. Howard, Fort Payne.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham. Election successfully contested by T. H. Aldrich; retired June 9, 1896.

Truman H. Aldrich, Birmingham. Took his seat June 9, 1896.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1897—Mar. 3, 1899.
 1st sess., Mar. 15, 1897—July 24, 1897.
 2d sess., Dec. 6, 1897—July 8, 1898. 3d sess., Dec. 5, 1898—Mar. 3, 1899. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-10, 1897.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
 Edmund W. Pettus, Selma.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Jesse F. Stallings, Greenville. Election unsuccessfully contested by Thomas H. Clark.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula. Election unsuccessfully contested by George L. Comer.
4. Thomas S. Plowman, Talladega. Election successfully contested by William F. Aldrich; retired Feb. 9, 1898.

William F. Aldrich, Aldrich. Took his seat Feb. 9, 1898.

5. Willis Brewer, Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. Milford W. Howard, Fort Payne.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham. Election unsuccessfully contested by Grattan B. Crowe.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1899—Mar. 3, 1901.
 1st sess., Dec. 4, 1899—June 7, 1900. 2d sess., Dec. 3, 1900—Mar. 3, 1901.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
 Edmund W. Pettus, Selma.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Jesse F. Stallings, Greenville.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. Gaston A. Robbins, Dallas County. Election successfully contested by William F. Aldrich; retired Mar. 8, 1900.

William F. Aldrich, Aldrich. Took his seat Mar. 8, 1900.

5. Willis Brewer, Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler. Resigned Apr. 20, 1900.

William Richardson, Huntsville. Elected to succeed Joseph Wheeler, resigned; took his seat Dec. 3, 1900.

9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1901—Mar. 3, 1903.
 1st sess., Dec. 2, 1901—July 1, 1902. 2d sess., Dec. 1, 1902—Mar. 3, 1903. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-9, 1901.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
 Edmund W. Pettus, Selma.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Ariosto A. Wiley, Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. Sydney J. Bowie, Anniston.
5. Charles W. Thompson, Tuskegee.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden. Election unsuccessfully contested by N. B. Spears.
8. William Richardson, Huntsville.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1903—Mar. 3, 1905.
 1st sess., Nov. 9, 1903—Dec. 7, 1903. 2d sess., Dec. 7, 1903—May 7, 1904. 3d sess., Dec. 5, 1904—Mar. 2, 1905. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 5-19, 1903.

Senators.

John T. Morgan, Selma.
 Edmund W. Pettus, Selma.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Ariosto A. Wiley, Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. Sydney J. Bowie, Anniston.
5. Charles W. Thompson, Tuskegee. Died Mar. 20, 1904. James Thomas Heflin, Lafayette. Elected to succeed Charles W. Thompson, deceased; took his seat Dec. 5, 1904.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. William Richardson, Huntsville.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1905—Mar. 3, 1907.
1st sess., Dec. 4, 1905—June 30, 1906. 2d sess., Dec. 3, 1906—Mar. 3, 1907. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4, 1905—Mar. 18, 1905.

Senators.

- John T. Morgan, Selma.
Edmund W. Pettus, Selma.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Ariosto A. Wiley, Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. Sydney J. Bowie, Anniston.
5. James T. Heflin, Lafayette.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. William Richardson, Huntsville.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1907—Mar. 3, 1909.
1st sess., Dec. 2, 1907—May 30, 1908. 2d sess., Dec. 7, 1908—Mar. 3, 1909.

Senators.

- John T. Morgan, Selma. Died June 11, 1907.
John H. Bankhead, Fayette. Appointed to succeed John T. Morgan, deceased; took his seat Jan. 13, 1908; subsequently elected.
Edmund W. Pettus, Selma. Died July 27, 1907.
Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham. Elected to succeed Edmund W. Pettus, deceased; took his seat Dec. 3, 1907.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Ariosto A. Wiley, Montgomery. Died June 17, 1908.
Oliver C. Wiley, Troy. Elected to succeed Ariosto A. Wiley, deceased; took his seat Dec. 7, 1908.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. William B. Craig, Selma.
5. James T. Heflin, Lafayette.
6. Richmond P. Hobson, Greensboro.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. William Richardson, Huntsville.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

- Mar. 4, 1909—Mar. 3, 1911.
1st sess., Mar. 15, 1909—Aug. 5, 1909. 2d

sess., Dec. 6, 1909—June 25, 1910. 3d sess., Dec. 5, 1910—Mar. 3, 1911. Special sess. of Senate, Mar. 4-6, 1909.

Senators.

- Joseph H. Johnston, Birmingham.
John H. Bankhead, Fayette.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Stanley H. Dent, jr., Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. William B. Craig, Selma.
5. James T. Heflin, Lafayette.
6. Richmond P. Hobson, Greensboro.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. William Richardson, Huntsville.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

REFERENCES.—The several references or authorities for the foregoing, for practical purposes are presented under the subtitles of *Laws, Contested Elections, Biographies, Memorial Addresses, and Bibliography.*

Laws.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, p. 282; *Acts*, 1822-23, p. 58; Aikin, 1836, p. 142; *Acts*, 1832-33, pp. 25-26; 1840-41, pp. 41-42; 1841-42, p. 3; Clay, 1843, p. 180; *Acts*, 1842-43, p. 45; *Code*, 1852, sec. 31; *Acts*, 1851-52, p. 8; 1853-54, p. 23; Constitutional Convention of 1865, *Ordinance No. 8*, Sept. 23, 1865; *Acts*, 1866-67, p. 623; *Code*, 1867, sec. 34; *Acts*, 1874-75, p. 115; *Code*, 1876, secs. 29 and 30; *Acts*, 1882-83, p. 44; *Code*, 1886, secs. 29 and 30; *Acts*, 1890-91, p. 627; *Code*, 1896, secs. 969 and 970; *Acts*, 1900-01, p. 1156; *Acts*, 1903, p. 452; *Code*, 1907, secs. 99, 100, 338, 439, and 442; *General Acts*, 1915, p. 875; *Lewis v. Bruton*, 74 Ala., p. 317. See Act of Congress, Feb. 25, 1882, for the statute regulating election of representatives at large, *U. S. Stat. at Large*, vol. 22, p. 6. The various acts of Congress governing apportionment have been collected and are printed either by synopsis or at length, together with a history of the subject in House of Representatives, *Report* 2130, 56th Cong., 2d sess. (Serial No. 4212; 8vo., pp. 146.) In *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1911 (Serial No. 6289), p. 690, is a table of apportionment of congressional representation. See also *Act of Cong.*, Aug. 8, 1911, in *U. S. Stat. at Large*, vol. 37, pt. 1, p. 13.

Contested Elections.—For the Goldthwaite, Sykes, and Reese cases, see Taft and Furber, *Compilation of Senate election cases*, 1789-1893 (S. Mis. Doc. No. 67, 52d Cong., 2d sess., 1893, Ser. No. 3069), pp. 288-292, 515-537, where will be found detailed bibliographical references to all of the documents, journal entries, etc., bearing upon the two cases first named. Senator Allen's speech is to be found in the *Congressional Record*, 53d Cong., 3d sess., 1894-95, Ser. No. X330. For house contests consult Rowell, *Historical and legal digest of contested election cases of the House of Representatives of the United States*, 1st to the 56th Congress, 1789-1901 (also issued as Ser. No. 4172); Mobley, *Digest of contested-election cases*, 48th, 49th, and 50th Congresses, 1889 (Ser. No. 2657); and Rowell, *Digest of contested election cases in the 51st Congress*, 1891 (Ser. No. 2888).

Biographies.—In 1865, Congress began the publication of a *Congressional Directory*. How-

ever, biographical sketches were not introduced until the 3d session of the 40th Congress, 1869. Since that time they have regularly appeared. In 1903, the first edition of the *Biographical Congressional Directory* was published, in which brief biographical sketches of all members of the Continental Congress, 1774-1788, and of the United States Congress, 1789-1903, are given. A new edition of this *Directory* was published in 1913, bringing the record down through the 62d Congress, ending March 3, 1911. In 1859, Charles Lanman published the first edition of a *Dictionary of the United States Congress*, of which at least six later editions have appeared, in which the record is brought down to date of publication. William H. Barnes published a *History of the Fortieth Congress* and of the Forty-second Congress. These were unofficial and do not contain biographies of all members of the two Congresses named. In the former are sketches of Senators Spencer and Warner and Representatives Buckley, Callis and Haughey, and in the latter, Representatives Buckley and Hays from Alabama. In Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), and Garrett, *Public Men in Alabama* (1872), will be found good sketches of the senators and representatives of Alabama to date of publication. In *Northern Alabama, Illustrated* (1888), *Memorial Record of Alabama* (1893), 2 vols., and DuBose, *Notable Men of Alabama* (1904), 2 vols., will be found sketches of several senators and representatives, but not all, since those works did not undertake to be complete. Appleton, *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, 6 vols., Lamb, *Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, 7 vols., *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, 13 vols., and *Who's Who in America*, 9 vols., contain biographical sketches more or less full of the more important senators and representatives.

Memorial Addresses.—*Obituary Addresses* on the death of William R. King, Vice-president of the United States, Dec. 8 and 9, 1853 (Senate ed. 10,000 copies; House ed. 30,000 copies, 1854); *Memorial Addresses* on the life and character of Senator George S. Houston, Feb. 26 and Mar. 3, 1880 (1880); *Memorial Addresses* on Representative William M. Lowe (1883); *Memorial Addresses* on Representative Thomas H. Herndon (1884); *Memorial Addresses* on Representative Charles W. Thompson (1905); *Memorial Addresses* on Senator John T. Morgan and Senator Edmund W. Pettus (1909); *Memorial Addresses* on Representative Ariosto A. Wiley (1909); *Memorial Addresses* on Representative William Richardson (1915).

Bibliography.—Owen, "Bibliography of Alabama," in American Historical Association, *Report*, 1897, contains to the date of publication, references to the personal writings and addresses of senators and representatives in Congress, together with detailed titles for all contested election cases. Lists of members will be found in *Biographical Congressional Directory*, Lanman, Brewer, and Garrett, *supra*. See also Brown, *School History* (1905); Miller, *History of Alabama for Schools* (1901); and DuBose, *Alabama History* (1915). For political history see Col. Joseph Hodgson, *Cradle of the Confederacy* (1876); John W. Dubose, *Life and Times of William Lowndes Yancey* (1892); Dr.

Walter L. Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905). The legislative history of the denial of seats to senators and representatives from Alabama in the 39th Congress will be found in the *Journal* of the House of Representatives, 1st sess., 39th Cong., 1865-66, pp. 10, 14, 47, 50, 51-53, 58, 60, 63-64, 71 (Ser. No. 1243), and in a *Report* of the joint committee of the two houses of Congress, June 8, 1866 (in S. Rep. Com. No. 112, 39th Cong., 1st sess., Ser. No. 1240); and Emmet O'Neal, "The power of Congress to reduce representation in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college," in Ala. State Bar Association, *Proceedings*, 1905, pp. 181-199.

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

March 4, 1911-March 3, 1913.

First Sess. and Second Sess., 1911-1912.
Third Sess., December 2, 1912-March 4, 1913.

Senators.

John H. Bankhead, elected July, 1907, for term ending March 3, 1913.

Joseph F. Johnston, elected August 6, 1907, for term ending March 3, 1915.

Representatives.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. S. Hugh Dent, Jr., Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. Fred L. Blackmon, Anniston.
5. J. Thomas Heflin, Lafayette.
6. Richmond P. Hobson, Greensboro.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. William Richardson, Huntsville.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

March 4, 1913-March 3, 1915.

First Sess., April 7-December 1, 1913.
Second Sess., December 1, 1913-October 24, 1914. Third Sess., December 7, 1914, March 4, 1915. Special Sess. of the Senate, March 4-March 17, 1913.

Senators.

John H. Bankhead, Jasper.

Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham, died August 8, 1913. Succeeded by Frank S. White, elected May 11, 1914, for term expiring March 3, 1915.

Representatives.

At Large, John W. Abercrombie, Tuscaloosa.

1. Geo. W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. S. Hugh Dent, Jr., Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula, appointed Federal Judge for the Middle District of Alabama. Succeeded by William O. Mulkey, elected June 29, 1914.
4. Fred L. Blackmon, Anniston.
5. J. Thomas Heflin, Lafayette.
6. Richmond P. Hobson, Greensboro.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. William Richardson, Huntsville. Christopher C. Harris, elected May 11, 1914, to succeed William Richardson, deceased.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

March 4, 1915-March 3, 1917.

First Sess., December 6, 1915-September 8, 1916. Second Sess., December 4, 1916-March 4, 1917.

Senators.

John H. Bankhead, Jasper.
Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

Representatives.

At Large John W. Abercrombie, Tuscaloosa.
1. Oscar L. Gray, Butler.

2. S. Hugh Dent, Jr., Montgomery.
3. Henry B. Stegall, Ozark.
4. Fred L. Blackmon, Anniston.
5. J. Thomas Heflin, Lafayette.
6. William B. Oliver, Tuscaloosa.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. E. B. Almon, Tuscumbia.
9. George Huddleston, Birmingham.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

March 4, 1917-March 3, 1919.

First Sess., April 2-October 6, 1917. Second Sess., December 3, 1917-November 21, 1918. Special Sess. of the Senate, March 5-16, 1917. Third Sess., December 2, 1918-March 4, 1919.

Senators.

John H. Bankhead, Jasper.
Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

Representatives.

1. Oscar L. Gray, Butler.
2. S. Hugh Dent, Jr., Montgomery.
3. Henry B. Stegall, Ozark.
4. Fred L. Blackmon, Anniston.
5. J. Thomas Heflin, Lafayette.
6. William B. Oliver, Tuscaloosa.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. E. B. Almon, Tuscumbia.
9. George Huddleston, Birmingham.
10. William B. Bankhead, Jasper.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

March 4, 1919-March 3, 1921.

First Sess., May 19-November 19, 1919. Second Sess., December 1, 1919.

John H. Bankhead, Jasper, died March 1, 1920. Succeeded by B. B. Comer, appointed by the Governor. J. Thomas Heflin elected November 2, 1920, taking his seat during the third session, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Bankhead, ending March 3, 1925.

Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham.

Representatives.

1. John McDuffie, Monroeville.
2. S. Hugh Dent, Jr., Montgomery.
3. Henry B. Stegall, Ozark.
4. Fred L. Blackmon, Anniston.
5. J. Thomas Heflin, Lafayette. Resigned November 2, 1920, succeeded by W. B. Bolling.
6. William B. Oliver, Tuscaloosa.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden. Died May 4, 1919. Succeeded by L. P. Rainey, elected September 30, 1919.

8. E. B. Almon, Tuscumbia.

9. George Huddleston, Birmingham.

10. William B. Bankhead, Jasper.

CONSERVATION. A term descriptive of a general public policy, first used about 1908, having as its purpose the safeguarding of the material possessions and natural resources, both of the National and State Governments. The movement had its genesis, however, in the desire to prevent monopolies in forest and water powers, and the passing of other important resources of the country under the control of a few persons. From this more or less restricted beginning, the term conservation has come to mean a concerted effort on the part of all social forces for the protection of the gifts of nature, and the prevention of their misuse. Recently the term has been applied to the protection of children, and its advocates have thrown their influence in behalf of the various child welfare movements. The more important subjects of conservation effort are mineral lands, water powers, forest resources, soils, game and fish. The movement throughout the country found concurrent expression in Alabama, thoughtful leaders of public affairs in the state realizing the necessity for a definite and constructive program, as opposed to sporadic and desultory effort.

Although without a full appreciation of the large philosophy involved in the modern movement, the state of Alabama, throughout its entire history has undertaken to safeguard many of the natural riches with which its area has been endowed. Among its earliest laws are those forbidding, under severe penalties, forest fires, fire hunting, the dynamiting of streams, and the use of fish traps. Every session of the legislature has been called upon to pass one or more local game laws, but it was not until 1907 that a policy of central supervision was adopted by the creation of the department of game and fish. A plan of forest conservation was adopted in 1907, the law having for its laudable purpose not only the protection of existing growth, but of encouraging forest culture, and the reforestation of cutover areas. The care of soils, including drainage, formed the subject of much discussion among agriculturists in early days, and Dr. N. T. Sorsby, of Greene County, published a book on "Horizontal plowing and hillside ditching." The pages of the Cotton Planter and Soil of the South, a high-class periodical devoted to agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects, printed at Montgomery during the fifties, contained numerous editorials, communications and papers on these topics. Throughout this work, under the titles noted in the next paragraph will be found detailed discussions and references.

See Birds; Child Labor; Child Welfare; Drainage and Reclamation; Fires; Fishes; Forestry; Game and Fish, Department of; Health, State Board of; Mammals; Mineral Statistics; Natural History; River and Harbor Improvement; Soils; Water Power.

REFERENCES.—McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1,

pp. 399-401; and citations under the cross reference titles.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF. A State executive department, established August 14, 1919, for the purpose of enforcing and administering the laws providing for the preservation, protection and propagation of wild birds, wild fur-bearing quadrupeds, game, forests, fish, oysters and other shell-fish, crustaceans, and all other natural resources within the State, which have not been reduced to private ownership. Its administrative head is a Commissioner, elected by popular vote for a term of four years, and who receives a salary of \$3,000 a year. He has an office in the capitol building and employs a secretary and such other clerical assistance as is needed in the proper conduct of his office. He takes an oath of office and is under a bond of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. Reports to the governor, showing the activities of his department, are made and the laws governing the department are published and distributed.

The department is charged with the conservation of the natural resources of the State, and the prosecution of all persons who violate any of the laws protecting such natural wealth. The machinery by which the Commissioner administers the laws consists of a corps of county game and fish wardens and deputy wardens, aided by all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, constables, policemen and other peace officers, who are ex-officio deputy game and fish wardens. He is also assisted by special agents who are vested with the power and authority to enforce the conservation statutes in each and every county in the State. The game and fish wardens are compensated for their services at the rate of \$3.00 per day when acting under the special instructions of the Commissioner, and in addition they receive one half of all fines, forfeitures and penalties, collected in their respective counties. The revenue of the department is derived from such fines, forfeitures and penalties, of which it receives one half, and from fees for hunting licenses issued, all of which constitute a "game and fish protection fund," and from which salaries and expenses are paid. The department, with its game and fish wardens, also administers the laws relating to forest conservation, the commissioner being vested with the power and authority to administer and enforce the forestry laws of the State. The laws governing the department's activities prescribe open and closed seasons for the different kinds of wild life, and fix a "bag limit" for one person's shooting of certain kinds of game in one day.

The commissioner of conservation is assisted in the enforcement and administration of the oyster and shrimp laws by a chief oyster inspector and assistant inspectors, who are located on the coast. The proceeds derived from the issuance of licenses permitting persons to take or catch oysters and shrimp, also the tax on shrimp and oysters, are paid into what is known as "the oyster fund,"

out of which the salaries of the oyster inspectors are paid.

The department of conservation, since its establishment, has been more than self-sustaining. No appropriation has ever been made for its maintenance, and there is now in the State treasury over \$100,000 to the credit of the conservation fund, which is a net profit to the taxpayers of Alabama.

Genesis.—The Act approved August 14, 1919, which created the department of conservation, was written by John H. Wallace, Jr., which Act reorganized and enlarged the department of game and fish then in existence. All legislation for the creation of the Department of Game and Fish was secured directly through the efforts of John H. Wallace, Jr., of Madison County, who prepared the bill and who for years has been an ardent advocate of legislation for the conservation and protection of the natural resources of the State. In the State Democratic convention of 1906, Mr. Wallace introduced and secured the passage of a resolution demanding that the legislature enact a measure for the protection of birds, game and fish, and to create a State department to administer the State's conservation laws.

However, Gov. William D. Jelks heartily favored the proposed measure, of which he said in his message of January 9, 1907, that "The passage of a comprehensive law on this subject is, to my mind, quite imperative. No real protection can be secured short of a provision which arranges for game wardens. The bill ought to be comprehensive enough to embrace other kinds than game birds. It is well enough to begin at once a work looking to preventing the total extinction of our game and as well our song birds."

The first game protection law affecting the territory of the State was enacted in 1803, for the prohibition of "fire hunting." Since that time more than 170 separate laws have been enacted, most of them purely local measures affecting one or two counties. It was not until 1899 that any systematic attempt was made to regulate the killing of game in the whole State. The law then passed was also framed and introduced by Mr. Wallace, then a representative from Madison County, but the compromises necessary to secure its passage so limited its territorial jurisdiction as virtually to change it from a general into a local statute. As finally approved, it applied only to eight counties.

The department has not confined its efforts to the protection of game alone, but has encouraged and stimulated in many ways the growth of popular interest in and love of wild life of every sort, especially the native and migratory birds and water fowl. Bird Day books have been issued from time to time to foster the love of birds among the school children, who have been encouraged to observe, with appropriate ceremonies and exercises, a designated "Bird Day" each year. In addition to these special publications, regular Biennial Reports have been issued, in which full summaries of the department's ac-

tivities, contributions of interest to naturalists, and lists of Alabama birds, fish and mammals are presented.

Construction of Game and Fish Law.—In the case of *Hyde v. the State*, the constitutionality of the game and fish law passed at the Legislature of 1907 was under review. Judge Denson, speaking for the court, decided in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, saying among other things:

"It is next insisted that, in so far as section 44 is concerned, the act is unconstitutional as embracing a subject not within the police power of the State to deal with or legislate upon. Speaking generally with respect to the act, it may be said that the right of the State, in the exercise of the police power, to make regulations for the preservation of game and fish, restricting their taking and molestation to certain seasons of the year and under prescribed rules and regulations, is recognized and established, not only in the common law of England, but the decisions of the courts of last resort in many of the States, as well as by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"In the case of *Geer v. State of Connecticut*, 161 U. S. 519, 16 Sup. Ct. 600, 40 L. Ed. 793, will be found an exhaustive and interesting discussion of the question by Justice White, who wrote the majority opinion for the court. In that opinion, after discussing the nature of the property in game, and asserting that the ownership of wild animals (so far as they are capable of ownership) is in the State, not as proprietor, but in its sovereign capacity, as the representative, and for the benefit of its people, the learned writer announces the further conclusion that the Legislature, in virtue of the police power, has the absolute right to control and regulate the killing of game, even to the extent of prohibiting the shipment of game birds and animals out of the State after they have been reduced to possession. This latter conclusion has reference to the interstate commerce clause of the federal Constitution, and it may be a matter of importance to transcribe what was said in the very conclusion of the opinion on this subject: 'Aside from the authority of the State, derived from the common ownership of game and the trust for the benefit of its people which the State exercises in relation thereto, there is another view of the power of the State in regard to the property in game which is equally conclusive. The right to preserve game flows from the undoubted existence in the State of a police power to that end, which may be none the less efficiently called into play because by doing so interstate commerce may be remotely and indirectly affected. . . . Indeed, the source of the police power as to game birds (like those covered by the statute here called in question) flows from the duty of the State to preserve for its people a valuable food supply.—*Phelps v. Recey*, 60 N. Y. 10, 19 Am. Rep. 140. The exercise by the State of such power, therefore, comes directly within the principle of *Plumey v. Massachu-*

setts, 155 U. S. 461, 473, 15 Sup. Ct. 154, 39 L. Ed. 223, 227. The power of a State to protect by adequate police regulation its people against the adulteration of articles of food (which was in that case maintained), although in doing so commerce might be remotely affected, necessarily carries with it the existence of a like power to preserve a food supply which belongs in common to all the people of the State, which can only become the subject of ownership in a qualified way, and which can never be the object of commerce, except with the consent of the State and subject to the conditions which it may deem best to impose for the public good.'—64 Minn. 130, 66 N. W. 205, 32 L. R. A. 131, 58 Am. St. Rep. 524; 14 Am. & Eng. Ency. Law (2d Ed.) p. 661, and cases cited in notes to text. It suffices to say our views on the subject accord with those expressed in the very able opinion of Justice White."

In the case *Lockhart v. State*, sec. 6971, Code 1907, was under review in the Alabama Court of Appeals. This section provides that "any person who hunts on the lands of another, without first having obtained from the owner or agent thereof a written permission to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." To support a conviction it is not necessary that the person upon whose lands the offense is committed shall be the owner of the fee. The court says that "the word 'owner' is not infrequently used to describe one who is in the dominion or control of a thing, the title of which is in another." Commenting generally on the statute, the court says that since the statute for its purpose to limit the hunting privileges to authorized persons, it should not be so narrowly construed as to exclude from its protection the possessor or occupant of the land having actual dominion over it, though the title is in another, or in others jointly, or in common with him. An offense prescribed in this section is not an offense against ownership or title, as contradistinguished from one against the possession or actual dominion of the land.

Commissioner.—John H. Wallace, Jr., 1907.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Biennial reports*, 1908-1916, 5 vols.; *Bird day books*, 1908-1916, 9 vols.; *Bulletins*, Nos. 1-4, 1907-1912; *Laurel* in separate form (1907-1916), 10 vols.

See Bird Day; Conservation; Fishes; Forestry, State Commission of; Forests and Forestry.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 656-688, 6954-6982; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 81-95; 1911, pp. 315, 405; 1915, pp. 143, 946; Gov. Wm. D. Jelks, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1907, p. 44; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, *Message* (Leg. Doc. 1, 1915); *Hyde v. State*, 155 Ala., p. 133; *Lockhart v. State*, 6 Ala. App., p. 61; and Department publications, *passim*.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Alabama's six constitutions of 1819, 1861, 1865, 1867, 1875 and 1901 have been amended but five times. Three of these amendments

changed provisions of the constitution of 1819, and two of that of 1901. Twenty separate amendments have been proposed by the legislature. The first constitution remained in force just ten years before an effort was made to amend it.

The first amendment referred to the people was intended to reduce the tenure of the judges from life, or during good behavior, to seven years. A joint resolution, concurred in by two-thirds of the members of each house, approved January 9, 1828, proposed an amendment which should strike out "so much of the thirteenth section of fifth article, as refers to the election of the judges of the state, during good behavior," and substitute terms of seven years. This amendment was rejected at the regular election, on the first Monday in August, 1828. The record of the number of votes cast for and against it is not accessible. The sentiment favoring a change in the constitution so as to permit the limitation of the tenure of judges was the outgrowth of popular dissatisfaction with the courts' decisions in cases involving the collection of usurious charges for the use of money. In 1818 the territorial legislature provided that parties to a loan of money might stipulate, by contract in writing, for the payment of any rate of interest. This law opened the way for unlimited abuses and exorbitant charges by money lenders and others. In many cases 5 per cent a month and even more was contracted for, and it was necessary in such cases to enforce the contracts by suits. The validity of such extortionate contracts eventually was tested in the supreme court. Decisions thought to be adverse to the interests of the borrowing classes caused the supreme court to be included in the popular clamor against the money lenders and capitalists. This agitation resulted in the attempt to amend the constitution, as outlined above, but public opinion had not grown sufficiently to sustain the attempt, and the amendment was rejected.

After the failure of the first amendment, Hon. William Kelly, of Huntsville, preferred charges against three members of the supreme court and petitioned the general assembly to make an address to the governor demanding their removal. The proceedings were conducted in the senate, which declined to order the removal of the judges, but the trial, aided by political agitation, probably was the means of crystallizing popular opinion against the principle of life tenure. The general assembly adopted, at the same session a joint resolution, approved January 26, 1829, proposing an amendment limiting the tenure of judges to six years, subject to removal at any time by the governor on address of two-thirds of both houses, etc. It further provided that the incumbents at the time of its adoption should continue in office until the session of the general assembly to be held in 1833. An act, approved the same day, provided for the holding of the election in the following August. This amendment was adopted by a considerable major-

ity, an especially large favorable vote being polled in the northern counties. Complete returns are not available, but the majority in 29 counties, as given by the *Southern Advocate*, Huntsville, in its issue of October 2, 1829, was 13,153—19,495 for, and 6,342 against its adoption. The amendment was ratified by joint resolution of the general assembly, approved January 16, 1830.

The same legislature which ratified this amendment adopted a resolution on January 14, 1830, proposing to amend various other sections of the constitution so as to fix the terms of office of representatives at two years, instead of one; of senators at four, instead of three; of the state treasurer and the comptroller of public accounts at two, instead of one; and to provide for biennial instead of annual sessions of the general assembly. These changes were voted on at the general election in August, 1830, and all were rejected.

Thirteen years later, a joint resolution, approved January 2, 1843, proposed to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to all cases in which the amount in controversy did not exceed \$100; and to make the judges of inferior courts elective by the qualified voters instead of by the general assembly. Under act of February 4, 1843, the election was held on the first Monday in August, 1843. The amendment was rejected.

In 1845 another attempt was made to secure biennial sessions of the legislature, this time successfully. A joint resolution, approved January 24, proposed an amendment providing biennial sessions, two-year terms for legislators, and striking out the twenty-ninth section of the third article of the constitution, which established a permanent seat of government of the State, so that the capital might, if later found desirable, be moved from Tuscaloosa. A joint resolution, but without date, passed at the next session, ratified these amendments, which had both been adopted. An act approved February 4, 1846, gave effect to the amendments and fixed the first Monday in December, 1847, as the date for convening the next session of the general assembly, and thenceforward the first Monday in December of every alternate year. The vote in favor of the amendment permitting the removal of the capital was 33,798, and against it, 27,320; and on the question of biennial sessions, the vote was 55,819 for, 5,167 against.

On March 6, 1848, the general assembly adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment providing for a census of the State's inhabitants in the year 1850 and another in 1855, and every 10 years thereafter, for the purpose of apportioning the representation of the counties in the legislature; and fixing the terms of State senators at 4 years.—*Ibid*, 1847-48, p. 443. Another joint resolution of the same date proposed an amendment making judges elective. Both these questions were to be decided at the general election on the first Monday in August, 1849. They both were adopted, and a joint resolution, approved January 29, 1850, ratified them as a part of the organic law. As

adopted, the amendments provided for decennial censuses; four-year terms for State senators; one-half of them being chosen biennially; and popular election of judges (except chancellors), the circuit judges by the voters of their circuits, judges of probate and other inferior courts by the voters of their counties, cities, or districts.

There were no further amendments of the constitution of 1819 submitted to the people, but by joint resolution approved February 9, 1852, the question of holding a convention "to alter and reform the constitution" was proposed for the consideration of the voters at the general election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1852. The vote was adverse.

The next effort to amend the constitution was made in 1893, and the proposed alteration was purely local in character, relating alone to the city of Birmingham. An act was approved February 21, 1893, "To submit to the people of the State, at the general election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1894, for representatives, for their consideration, an amendment to section seven, article eleven of the constitution, providing a special tax of one-fourth of one per centum for the city of Birmingham, to be applied to the payment of interest on the bonds of said city, and for a sinking fund to pay off said bonds at the maturity thereof." During the several years following the war the people of Alabama had suffered grievously from prodigal spending of the public funds, and the resultant high taxation. When the Democratic Party gained control of the State's affairs and undertook the framing of a new constitution in 1875, they were determined that neither the State, nor the counties, nor the towns should ever again be able to saddle the people with oppressive taxes. Hence section 7 of article xi provided that, "No city, town, or other municipal corporation, other than provided for in this article, shall levy or collect a larger rate of taxation, in any one year, on the property thereof, than one-half of one per centum of the value of such property, as assessed for State taxation during the preceding year," with certain exceptions in regard to indebtedness existing at the adoption of the constitution. It was this prohibitive provision from which the city of Birmingham desired relief. However, the people were not yet ready to make an exception, and the proposed amendment was rejected.

In 1897 another attempt was made to amend the constitution in behalf of Birmingham. An act approved February 16 proposed an amendment precisely the same as the previous one with the exception that the maximum limit of the tax rate to be permitted was one-half of one per centum instead of one-fourth. The question was voted on and the proposed amendment rejected on the first Monday in August, 1898.

At the session of the general assembly following this election, an act was passed, approved December 16, 1898, submitting the question of a convention to frame a new constitution. Delegates were elected; but a called

session of the same legislature, May 10, 1899, repealed the original act.

The result of the vote on the proposed constitutional convention was favorable, and a new constitution was adopted in 1901 which is still in effect. In 1907 the first attempt to amend the new instrument was made. Legislative Act No. 688 (without date) was passed and proposed "an amendment to the constitution of the State of Alabama, for the purpose of providing for the formation and establishing of new counties out of portions of one, two or more counties as may be desired." The election resulted in the defeat of the proposed amendment by 4,902 votes. The result was—40,379 votes for, and 45,281, against it.

As a result of popular interest in Alabama in the subject of good roads, at that time being widely discussed throughout the country, an act was passed by the same legislature (without approval date), "To submit to the qualified electors of the State at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1908, for their consideration an amendment to section 93 of article iv of the constitution so as to provide that the State may under appropriate laws cause the net proceeds from the State convict fund to be applied to the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads for the State and the legislature may also make additional appropriations for that purpose." This amendment was adopted by a majority of 19,988 votes—45,794 for and 25,806 against.

In the convention which framed the present constitution considerable opposition developed to frequent sessions of the legislature. There were many people who wished to minimize as well as the trouble and annoyance occasioned by frequent changes in the laws governing corporations and commercial interests. Their friends led the fight against biennial sessions and succeeded in having a provision for quadrennial sessions written into the new instrument. In 1907, under the leadership of Gov. B. B. Comer, an attempt was made to restore biennial sessions. Act No. 800 (without approval) was passed, "To submit to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1908, an amendment to sections 46 and 48 of article iv of the constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature." This amendment was rejected by a majority of 9,436 votes; 27,915 for, and 37,351 against.

During the administration of Gov. Comer, the question of state-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor was made a political issue. A fight was made in the special legislative session of 1909 for the submission of a constitutional amendment which should forever prevent the licensing of saloons. An act was approved August 18, whose caption read:

"An Act, To submit to the qualified electors of the State at a general election to be held on the first Monday after the expiration of three months from and after the final ad-

jourment of the present session of the Legislature for their consideration, an amendment to the constitution for the purpose of forever prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale, of alcoholic and malt liquors and other intoxicating liquors and beverages, with the exception that alcohol may be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes, under such regulations as the legislature may have prescribed, or may hereafter prescribe, and to declare that nothing in the constitution of Alabama shall be construed to prevent the legislature under the police power from designating the places where such liquors may not be stored or kept."

A bitter fight followed in which both factions put forth every effort to carry the election. The defeat of the proposed amendment was decisive, the majority against its adoption being 27,179; 49,093 for, 76,272 against; total vote, 125,365.

The question of compensation of State and county officers assumed prominence soon after the ratification of the constitution of 1901. It was discovered that certain officers of some of the larger counties were receiving yearly fees amounting to several times the salary of the governor of the State, and it was charged that in some cases the business of the offices was being administered with an eye to possible fees and not for the good of the county or to its people. As a result of the agitation of this question, steps were taken by the legislature of 1911 to have the constitution altered so as to change the compensation of certain officers of Jefferson County from the fee to the salary basis. An act was approved February 28, 1911, "To submit to the qualified voters of the State, at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1912, for their consideration, an amendment to the Constitution of the State, so as to authorize and empower the Legislature from time to time alter the costs, charges of courts, fees, commissions, allowances or salaries to be charged or received by any county officer of Jefferson county, including the method or basis of their compensation." The election was held on Nov. 5, 1912, and the amendment adopted by a majority of 46,531 votes; 62,417 for; 15,886 against; total 78,303.

The vexed question of providing for the indebtedness of the city of Birmingham was revived by the passage of an act, approved September 22, 1915, to authorize Birmingham to levy a tax not exceeding one and one-half per centum per annum on the value of the property situated therein. The amendment was defeated, December 27, 1915, by a majority of 8,460—18,664 for, 27,124 against.

Since 1907 the financial condition of the State has constantly grown more straitened. The constitution forbids the creation of a new debt, "except to repel invasion or suppress insurrection," and increased appropriations have outrun the increase in returns from taxes. The deficit in the treasury has constantly increased up to the present time. When Gov. Charles Henderson took office, he

recommended as the only feasible plan for financial relief the adoption of an amendment providing the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$1,500,000. The legislature of 1915 passed an act, approved July 27, "To amend the Constitution of Alabama so as to permit the issuance of bonds for the retirement of the floating debt of the State." The election was first set for December 20, 1915, but by act of September 17, was reset for January 18, 1916. An active campaign for its adoption was carried on, but the amendment was rejected by a majority of 21,937; 29,308 for, 51,245 against.

During the last few years public opinion in Alabama has been aroused over the question of illiteracy. A campaign of popular education on the subject has been conducted and legislative action obtained in the passage of an act, approved March 17, 1915, "To submit to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held in November, 1916, for their consideration, an amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of authorizing the several counties of the State and the several districts of any county to levy and collect a special tax, not exceeding thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in such counties and in the several districts of any county, under such regulations as the Legislature may have prescribed or may hereafter prescribe." This amendment was intended to permit communities to tax themselves for the education of their own children. It was adopted by a majority of 21,798—69,341 for, 47,543 against.

The sentiment in favor of the abolishment of the fee system for public officials received further recognition by the passage of Act No. 20 (no date of approval shown) to submit the question of abolishing the fee system in Montgomery County and to place the judge of probate, sheriff, tax assessor, and tax collector on a salary basis. A majority of 11,796 in favor of its adoption was returned at the November, 1916, election—53,207 for, 41,411 against.

For the purpose of preventing discrimination against savings banks in the State, an act was approved August 20, 1915, to submit an amendment striking out section 250 of article 13, which gives preference to holders of bank notes and depositors who have not stipulated for interest over other creditors of insolvent banks. A favorable majority of 7,962 was given at the November, 1916, election—51,996 for, 44,034 against.

An amendment, local in its application, was proposed by legislative act approved August 28, 1915, to submit an amendment authorizing Selma to rearrange the levy of special taxes authorized by the constitution of 1915. At the November, 1916, election the amendment was adopted by a majority of 6,881—50,373 for, 43,492 against.

Another attempt to secure biennial sessions of the legislature was made in 1915. An act was adopted by the senate September 8, and by the house September 20, proposing an amendment to section 48 of the constitution, so as to provide for biennial sessions. The

amendment was lost by a majority of 8,338—42,946 for, 51,284 against.

Another amendment was submitted to the electorate at the November, 1916, election, viz., "Shall the Constitution of Alabama be changed so that cities, towns and villages and other municipalities other than the cities of Birmingham, and Montgomery, Decatur, New Decatur and all municipalities located within the counties of Geneva, Pickens, Sumter, Baldwin, Dale, Escambia, Monroe, Henry, Houston, Marengo, Wilcox, Talladega, DeKalb, Jackson and Marshall shall be authorized to levy and collect annually a tax for general purposes not exceeding one-half of one per centum of the value of the property therein assessed for State taxation during the current year in addition to the taxation permitted by section 216 of the Constitution of 1901 when authorized so to do by the qualified voters thereof; provided that the governing board of any municipality may submit the same to an election not more than once each fiscal year?" It was rejected by a majority of 3,094—41,686 for, 44,780 against. The act submitting this amendment was held on the governor's desk, and in consequence was not printed in the Acts, etc. This did not, however, invalidate the act, which under the constitution became operative without executive approval.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1827-28, pp. 157-158; 1828-29, pp. 31-32, 94-95; 1829-30, pp. 78-79, 79-81; 1842-43, pp. 61, 224; 1844-45, pp. 208-209; 1845-46, pp. 31-32, 243-244; 1847-48, pp. 443, 444-445; 1849-50, pp. 485-487; 1851-52, pp. 527-528; 1892-93, pp. 882-885; 1896-97, pp. 1202-1205; 1898-99, pp. 90-97; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 628-632, 740-741, 909-911; 1909, Special sess., pp. 20-21; 1911, pp. 47-48; 1915, pp. 107-110, 211-214, 259-260, 289-290, 337-339, 629-630, 674-677, 715-716; and *Code*, 1907, vol. 1, pp. 83-85, for copies of amendments to constitution of 1819; and secs. 390, 436-438, for special election provisions. The Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1911, pp. 302-320; 1913, pp. 278-282, contain proclamations and votes on the amendments proposed in 1907, 1909 and 1911. The *Acts* of the special session of May, 1899, contain the governor's message and the opinion of Judge R. C. Brickell, in which are set forth the reasons of the executive for the repeal of the act calling the convention.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, UNITED STATES.

Of the 17 amendments to the United States Constitution, 12 had been adopted before Alabama entered the Union. The first to be proposed to the State for ratification was the thirteenth, which prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States. Alabama's people in common with all Southern people, having accepted the result of the War as final, offered no objection to the prompt ratification of this amendment, which was done by joint resolution of the legislature, December 2, 1865.

The fourteenth, known as the civil rights amendment, was not so acceptable to the people of the State. Its adoption was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by concurrent resolution of Congress, June 16,

1866. With his message of November 13, 1866, Gov. R. M. Patton transmitted to the legislature a duly attested copy of the resolution of Congress, and stated at some length the various objections which he thought should prevent its ratification. The first section of the proposed amendment, which guaranteed civil rights and forbade a State to "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," he considered superfluous, since the Federal Constitution and that of every State of the Union already guaranteed all of these things. The second section was especially repugnant because it would practically revolutionize the existing representative system of government, and would operate as an unjust discrimination against the Southern States. The third section, which established a test of eligibility for Federal office, he regarded as still more objectionable. Among other arguments, he asserted that "if the disabilities imposed by this third section be designated as a punishment for acts heretofore committed, the amendment would operate practically as an ex post facto law, which is contrary to the whole spirit of modern civilization. The creation of a penalty to be imposed as a punishment for an act, after that particular act has been committed, is a thing unknown in the history of enlightened liberty. Such a mode of dealing with citizens charged with offenses against government belongs only to despotic tyrants. It may accomplish revengeful purposes, but it is not the proper mode of administering justice." The legislature, acting upon the governor's suggestion, refused to ratify the amendment; and, partly for that reason, Congress refused to recognize the reconstructed government, or admit the State's representatives. Notwithstanding his strenuous objections so forcibly and fully stated in the message above referred to, Gov. Patton sent a special message to the legislature, December 7, 1866, in which he advised its immediate ratification. The reason he gave for his change of mind was that recent events had shown the cardinal principle of restoration to the Union to be favorable action upon the fourteenth amendment. He was still opposed to its principle, he said, yet believed that necessity must rule. The amendment was ratified during the first day's session of the next legislature, July 13, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment, providing that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, was proposed to the various States, February 27, 1869. It was promptly ratified by the Alabama Legislature at the first session after its submission by resolution of November 24, 1869.

Alabama was the first State to ratify the sixteenth amendment, conferring the right upon Congress to levy and collect taxes on incomes, taking action on August 17, 1909.

The seventeenth amendment, providing for the popular election of United States Sena-

tors, submitted to the legislatures of the several States by resolution of Congress, May 16, 1912, was not ratified by the State of Alabama because it was proposed after the adjournment of the legislature of 1911; and a sufficient number of States having ratified before the meeting of the next session, it seemed superfluous for the legislature of 1915, two years after the amendment had become effective, to go through that form. Sentiment in the State had been favorable to its adoption, and the legislature of 1915 gave effect to its provisions by an act which became a law under section 125 of the constitution.

See Congressional Representation; Reconstruction; Income Tax.

REFERENCES.—*Codes*, 1876, 1886, 1896, 1907; R. M. Patton, *Message*, Nov. 12, 1866 (1866), pp. 37-43; *Constitution of the United States of America* as amended to May 1, 1913 (S. Doc. 12, 63d Cong., 1st sess.); H. V. Ames, "Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States during the first century of its history" (in *American Historical Association Annual report*, 1896, vol. 2); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 376-406; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, pp. 417-421; Hilary A. Herbert, ed., *Why the solid South?* (1890), pp. 29-69; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 712-718.

CONSTITUTIONS AND CONVENTIONS.

A constitution is the supreme or fundamental law of the State, declarative of the form of government ordained and established by the people thereof, "in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and to their posterity. It sets forth the principles upon which government is founded, distributes and regulates the sovereign powers, and defines the agencies appointed for their administration. The controlling part of the instrument is declared by the courts to be the bill of rights, in which "the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government" are set forth.

The true ends of government and the extent and force of the enumeration of rights are thus detailed in the Constitution of 1901, viz:

"That the sole object and only legitimate end of government is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and when the government assumes other functions it is usurpation and oppression."—Sec. 35.

"That this enumeration of certain rights shall not impair or deny others retained by the people; and, to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, we declare that everything in this declaration of rights is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate."—Sec. 36.

Convention, 1819.—The Alabama Territory was created by act of Congress, March 3, 1817. Just two years later, less one day, March 2, 1819, Congress passed an enabling

act for the admission of the Territory into the Federal Union "on an equal footing with the original states." Elections for delegates were held in May, 1819.

The convention met in Huntsville, July 5, 1819. There were 44 delegates, each of the 22 counties having as many delegates as it had members in the Territorial House of Representatives. Madison County had 8 delegates. The president was John W. Walker, later chosen by the legislature one of the two first U. S. senators from the State. John Campbell was secretary. The convention adjourned on August 2, 1819, having been in session actually 21 days. On 1910, the Twickenham Town Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Huntsville placed a stone marker on the site of the building in which the convention was held.

"A true and attested copy" of the constitution (later printed as House Ex. Doc. No. 1, 8vo. pp. 24), was transmitted as required by the enabling act, and the Sixteenth Congress, first session, promptly passed a resolution "declaring the admission of the State of Alabama into the Union." President Monroe approved the resolution on December 14, 1819, a date now generally known as Alabama Day (q. v.)

Convention of 1819.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

President.—John W. Walker, of Huntsville.
Secretary.—John Campbell, of Huntsville.
Door Keeper.—Daniel Rather, of Madison county.
Autauga.—James Jackson.
Baldwin.—Harry Toulmin.
Blount.—Isaac Brown, John Brown and Gabriel Hanby.
Cahawha (now Bibb).—Littlepage Sims.
Clarke.—Reuben Saffold and James Magoffin.
Conecuh.—Samuel Cook.
Cotaco (now Morgan).—Melkijah Vaughn and Thomas D. Crabb.
Dallas.—William Rufus King.
Franklin.—Richard Ellis and William Metcalf.
Lauderdale.—Hugh McVay.
Lawrence.—Arthur Francis Hopkins and Daniel Wright.
Limestone.—Thomas Bibb, Beverly Hughes and Nicholas Davis.
Madison.—Clement C. Clay, John Leigh Townes, Henry Chambers, Samuel Mead, Henry Minor, Gabriel Moore, John Williams Walker and John M. Taylor.
Marengo.—Washington Thompson.
Marion.—John D. Terrell.
Mobile.—Samuel H. Garrow.
Monroe.—John Murphy, John Watkins, James Pickens and Thomas Wiggins.
Montgomery.—John Dandridge Bibb and James W. Armstrong.
St. Clair.—David Conner.
Shelby.—George Phillips and Thomas A. Rodgers.
Tuscaloosa.—Marmaduke Williams and John L. Tindal.
Washington.—Israel Pickens and Henry Hitchcock.



OLD FASHIONED WOODEN-SCREW COTTON PRESS

Convention, 1861.—The growth of sectional feeling, and the sense of fear that the Republican Party might win in the presidential elections of 1860, produced a very general feeling throughout the South that withdrawal from the Federal Union was the only possible remedy for existing political ills. The leaders in Alabama were fully alive to the gravity of the crisis, and the legislature, February 24, 1860, adopted joint resolutions requiring the governor to call a convention of the people in the event of the "election of a president advocating the principles and actions of the party in the Northern States calling itself the Republican Party." Alabama's electoral vote was cast for Breckenridge and Lane. However, the Republican Party was successful. The electoral college convened and events moved swiftly. Gov. Andrew B. Moore, an ardent secessionist, as directed by the joint resolutions above referred to, issued a call for a convention, and ordered an election to be held on December 24, 1860. He directed that the delegates come together in a "convention of the State to consider, determine and to do whatever in the opinion of said convention, the rights, interests and honor of the State of Alabama require to be done for their protection."

The convention assembled in the city of Montgomery. It held its sessions in the hall of the house of representatives. The deliberations began on January 7, 1861. Organization was quickly effected, the Secessionists winning over the Cooperationists, and electing William M. Brooks, as president, and William M. Fowler as secretary. The great issue was immediate secession. The subject was debated at length. The city of Montgomery was a seething political community, and popular discussion rivaled the debates in the convention. After an earnest struggle by the opposition, on January 11, 1861, a vote was taken, adopting by a vote of 61 to 39, "An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States under the compact 'The Constitution of the United States.'" This action reflected the historic position, not only of Alabama, but also of the whole South, on the subject of the relation of the States to the government of the United States. The Federal constitution was a compact, and the States could at will withdraw and dissolve it whenever in their discretion the exigency might demand.

The acknowledged leader in that body, made up of many men of distinction, was William Lowndes Yancey, easily the greatest orator and popular leader of the period. Hon. Robert Jemison, jr., a colleague in the convention from Tuscaloosa County, and later the successor to Mr. Yancey in the Confederate States Senate, paid tribute to him in the Alabama State Senate, 1863, "as the lamented Yancey, whose eloquence and perseverance in the cause of Southern rights contributed more largely than the efforts of any other man to bring about our separation from the old Federal Union."

The convention continued its labors, and adopted a number of general changes in the

constitution of 1819. Among these was a provision for annual instead of biennial sessions. On March 13, the constitution of the Confederate States was ratified, and March 21, 1861, the convention adjourned. The constitution was not submitted for ratification. This failure was the subject of bitter criticism from many quarters.

Convention of 1861.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

President.—William M. Brooks, of Marion.

Secretary.—Wm. H. Fowler, of Tuscaloosa, who resigned and was succeeded by A. G. Horn, of Mobile.

Assistant Secretary.—Frank L. Smith, of Montgomery.

Door Keeper.—Robert H. Wynn.

Autauga.—George Rives, Sr.

Barbour.—John Cochran, Alpheus Baker, J. W. Daniel.

Mr. Daniel resigned and was succeeded by Jefferson Buford.

Baldwin.—Joseph Silver.

Bibb.—James W. Crawford.

Blount.—John S. Brasher, William H. Edwards.

Butler.—S. J. Bolling, John McPherson.

Calhoun.—D. T. Ryan, J. M. Crook, G. C. Whatley.

Chambers.—James F. Dowdell, William H. Barnes.

Cherokee.—Henry C. Sanford, Wm. L. Whitlock, John Potter, John P. Ralls.

Choctaw.—S. E. Catterlin, A. J. Curtis.

Clarke.—Origen Sibley Jewett.

Coffee.—Gappa T. Yelverton.

Conceh.—John Green.

Coosa.—George Taylor, J. B. Leonard, Albert Crumpler.

Covington.—DeWitt C. Davis.

Dale.—D. B. Creech, James McKinney.

Dallas.—John T. Morgan, William S. Phillips.

DeKalb.—Wm. O. Winston, J. H. Franklin.

Fayette.—Benjamin W. Wilson, Elliott P. Jones.

Franklin.—John A. Steele, R. S. Watkins.

Greene.—James D. Webb, Thomas H. Herndon.

Henry.—H. E. Owens, T. T. Smith.

Jackson.—John R. Coffey, J. P. Timberlake, W. A. Hood.

Jefferson.—William S. Earnest.

Lauderdale.—Sidney C. Posey, Henry C. Jones.

Lawrence.—David P. Lewis, James S. Clark.

Limestone.—Joshua P. Coman, Thomas J. McCellan.

Lowndes.—James S. Williamson, James G. Gilchrist.

Macon.—Samuel Henderson, O. R. Blue, J. H. Foster.

Madison.—Nicholas Davis, Jeremiah Clemens.

Marengo.—William E. Clarke.

Marshall.—Arthur C. Beard, James L. Sheffield.

Marion.—Lang C. Allen, W. Steadham.

Mobile.—John Bragg, George A. Ketchum, Edmund S. Dargan, H. G. Humphries.

Monroe.—Lyman Gibbons.

Montgomery.—William L. Yancey, Thomas H. Watts.

Mr. Yancey resigned to accept the appointment as the head of the Confederate Commission to Europe, and was succeeded by Col. J. C. B. Mitchell, of Mount Meigs.—*Journal*, p. 170.

Morgan.—Jonathan Ford.

Perry.—William M. Brooks, James F. Bailey.

Pickens.—Lewis M. Stone, W. H. Davis.

Pike.—Eli W. Starke, J. A. Henderson, A. P. Love.

Randolph.—H. M. Gray, George Forrester, R. J. Wood.

Russell.—R. O. Howard, Benjamin H. Baker.

Shelby.—George D. Shortridge, J. M. McClanahan.

St. Clair.—John W. Inzer.

Sumter.—Augustus A. Coleman.

Talladega.—N. D. Johnson, A. R. Barclay, M.

G. Slaughter.

Tallapoosa.—A. Kimball, Michael J. Bulger, T. J. Russell.

Tuscaloosa.—Robert Jemison, Jr., William R. Smith.

Walker.—Robert Guttery.

Washington.—J. G. Hawkins.

Wilcox.—Franklin King Beck.

Winston.—Charles C. Sheets.

Convention, 1865.—The close of hostilities, and the surrender of the military department of which Alabama formed a part, May 4, 1865, left the State without a civil government recognized by the Federal authorities until June 21 of that year. On that date President Andrew Johnson by formal proclamation named Lewis E. Parsons as provisional governor, charged generally with the duty of organizing the machinery of local government, and as far as possible securing to the people civil and political rights. The governor was directed to call a convention authorized to exercise all the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people of Alabama to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the Federal government. In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Parsons, dated July 20, 1865, an election was held on August 31, 1865, for delegates.

The convention assembled in Montgomery on September 12, 1865, and adjourned on the 30th of the same month. Its president was Benjamin Fitzpatrick, and its secretary, William H. Ogbourne. Among other things the convention ratified the laws of the legislature passed since January 11, 1861, declared that "hereafter there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted," declared it to be the duty of the legislature, at its next session, "to pass such laws as will protect the freedmen of this State in the full enjoyment of all the rights of person and property, and guard them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation," it divided the State into six Congressional districts in accordance with the apportionment authorized by the census of 1860, declared null and void the ordinances and proceedings of the secession convention, where in conflict with the constitution of the United States, declared void

all debts claimed by the State in aid of the War directly or indirectly, provided for the payment of interest on the bonded debt of the State, ratified marriage between freedmen and freedwomen, and declared the ordinances of secession null and void. An election for state, county and municipal officers and for members of Congress was provided to be held on the first Monday in November, 1865.

The convention adopted a resolution reciting that "Whereas, the people of the State of Alabama, have taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as provided in the president's proclamation, of May 29th, 1865, and have given other and unmistakable evidence of loyalty; and this convention having complied with the conditions and requirements necessary to restore the said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government," and requesting the president "to direct the removal from this State of all United States forces, except the garrison on the coast." The resolutions just referred indicated the spirit of the people, and there was a general feeling that the State was fully restored to its original constitutional relations. The public accepted the situation in good faith.

The convention had hardly adjourned before there was a vigorous clamor on the part of the North for the adoption of a new policy of "reconstruction." This in part grew out of differences between President Andrew Johnson and the federal congress and partly from a bitter feeling of hate fomented by fanatical leaders of northern opinion. Out of this feeling grew what was known as the congressional plan of reconstruction, and it further practically coerced the decisions of the supreme court of the United States and of the state courts. As a direct result the constitution of 1865 was declared a nullity. In the case of *Scruggs v. Mayor of Huntsville*, 45 Ala., p. 220, it was held by Mr. Justice Thomas Peters, that, since the constitution of 1865 was not operative, the state was referred to its ante-secession status.

Another case, *Noble & Bro. v. Cullom & Co.*, 44 Ala. p. 555, sets forth with considerable detail the extreme opinion held by the radical element of the Republican party, a position which has since been historically repudiated. An extract is given as illustrative of the reasoning adopted by Judge Peters.

"Congress had authority to pass that system of laws commonly called the reconstruction acts; and these acts are binding on this court. These acts denounce the government attempted to be set up in this State under the provisional government which followed the suppression of the rebellion, as illegal. The congress refused to acknowledge this government as legal. It rejected its senators and representatives from the halls of legislation of the nation. It was repudiated, and another government was ordered to be formed and established in its stead. This was done. The convention, then, of the 12th of September, 1865, was an assembly without competent authority to make a constitution for the State, or to legislate for its people. So

far, then, as its ordinances for the ratification of certain laws therein named, and certain acts and judgments, and other proceedings therein mentioned are involved, they are nullities; unless the same have been reenacted or adopted by the present rightful and lawful government of this State.—Rev. Code, p. 53, Ord. No. 5; ib. p. 58, Ord. No. 26. The constitution framed by the convention of the 12th of September, 1865, was never submitted to any vote of the people, and it was never adopted by them. It was never the constitution of the State. The people alone are the constitution-makers."

The opinions in these cases were delivered in 1870 and 1871, two years and more after the constitution of 1868 had been imposed upon the state by congress, and except in a few cases involving similar facts, they could have no material bearing. Practically, however, the constitution of 1865 was operative until supplanted by congressional reconstruction. The entire machinery of state, county and municipal government had been put in motion and successfully continued; two sessions of the legislature had been held, 1865-66, and 1866-67; new counties had been created; courts had been held, property rights adjudicated and criminals sentenced; the people had married and given in marriage, and estates had been settled; the pledges of the people as to slavery in reference to the negro had been faithfully kept; and all other functions of an orderly government in a high and refined state of society had been carried on. These things could not be recalled. Time itself had intervened with its healing, and irrespective of the barriers interposed by unfriendly legislation, biased judicial opinions, and partisan executive interference, events were rapidly moving to the great uprising of 1874 when the usurpers were overthrown.

Convention of 1865.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

President.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga county.

Secretary.—Wm. H. Osbourne, of Tuscaloosa. *Autauga.*—Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

Baldwin.—J. H. Hastie.

Barbour.—Green Beauchamp, M. M. Glenn and B. B. McKenzie.

Bibb.—Jackson Gardner.

Blount.—William H. Edwards and J. C. Gillespie.

Butler.—Walter H. Crenshaw and M. C. Lane. *Calhoun.*—John Foster, Isaac P. Moragne, Joseph C. McAuley.

Chambers.—Toliver Towles and Jonathan Ware.

Cherokee.—Thomas B. Cooper, John Lawrence, Henry C. Sanford and John Porter.

Choctaw.—Thomas Wilkes Coleman and Joshua Morse.

Clarke.—Samuel Forwood.

Coffee.—John G. Moore.

Conecuh.—Wm. A. Ashley.

Coosa.—Daniel Crawford, C. M. Cabot and Wm. A. Wilson.

Covington.—Julius G. Robinson.

Dale.—J. C. Mathews and Ransom Deal.

Dallas.—John S. Hunter and Thomas M. Mathews.

DeKalb.—William O. Winston and Alfred Collins.

Fayette.—Elliott Priest Jones, W. W. Wilson. *Franklin.*—Christopher C. Tompkins, and J. Burns Moore.

Greene.—William P. Webb and A. S. Jeffries.

Henry.—William H. Wood.

Jackson.—Bailey Bruce, W. J. B. Padgett and James Williams.

Jefferson.—William S. Mudd.

Lauderdale.—Robert M. Patton and James Irvine.

Lawrence.—James B. Speake and James S. Clark.

Limestone.—Joshua P. Coman and Thomas J. McClellan.

Lowndes.—George C. Freeman and James F. Clements.

Macon.—Linn B. Sanders, J. T. Crawford and R. H. Howard.

Madison.—John N. Drake and Peter M. Dox.

Marengo.—James Taylor Jones.

Marion.—J. F. Morton and G. M. Haley.

Marshall.—James J. Sheffield and Albert G. Henry.

Mobile.—Charles C. Langdon, James Bond, Gipson Y. Overall, and Charles P. Gage.

Montroee.—S. J. Cumming.

Montgomery.—John A. Elmore, and Elisha Y. Fair.

Morgan.—John T. Rather.

Perry.—Columbus W. Lea and James F. Bailey.

Pickens.—Martin L. Stansel and Robert Henry.

Pike.—Levi Freeman, M. B. Locke and E. S. Owens.

Randolph.—J. H. Davis, Robert T. Smith, and George Forrester.

Russell.—A. B. Griffith and George D. Hooper.

Shelby.—James T. Leeper and N. B. Mardis.

St. Clair.—C. G. Beeson.

Sumter.—John A. Winston.

Talladega.—Joseph D. McCann, Andrew Cunningham, and Alexander White.

Tallapoosa.—Wm. J. Boone, Early Greathouse, and D. H. Thrasher.

Tuscaloosa.—Moses McGuire and John C. Foster.

Walker.—Benjamin M. Long.

Washington.—William H. Coleman.

Wilcox.—Aaron Burr Cooper.

Winston.—Charles C. Sheets.

Convention, 1867.—As stated in the preceding paragraph, every step was taken by the convention of 1865 to meet the demands of the president and Congress, and the people in full appreciation of their renewed obligations to the government, were everywhere sympathetic and loyal. However, the attitude of the Republican Party then dominant in the North, was wholly hostile to the policy which had obtained in the treatment of the Confederate States. In order to make clear the attitude of the State, the legislature, February 22, 1866, adopted resolutions approving the policy of President Johnson, and de-

nouncing "those who represent our views and intentions to be different, as cruel and criminal assaults on our character and our interest." The legislature lamented the presence in the State of "persons whose interests were temporarily promoted by such false representations," and promises of the State were renewed to treat the negro race "with justice, humanity and good faith," and protesting that to compel the State to further change "the adjustment of political views as fixed by the constitution," would be a breach of power altogether unjustifiable.

The refusal of Congress to recognize the good faith of the people of the Southern States, and the determination to relegate them to a condition of military dependence found expression in an act of March 2 and another passed supplementally thereto on March 23, 1867. These acts were only passed over the presidential veto. The false assumption was made in the preamble that "no legal state government or adequate protection for life or property now existed in the rebel states," etc. The phrase rebel states persistently used throughout the act was extremely offensive to the high minded people of Alabama, and its use, and well as the subsequent conduct of Congress in its efforts to reconstruct the South, was bitterly resented, and persistently fought. The establishment of military governments throughout the South anticipated the determination of provisional veto that this section of the union would be under "the absolute domination of military rulers." The act in question anticipated a convention to form a new State constitution, to conform to the ideals and political theories of the new order. On October 1, 2 and 3, an election was held to determine the question of holding the convention. The registered vote of the State was 165,813, 95,866 votes were cast, and 90,283 were cast for the holding of a convention, according to an order of Major-General John Pope, U. S. A., under date of October 12, 1867. Delegates were elected at the same time. Col. H. A. Herbert, a distinguished citizen of the State, in *Why the Solid South*, p. 45 thus describes this convention and its work:

"The convention to frame a new constitution met on the 5th of November, 1867, and it was a remarkable assemblage. Some of its members were Alabamians, intent on the best government that might be possible; others were natives of the state, with not a thought beyond self; many were negroes, for the most part densely ignorant, and many were Northern men, who, having failed in life at home, had come South to seek their fortunes in politics, carrying all their worldly possessions in grip-sacks, 'carpet-baggers.' In a Democratic newspaper, the place of nativity of ninety-seven out of a hundred members of the convention purports to have been given; thirty-one of them being from Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Canada and Scotland. The debates in the convention on

disfranchising certain classes of whites, on mixed schools, intermarriage of the races, and other questions were exciting and inflammatory. These discussions, duly reported by the newspapers of the day, were read throughout the State with the deepest concern. An overwhelming majority of the constituency of this convention was colored, and it had not been long in session before it became quite clear that the black man's party was in control. The fact, that had begun to dawn on Mr. Greeley even at his distance, in Alabama was startling.

"Every member of the Convention had entered it as a friend of the reconstruction policy of Congress; but delegates began now to falter, and when the Convention adjourned, thirteen of them issued an address, December 10th, 1867, protesting against the constitution that had been agreed upon, because 'it tended to the abasement and degradation of the white population of the state,' because it authorized mixed schools and because the Convention had refused to prohibit the intermarriage of the races. The protest pointed out, as evidencing the measure in which leading white Republicans cringed to their colored colleagues, that, 'though the judiciary committee had unanimously reported a measure providing against amalgamation, yet the Convention tabled it; and many members of the committee, who had concurred in the report of the committee, receding from their position, voted to lay it on the table.'"

The convention adjourned December 6, 1867. An election was held during five days, beginning February 4, 1868, for the ratification of the constitution. The length of time given was thus authorized by Major-General Meade, in order that all electors might have the opportunity to vote. The vote for the constitution was 70,812 and against it 79,566.

Of the election, Maj. Gen. George Meade reported, October 31, 1898: "I deem it only necessary to say here that, from all the evidence I could procure, and I caused the most thorough investigation to be made, the constitution was fairly rejected by the people, under the law requiring a majority of the registered voters to cast their ballots for or against." On November 20, 1868, the Secretary of War stated in his Report: "In Alabama, the constitution was submitted to the people, and although, in the opinion of General Meade, it was rejected by the people, it was adopted by Congress."

The convention adopted an ordinary providing for an election to be held for all state and county officers, members of the legislature, and for members of the U. S. House of Representatives. This election was held at the same time as the election for the ratification of the constitution. The legislature so elected met on March 8, 1868, at the Capitol to carry forward the work begun by a partisan Congress, and carried forward locally by a foreign military dictator and a convention largely composed of alien and irresponsible members. This constitution became operative

June 25, 1868, according to the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of Irwin, executor, vs. Mayor and Aldermen of Mobile.

Convention of 1867.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

President.—Elisha Woolsey Peck, of Tuscaloosa.

Secretary.—Robert Barber, of Montgomery.

Assistant Secretaries.—George H. Patrick, of Montgomery, and Moses B. Avery (negro), of Mobile.

Sergeant at Arms.—John D. Terrell, of Lawrence.

Door Keeper.—Henry Hunter Craig, of Montgomery.

First Election District.—Gustavus Horton, Albert Griffin, Alfred E. Buck, John Carraway (negro), Ovid Gregory (negro), all of Mobile.

Second District.—M. D. Brainard represented Monroe, but resided in Montgomery, and Stephen Moore, of Baldwin.

Third District.—Augustus W. Jones.

Fourth District.—Samuel S. Gardner, of Butler; Wm. R. Jones, of Covington.

Fifth District.—Richard M. Johnson represented Henry, but resided in Montgomery; Henry R. Deal, of Dale, and John C. Jolly, of Coffee.

Sixth District.—David Lore, Henry C. Russell, Thomas Diggs (negro), all of Barbour.

Seventh District.—William H. Black, of Bullock; James Falmer, L. S. Latham (negro), B. F. Royal (negro).

Eighth District.—James H. Howard, of Crenshaw.

Ninth District.—Charles A. Miller, William M. Buckley, Nathan D. Stanwood, all of Lowndes.

Tenth District.—Robert M. Reynolds, John H. Burdick, Andrew L. Morgan, all of Wilcox.

Eleventh District.—James M. Jackson of Clarke.

Twelfth District.—Luther R. Smith of Choctaw, J. J. Gilder of Washington.

Thirteenth District.—George Ely (resided in Montgomery), Washington Johnson (negro), of Russell.

Fourteenth District.—Littleberry Strange, John J. Martin, both of Macon.

Fifteenth District.—Henry Clay Semple, James P. Stow, Charles W. Buckley, John C. Keffer, Peyton Finley (negro), all of Montgomery.

Sixteenth District.—Benjamin F. Saffold, John Silsby, Brig. Gen. Datus E. Coon, Henry Stokes (negro), Jack Hatcher (negro), all of Dallas.

Seventeenth District.—Pierce Burton, Brig. Gen. Charles W. Dustan, J. Wright McLeod (negro), all of Marengo.

Eighteenth District.—Simeon Brunson of Sumter, Benj. Rolfe of Pickens, Benjamin Yordy and Benjamin Inge (negro), of Sumter.

Nineteenth District.—John C. Meadors, Samuel Blandon (negro), both of Lee.

Twentieth District.—Benjamin W. Norris of Elmore, Charles M. Cabot, of Elmore, J. L. Alexander of Autauga.

Twenty-first District.—Dr. Joseph H. Speed,

Dr. George W. Graves, Thomas Lee (negro), all of Perry.

Twenty-second District.—Wm. T. Blackford of Hale, Benjamin L. Wheelan of Hale, James K. Greene (negro) of Hale, Charles Hayes of Greene, Benjamin F. Alexander (negro) of Greene.

Twenty-third District.—Oliver Towles of Chambers, Early Greathouse, and Timothy J. Russell, both of Tallapoosa.

Twenty-fourth District.—James F. Hurst of Coosa.

Twenty-fifth District.—John R. Walker of Shelby.

Twenty-sixth District.—James W. Mahan of Bibb.

Twenty-seventh District.—Dr. Joseph H. Davis of Randolph.

Twenty-eighth District.—Arthur Bingham of Talladega, George P. Plowman of Talladega, Thomas Adams of Clay.

Twenty-ninth District.—Elisha W. Peck and Hugh McGown, both of Tuscaloosa.

Thirtieth District.—Charles L. Steed of Cleburne, James H. Autry of Calhoun.

Thirty-first District.—Henry J. Springfield of St. Clair.

Thirty-second District.—W. A. Walker of Jefferson.

Thirty-third District.—John T. Morton, of Fayette.

Thirty-fourth District.—John F. Wilhite of Winston.

Thirty-fifth District.—Wm. C. Ewing, of Balne County (now Etowah), Rev. William C. Garrison of Blount.

Thirty-sixth District.—George J. Dykes of Cherokee.

Thirty-seventh District.—W. A. Austin of DeKalb.

Thirty-eighth District.—Charles O. Whitney and Alfred Collins, both of Jackson.

Thirty-ninth District.—Samuel F. Kennamer of Marshall.

Fortieth District.—Thomas Haughey of Morgan.

Forty-first District.—Thomas M. Peters and Benjamin O. Masterson of Lawrence.

Forty-second District.—Andrew J. Applegate, Lafayette Robinson (negro), Columbus Jones (negro), all of Madison.

Forty-third District.—James W. Stewart, of Lauderdale, Daniel H. Bingham of Limestone, James T. Rapier (negro), of Lauderdale.

Forty-fourth District.—William Skinner of Franklin, H. H. Russell of Colbert.

Convention, 1875.—The struggle of the State against the forces of disorder, which had held sway since the inauguration of Congressional Reconstruction in 1867, had its happy culmination in the inauguration of Gov. Houston in 1874. Irrespective of any claims that may be made as to constructive work accomplished during the period just referred to, the return of the Democratic party to power marked the end of a reign of disorder and the beginning of a new era in the State. The campaign of seventy-four had witnessed wide general discussion of the necessity for

a new convention, not only to strike down many things in the constitution of 1867 believed to be at variance with the best ideals of free government, but also to adopt an estimate which would be representative of a conservative administration of State affairs. On March 19, 1875, the legislature provided for submitting to the people the question of calling such a convention. The preamble contains an interesting recital of the reasons prompting this step, viz:

WHEREAS, an experience of more than six years has shown that the present constitution of Alabama is grievously defective, and operates to the injury of the good people of this State, and imposes burdens oppressive to their industry, and in restraint of the prosperity which they might obtain under the influence of a better devised constitution; and whereas, the amendments to be desired are numerous, and cannot be obtained in the form of proposing them to the people for a direct vote thereon, but require careful deliberation by delegates from the people selected for that purpose, so that a harmonious system of government may be devised, consistent in all its parts, and suited to the wants and circumstances of the people of Alabama.

An election was held on August 3, 1875, resulting favorably to the holding of the convention, and at the same time delegates were chosen. The delegates met in Montgomery, September 6, and adjourned October 2, 1875. The president was Gen. Leroy Pope Walker, and the secretary, Capt. Benjamin H. Screws. In submitting their work to the people, a committee of the convention prepared an address, in which they set forth many of the changes, as well as the reasons demanding the adoption of a new instrument. It was declared that, first of all, the new constitution was the work of delegates chosen by the people themselves, "whom none can deny to be representative men of Alabama, identified with her people and interests, and sympathetic and united with them in the good work of protecting the rights and promoting the welfare of all classes and conditions." The administration of the State government under the constitution of 1868 had been attended by governmental extravagance, which had "bankrupted the State and well nigh ruined our people." Therefore, the committee declared that "the highest aim of the late convention was to insure the safety of the people against the possibilities of extravagant and corrupt government." Useless offices were struck down, all power in the legislature to embark the State in "railroad building or works of internal improvement, or to give or lend the money or the credit of the State to individuals or corporations in aid of such enterprises" was forever prohibited; the legislature was prohibited from authorizing towns, cities and counties to bind the people for stock in railroads or any works or enterprises of like character; a limit was placed on the power of the legislature to levy and collect taxes; the cost of expounding and executing

the laws was greatly reduced; the State board of education was abolished; and the laws in reference to exemptions were changed.

An election was held for the ratification of the constitution on November 16, 1875, resulting in its adoption. The vote was 85,662 for the constitution and 29,217 against the constitution. The constitution became effective on December 6, 1875.

Convention of 1875.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

President.—LeRoy Pope Walker, of Huntsville.

Secretary.—Benjamin H. Screws, of Montgomery.

Assistant Secretary.—Thomas H. Watts, Jr., of Montgomery.

Door Keeper.—Pat Doran, of Montgomery.

Page.—Tennent Lomax, of Montgomery.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District.—Edward A. O'Neal.

Second District.—Francis W. Sykes.

Third District.—Thomas B. NeSmith.

Fourth District.—LeRoy P. Walker.

Fifth District.—Jesse Edward Brown.

Sixth District.—James Aiken.

Seventh District.—William S. Mudd.

Eighth District.—Alphonso A. Sterrett.

Ninth District.—Ezekiel A. Powell.

Tenth District.—John T. Heflin.

Eleventh District.—C. B. Taylor.

Twelfth District.—John B. Kelly.

Thirteenth District.—Wm. J. Samford.

Fourteenth District.—Cullen A. Battle.

Fifteenth District.—F. A. Nisbett.

Sixteenth District.—Richard H. Powell.

Seventeenth District.—James L. Pugh.

Eighteenth District.—D. B. Booth.

Nineteenth District.—Samuel F. Rice.

Twenty-first District.—John F. Burns.

Twenty-second District.—A. H. Curtis (negro).

Twenty-third District.—J. T. Foster.

Twenty-fourth District.—Elbert D. Willett.

Twenty-fifth District.—Jonathan Bliss.

Twenty-sixth District.—Francis S. Lyon.

Twenty-seventh District.—Sidney T. Prince.

Twenty-eighth District.—Charles C. Langdon.

Twenty-ninth District.—R. C. Torrey.

Thirtieth District.—George S. Gullett.

Thirty-first District.—John Gamble.

Thirty-second District.—J. C. Robinson.

Thirty-third District.—William C. Oates.

COUNTY DELEGATES.

Autauga.—H. J. Livingston.

Baldwin.—Henry C. Lea.

Barbour.—John A. Foster.

Bibb.—Dr. Edward Hawthorn Moren.

Blount.—S. C. Algood.

Bullock.—Dr. George W. Delbridge.

Butler.—Samuel J. Bolling.

Calhoun.—W. M. Hames.

Chambers.—E. G. Richards.

Cherokee.—W. N. Swann.

Chilton.—William A. Smith.

Choctaw.—William Greene.

Clarke.—Samuel Forwood.

Clay.—J. H. White.

Cleburne.—Thomas J. Burton.
Coffee.—Joseph E. P. Flournoy.
Colbert.—John D. Rather.
Conecuh.—John Greene, Sr.
Coosa.—William Garrett.
Covington.—John B. Hudson.
Crenshaw.—Isaac H. Parks.
Dale.—Rev. Pitt M. Callaway.
Dallas.—Sumter Lea.
DeKalb.—David Nowlin.
Elmore.—William C. Bulger, Jr.
Escambia.—W. J. O'Bannon.
Etowah.—Dr. John P. Ralls.
Fayette.—William A. Musgrove.
Franklin.—William Burgess.
Geneva.—Henry W. Laird.
Greene.—Wiley Coleman.
Hale.—Burrell Johnston.
Henry.—Alexander C. Gordon.
Jackson.—John H. Norwood.
Jefferson.—Alberto Martin.
Lauderdale.—Richard Orick Pickett.
Lawrence.—Charles Gibson.
Lee.—George P. Harrison.
Limestone.—Robert A. McClellan.
Lowndes.—H. A. Carson (negro).
Macon.—B. F. Johnston.
Madison.—William M. Lowe.
Marengo.—Henry A. Woolf.
Marion.—M. T. Akers.
Marshall.—Montgomery Gilbreath.
Mobile.—Leroy Brewer, Thomas H. Herndon.
Monroe.—John S. Dickinson.
Montgomery.—Robert H. Knox.
Morgan.—J. W. Jones.
Perry.—Greene S. W. Lewis (negro).
Pickens.—Lewis M. Stone.
Pike.—Joel D. Murphree.
Randolph.—Benjamin F. Weathers.
Russell.—Sutton S. Scott.
Sanford (now Lamar).—M. L. Davis.
Shelby.—Rufus W. Cobb.
St. Clair.—John W. Inzer.
Sumter.—Wm. G. Little, Jr.
Talladega.—A. W. Plowman.
Tallapoosa.—James A. Meadows.
Tuscaloosa.—Andrew C. Hargrove.
Walker.—John Manasco.
Washington.—Robert A. Long.
Wilcox.—A. H. Gullett.
Winston.—Andrew J. Ingle.

Convention, 1901.—The last of the six constitutional conventions of the State was held in 1901. It convened May 21, and adjourned September 3 of that year. For more than ten years there had been agitation, calling for a convention to make changes in the organic law, demanded by the growth of the State, and the development of conditions which only constitutional amendment could reform. The legislature of December 16, 1898, passed an act calling a convention, and delegates were elected, but the same body convened in extraordinary session by Gov. Joseph F. Johnston on May 10, 1899, repealed the original act. The following legislature, December 11, 1900, again provided for the convention. An election for delegates was held on April 23, 1901. The vote stood for convention, 70,305, and against, 45,505, with a majority of 24,800.

The act provided for 155 delegates, of which four were delegates from the State at large, eighteen from the Congressional districts, thirty-three from senatorial districts, and one hundred distributed among the several counties. John B. Know, one of the delegates at large, was president, and Frank N. Julian was secretary.

The members displayed great interest and enthusiasm in their work. A genuine and sincere effort was made to adopt a body of organic law, suited to the needs of an aspiring and progressive State. Some provisions were incorporated, however, which the experiences have not justified, and from which relief has been demanded. In illustration of this, several amendments have been proposed and adopted, including relaxation of provision with reference to internal improvements, whereby the legislature was authorized to make appropriations for the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads in the State, and authorizing a three mills local tax for the support of public schools. On two occasions, an amendment has been proposed, for a change from quadrennial to biennial sessions of the legislature, but on each election has been defeated.

However, the greatest task of the convention of 1901 was a reformation of suffrage. In the address, it was declared that relief from local conditions could only be transient, "since the growing cancer of suffrage remained untouched, while the State meanwhile was rapidly changing from agricultural pursuits, mining, manufacturing and other industries and increasing from year to year in population and wealth." The difficulties were many. The problem presented was to prevent the undermining of cherished State constitutions by the participation in the government of "a mass of unworthy or vicious voters." A committee declared that "relief from present conditions was essential to our moral peace and our welfare." The convention found itself narrowed in the source of means by the 15th amendment and the situation further complicated by the necessity and condition of different localities and therefore, the greater the difficulties in planning a remedy which would meet popular demand." The suffrage article submitted provided for the registration of all voters "under the existing laws of 1901, who have honorably served their country in war, the lawful descendants of such person, and all who are of good character and can understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government." This is what was known as the temporary legislation provision of the constitution. Under the temporary plan, the committee confidently asserted that "no worthy man, or person, under existing laws prior to first day of January, 1903, can have any difficulty in registering as a voter for life; or once being registered can be kept from further participation in the government." The committee on suffrage was not unanimous in reference to the constitutionality of the temporary plan. The temporary plan is what

is called the "Grandfather's Clause," and it was provided that if this was violative of the Federal constitution, the permanent plan should be operative. However, this has been held since as a valid exercise of the powers of the State under the constitution, and that it did not exclude the privilege of voting and that "no cause of race, color or previous condition of servitude" was involved. The permanent plan adopted by the convention fixed both an educational and a property qualification upon the right to vote. The educational qualification required that a person must be able to write or read any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and in order to give the person the right to vote, he must have been engaged in some lawful occupation, trade or business for the greater part of twelve months previous to the time he offered to register, or he must be physically unable to work. The property qualification requires that the man must have in his own right forty acres of land in the State upon which he and his wife reside, or he or his wife must in good faith own \$300 worth of desirable property, either real or personal, upon which taxes are assessed and paid.

Convention of 1901.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

President.—Hon. John B. Knox, Anniston.
Secretary.—Frank N. Julian, Tusculuma.
Assistant Secretary.—Wm. F. Herbert, Montgomery.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.—Mrs. Lulu Lee Wood Francis, Birmingham.

Reading Clerk.—Wm. W. Brandon, Tuscaloosa.

Door Keeper.—Robert J. Hasson, Anniston.

Assistant Door Keeper.—Thomas J. Fain, Ozark.

Door Keeper of Gallery.—W. H. Mangham.

Messengers.—M. J. Bulger, Dadeville; Grover Powell, Linden.

Pages.—Henry Long, Jasper; Charles Eyser, New Decatur; Henry Reese, Selma; Cecil Gaston, Greenville; Julian Tutwiler, Montgomery; Louie Wilson, Grove Hill; Harry Driver, Lafayette; Paul West, Birmingham; T. W. Alley, Montgomery; Joe King, Anniston.

DELEGATES FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.

Robert J. Lowe, Birmingham; Frank S. White, Birmingham; Wm. C. Oates, Montgomery; John B. Knox, Anniston.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District.—Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Washington—W. F. Glover; E. R. Morrisette, Monroeville.

Second District.—Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Crenshaw, Covington, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, Wilcox—Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery; S. C. Jenkins, Camden.

Third District.—Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, Russell—J. N. Williams, Clayton; M. Sollie, Ozark.

Fourth District.—Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne,

Dallas, Shelby, Talledega—Watkins M. Vaughn, Selma; L. W. Grant, Anniston.

Fifth District.—Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, Tallapoosa—Morgan M. Smith, Autaugaville; John T. Heflin, Roanoke.

Sixth District.—Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Walker—E. W. DeGraffenreid, Greensboro; Thomas L. Long, Jasper.

Seventh District.—Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, Winston—C. L. Haley, Halesville; O. R. Hood, Gadsden.

Eighth District.—Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan—Emmett O'Neal, Florence; R. W. Walker, Huntsville.

Ninth District.—Bibb, Blount, Jefferson, Perry—A. C. Howze, Birmingham; J. F. Thompson, Centreville.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT DELEGATES

First District.—Lauderdale and Limestone—W. T. Sanders, Athens.

Second District.—Lawrence and Morgan—D. C. Almon, Moulton.

Third District.—Winston, Blount and Cullman—George H. Parker, Cullman.

Fourth District.—Madison—J. W. Grayson, Gurley.

Fifth District.—Jackson and Marshall—W. P. Hodges, Scottsboro.

Sixth District.—St. Clair and Etowah—Hubert T. Davis, Gadsden.

Seventh District.—Calhoun and Cleburne—L. F. Greer, DeArmanville.

Eighth District.—Talladege and Clay—J. B. Graham, Talladege.

Ninth District.—Randolph and Chambers—J. J. Robinson, LaFayette.

Tenth District.—Tallapoosa and Coosa—J. C. Maxwell, Alexander City.

Eleventh District.—Tuscaloosa—G. A. Searcy, Tuscaloosa.

Twelfth District.—Lamar, Fayette and Walker—E. W. Coleman, Jasper.

Thirteenth District.—Jefferson—R. M. Cunningham, Pratt City.

Fourteenth District.—Pickens and Sumter—W. A. Altman, York Station.

Fifteenth District.—Chilton, Shelby and Elmore—John H. Parker, Wetumpka.

Sixteenth District.—Autauga and Lowndes—C. P. Rogers, Letohatchie.

Seventeenth District.—Butler, Conecuh and Covington—John D. Burnett, Evergreen.

Eighteenth District.—Perry and Bibb—C. H. Greer, Marion.

Nineteenth District.—Clarke, Choctaw and Washington—Dabney Palmer, Leroy.

Twentieth District.—Marengo—Charles H. Miller, Millers.

Twenty-first District.—Monroe, Escambia and Baldwin—L. W. Lochlin, Monroeville.

Twenty-second District.—Wilcox—R. C. Jones, Camden.

Twenty-third District.—Henry, Dale and Geneva—George H. Malone, Dothan.

Twenty-fourth District.—Barbour—A. H. Merrill, Eufula.

Twenty-fifth District.—Pike, Coffee and Crenshaw.—William H. Samford, Troy.

Twenty-sixth District.—Macon and Bullock.—D. S. Bethune, Union Springs.

Twenty-seventh District.—Lee and Russell.—George P. Harrison, Opelika.

Twenty-eighth District.—Montgomery—Tennent Lomax, Montgomery.

Twenty-ninth District.—DeKalb and Cherokee.—John A. Davis, Fort Payne.

Thirtieth District.—Dallas—P. H. Pitts, Selma.

Thirty-first District.—Colbert, Franklin and Marion.—A. H. Carmichael, Tuscumbia.

Thirty-second District.—Greene and Hale.—William B. Inge, Greensboro.

Thirty-third District.—Mobile.—Gregory L. Smith, Mobile.

COUNTY DELEGATES.

Autauga.—Mac. A. Smith, Prattville.

Baldwin.—B. F. McMillan, Daphne.

Barbour.—J. J. Winn, Clayton; S. H. Dent, Eufaula.

Bibb.—John C. Jones, Blocton.

Blount.—J. B. Sloan, Sloan.

Bullock.—James D. Norman, B. T. Eley, Union Springs.

Butler.—J. Lee Long, Greenville.

Calhoun.—J. T. Martin, Jacksonville; W. W. Whiteside, Anniston.

Chambers.—J. Thomas Heflin, J. B. Duke, LaFayette.

Cherokee.—H. W. Cardon, Center.

Chilton.—L. H. Reynolds, Jewson.

Choctaw.—G. H. Carnathan, Butler.

Clarke.—Massey Wilson, Grove Hill; John A. Gilmore, Thomasville.

Clay.—E. A. Phillips, Ashland.

Cleburne.—Wilson P. Howell, Oak Level.

Coffee.—Malcom S. Carmichael, Elba.

Colbert.—James T. Kirk, Tuscumbia.

Conecuh.—J. M. Foshee, Evergreen.

Coosa.—John H. Porter, Iwana.

Covington.—Henry Opp, Andalusia.

Crenshaw.—J. O. Sentell, Luverne.

Cullman.—W. T. L. Cofer, Cullman.

Dale.—William W. Kirkland, Ozark.

Dallas.—John F. Burns, Burnsville; B. H. Craig, Selma; H. F. Reese, Selma.

DeKalb.—D. C. Case, Lebanon.

Elmore.—A. E. Williams, Wetumpka.

Escambia.—Norvelle R. Leigh, Jr., Brewton.

Etowah.—R. B. Kyle, Gadsden.

Fayette.—S. L. Studdard, Fayette.

Franklin.—John A. Byars, Russellville.

Geneva.—W. O. Mulkey, Geneva.

Greene.—Thomas W. Coleman, Eutaw.

Hale.—Wm. N. Knight, J. M. Jones, Greensboro.

Henry.—T. M. Espy, Dothan; R. J. Reynolds, Curetons Bridge.

Jackson.—John F. Proctor, Milo Moody, Scottsboro.

Jefferson.—Charles W. Ferguson, Charles P. Beddow, James Weatherly, John W. O'Neal, H. C. Selheimer, Birmingham; T. J. Cornwell, Bessemer.

Lamar.—C. C. NeSmith, Vernon.

Lauderdale.—John B. Weakley, John T. Ashcraft, Florence.

Lawrence.—W. T. Lowe, Moulton.

Lee.—Emmett C. Jackson, Auburn; Noah P. Renfro, Opelika.

Limestone.—Erle Pettus, Athens.

Loundes.—Joseph—Norwood, Ft. Deposit;

Evans Hinson, Hayneville.

Macon.—James E. Cobb, Tuskegee.

Madison.—R. E. Spragins, A. S. Fletcher, Huntsville.

Marengo.—John J. King, McKinley; Gesner Williams, Demopolis.

Marion.—James P. Pearce, Guin.

Marshall.—W. H. Bartlett, Guntersville.

Mobile.—Harry Pilans, B. Boykin Boone, L. E. Brooks, Mobile.

Monroe.—J. H. Barefield, Monroeville.

Montgomery.—Gordon Macdonald, Edward A. Graham, Thomas H. Watts, John W. A. Sanford, Montgomery.

Morgan.—Samuel Blackwell, New Decatur; John C. Eyster, Decatur.

Perry.—J. H. Stewart, Marion; W. H. Tayloe, Uniontown.

Pickens.—E. D. Willett, Carrollton.

Pike.—J. C. Henderson, Joel D. Murphree, Troy.

Randolph.—William A. Handley, Roanoke.

Russell.—William H. Banks, Hatchechubbee; Boskell deG. Waddell, Seale.

Shelby.—J. Robert Beavers, Columbiana.

St. Clair.—N. B. Spears, Pell City.

Sumter.—John A. Rogers, Gainesville; Reuben Chapman, Livingston.

Talladega.—E. W. Ledbetter, Syllacauga; Cecil Brown, Talladega.

Tallapoosa.—Thomas L. Bulger, Dadeville; George A. Sorrell, Alexander City.

Tuscaloosa.—J. Manly Foster, Wm. C. Fitts, Tuscaloosa.

Walker.—Rufus A. O'Rear, Jasper.

Washington.—E. P. Wilson, St. Stephens.

Wilcox.—J. N. Miller, Camden; Lee McMillan, Gastonburg.

Winston.—Newman H. Freeman, Double Springs.

Dates Operative.—The dates when the several constitutions become operative are as follows:

1819.—August 2, 1819, the day of adoption by the Convention.

1861.—March 20, 1861, the day of adoption by the Convention.

1865.—September 30, 1865, the day of adoption by the Convention.

1868.—June 25, 1868—Irwin v. Mayor of Mobile, 57 Ala., p. 6.

1875.—December 6, 1875.—Proclamation of Gov. George S. Houston.

1901.—November 28, 1901.—Proclamation of Gov. William D. Jelks.

See Codes; Constitutional Amendments.

For enabling and other acts see

1819.—Act of Congress, March 2, 1819, and Resolution of admission, December 14,

1819, in Code, 1907, vol. 1, pp. 34-39, and also in earlier Digests and Codes.

1861.—Acts of Ala., 1859-60, pp. 685-687.

1865.—Proclamation of Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, July 20, 1865, in Code, 1867, pp. 74-77.

1867.—Acts of Congress, March 2, and

March 23, 1867 in Code, 1876, pp. 43-48; and Code, 1907, vol. 1, pp. 39-58, which also includes President Andrew Johnson's veto of the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867.

1875.—Acts, 1874-75, pp. 109-115.

1901.—General Acts, 1900-01, pp. 43-53.

References.—Copies of the constitution are found in the Digests of Toulmin, 1823, Aikin, 1833, and Clay, 1843, in the Codes of 1852, 1867, 1876, 1886, 1896 and 1907. In the last named the constitutions of 1819, 1861, 1865 and 1867 are printed in full in vol. 1, and the constitutions of 1875 and 1901 are paralleled, annotated and indexed by Judge James J. Mayfield in vol. 3. A separate edition of the constitutions of 1875 and 1901 was issued in 1904 (8vo. pp. 177.) Numerous separates of the several constitutions have been issued in pamphlet form.

In Owen, "Bibliography of Alabama," in American Historical Association, Report 1897, pp. 876-878, and also in the Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1903, pp. 118-146, is a bibliography of the conventions and constitutions to the dates of publication. In the latter is also to be found lists of the delegates to the conventions. Lists or rosters are also to be found in the respective Journals.

The Journals of all of the six conventions are available, but those of 1819, 1861 and 1865 are among the rarities of Alabama bibliography. Three copies only of that of the convention of 1819 are known. One of these is in the Dr. J. L. M. Curry collection, now preserved in the Alabama Department of Archives and History. A photo facsimile reprint of this Journal was made by The Statute Law Book Co., July, 1909, in an edition of 57 copies. The three extant copies were all used in securing a satisfactory series of plates necessary for the reprint. While the Journal of the convention of 1861 is rare, it is fortunate for the student of the period that its History and Debates (8vo. pp. 464) has been preserved. The compiler, Hon. William R. Smith, a delegate from Tuscaloosa County, was one of the most versatile public men of the day, and his volume reflects, with vigor and accuracy, the stirring events of those tragic days.

The Official Proceedings of the convention of 1901 was issued in folio form, and contains a stenographic report of the entire daily deliberations, including reports, petitions, documents and speeches. The proceedings appeared first in the Montgomery Advertiser, and from the type so used in its regular daily issue, 1,000 copies of a separate official edition were printed.

The annotated editions of the constitutions of 1875 and 1901 in Code, 1907, vol. 3, pp. 1-268, for full citations to all codes to that date. Other citations appear in the indexes to Supreme Court, Reports, vols. 146-197. For digests of decisions see Brickell, Digests, vols. 1-3, and Mayfield, Digests, vols. 1-7.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS. See Congressional Representation; Legislature.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated November 27, 1899, in Delaware; successor to Munger Improved Cotton Machine Mfg. Co., Dallas, Tex., Daniel Pratt Gin Co., Prattville, Ala., Winship Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga., Northington-Munger-Pratt Co., and Smith Sons Gin and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala., Eagle Cotton Gin Co., Bridgewater, Mass.; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$3,000,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$374,000; property in Alabama—factories for the manufacture of cotton gins, feeders, condensers, baling presses, unloading elevators, system ginning outfits, complete cottonseed linters, etc., at Avondale, Prattville, and Birmingham; offices: Birmingham.

The oldest of the Alabama companies absorbed by the Continental Gin Co. was the Daniel Pratt Gin Co. (q. v.), the nucleus of whose present plant was established by Daniel Pratt as early as 1838 at a point in Autauga County since called Prattville, after its founder. A factory was erected for the manufacture of cotton gins, which was a success from the beginning. Mr. Pratt sent to England for Sheffield steel, but used homemade iron—most of it from the Shelby Iron Works (q. v.)—and timber from the virgin forests surrounding the plant.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, pp. 1671-1672; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 162-163; Tarrant, *Daniel Pratt: a biography* (1904); *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, pp. 357-358; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 111-112; DuBose, *Notable men of Alabama* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 422-423; Daniel Pratt Gin Co., *Illustrated Catalogue* (1899), p. 50; Munger System, *Catalogue* (1899), p. 96.

CONTINGENT FUND. A special fund provided by law for the purpose of taking care of items of expense which could not be foreseen and provided for by specific appropriations. Such funds are provided in addition to, and are distinct from regular maintenance funds and also from special funds appropriated for specific purposes. At the present time three separate contingent funds are authorized, namely, to the governor, to the superintendent of education, and to the agriculture and industries department. The character of the expenditures charged against the contingent funds in recent years may be ascertained by an examination of the Report of the State auditor for 1916, pp. 261-265 and 363-367.

The first appropriation which partook of the nature of a contingent fund was made by act of December 17, 1819, which provided for the payment of salaries of State officials, with a special appropriation, "to Thomas A. Rogers, for stationery and extra services, one hundred and seventy-one dollars." In addition to caring for this special expenditure, the act appropriated the sum of \$10,000 "as a contingent fund, subject to the order of the governor." The large amount of this contingent fund was due to the fact that officers of the Alabama Territory who were super-

seded by the State officers, before the expiration of their regular terms, were to be paid out of the fund in accordance with article IV of the schedule adopted as a part of the constitution.

An act of January 1, 1823, appropriated \$2,000 for a contingent fund, and specified the expenditures which could lawfully be made therefrom, as follows: "That it shall be lawful for the governor to pay out of the contingent fund, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expense incurred in the purchase of fuel and candles necessary for the use of the different offices belonging to the executive department of this State." The contingent fund provided for the year 1825, by act of December 25, 1824, amounted to \$10,000. The reasons for appropriating so large a sum do not appear. The fund for the year 1826 was reduced to \$2,000, and it was not again increased until 1836, when \$3,000 was appropriated, which sum was appropriated each year until 1841, when the amount was increased to \$5,000 and so continued until 1845. For 1846-47, the amount of \$2,000 was appropriated, for 1848 \$5,000, and for 1848-49, \$5,000. The amount of the fund for 1850-51 was increased to \$10,000 and the same amount appropriated for 1852-53, and 1854-55, \$20,000. No contingent appropriation seems to have been made during the period 1856-60.

On February 8, 1861 the following act was passed: "That such sum as shall, together with the balance now to the credit of the contingent fund, in the state treasury, be sufficient to increase the same to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the contingent expenses of the State government." The increase was for military preparation. On December 10 of the same year, an additional sum of \$50,000 was "set apart as a contingent fund, to meet extraordinary expenses and contingencies." A like sum was appropriated in 1863 and 1864. No further contingent appropriation appears to have been made until 1867, when \$15,000 was set apart, as was also done in 1868-1870. The amount of the fund fluctuated in various years between \$10,000 and \$15,000 until 1883, when it was reduced to \$5,000 a year and so remained until 1895, when it was increased to \$6,000. Since 1895 the amount has varied from \$5,000 to \$100,000. In some instances the payment of interest on a floating indebtedness has been cared for by special appropriations to the contingent fund, but while thus designated they are not properly classed. The accounting charge in such cases is to "interest" and not to "contingent fund."

Governor's Contingent Fund.—The fund provided for the use of the executive department is under the immediate control of the governor, and is commonly referred to as the governor's contingent fund. It has been used for a multiplicity of purposes, as traveling expenses of the governor, and his staff, and his subordinates, telegraph charges, telephone tolls, express fees for detective services and

for special investigations, hire of automobiles, various kinds of furniture and fixtures for State offices, salaries of extra clerks and stenographers, interest on temporary loans, etc. The amount of this fund was increased to \$10,000 a year by act of August 25, 1909, amending section 572 of the code of 1907.

Education Department's Contingent Fund.—The general appropriation act, February 23, 1860, for the fiscal years 1860 and 1861, authorized the expenditure of \$900 a year for contingent expenses of the State department of education. The act of February 7, 1879, "to organize and regulate a system of public instruction for the State of Alabama," set apart a permanent contingent fund of \$1,000 a year for the department, and required the superintendent of education to "keep an accurate account of all sums which he may certify to be paid out of the educational contingent fund," and to "furnish an itemized statement thereof to the governor, each year, with his annual report." It was further provided that the unexpended balance should, at the close of each scholastic year, be carried forward to the credit "and become a part of the one thousand dollar appropriation for the educational fund of the next succeeding year." By act of April 8, 1911, amending section 1780 of the code of 1907, the amount of the fund was increased to \$3,000 a year.

Fund of the Department of Agriculture and Industries.—The act of February 17, 1885, amending the act of February 23, 1883, which established the department of agriculture, authorized the use of a sum not exceeding \$500 a month, from the department's fund, for its necessary expenses.

An act of February 28, 1889, amending section 149 of the code of 1886, provides for the expenses of the department of agriculture and industries, as follows: "The commissioner must submit monthly to the governor, an account of the expenses of the department for the preceding month, and an estimate of the expenses for the succeeding month, and with the approval of the governor endorsed thereon, may retain from the moneys in hand or draw from the funds in the treasury, to the credit of the department of agriculture, the amount of such estimate, not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, to meet such expenses, not including the salary of the commissioner. . . . The traveling expenses of the commissioner and clerks, and of the chemist, may be paid from the money so retained. . . ." These provisions are still in effect as section 52 of the code of 1907.

Disbursement of Contingent Funds.—The code of 1907 forbids the payment of any money out of the contingent funds except upon itemized account, signed by the claimant, and authenticated as may be required by the governor. A similar provision was contained in the code of 1852, and it has been carried forward into each subsequent revision. "At various times special appropriations have been made for compensation of extra clerks in

different executive offices, and for other special purposes. Occasionally abuses have crept in, and irregular or illegal payments have been made from the fund. To prevent this, the publication of the items and the amounts of expenditures from the fund was made obligatory upon the State auditor, by act of February 18, 1867.

See Agriculture and Industries, Department of; Appropriations and Expenditures; Auditor, The State; Executive Department; Governor.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 681, 685, 932; *Code*, 1886, sec. 149; 1896, sec. 397; 1907, secs. 52, 572, 608, 1780; *Acts*, 1822-23, pp. 53, 65-66; 1823-24, p. 41; 1825-26, p. 89; 1826-27, p. 101; 1827-28, p. 108; 1836-37, p. 28; 1837-38, p. 91; 1859-60, p. 11; 1866-67, p. 575; 1878-79, p. 142; 1884-85, p. 176; 1888-89, p. 729; *General Acts*, 1909, pp. 236-237; 1911, p. 329; and State Auditor, *Reports*, *passim*.

CONTROL AND ECONOMY, STATE BOARD OF. Created by an act of the legislature of February 13, 1919. The Board was created to more efficiently control and coordinate the business operations of the State.

The members of the board are a Chairman, whose salary is \$6,000.00 a year, and two associate members whose salaries are \$4,000.00 each, one of the latter being designated by the governor as secretary. All members are appointed by the governor and hold office to suit his pleasure. The regular term for the chairman is four years, for the associate members, two.

The Board has suitable quarters in the state capitol.

Under the act of establishment the Board of Control and Economy has charge of the expenditure of all monies appropriated for charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and is required to keep a separate set of books for each institution. When it is found that improvements are necessary, the Board confers with the trustees or directors and after a careful investigation, authorizes the expenditure if necessary. Private donations to schools are not handled by the board.

The members of the board are required to give a bond of \$25,000.00 which is to be signed by a reputable bonding company and all employees of the board of control, who handle monies are also required to give a bond.

In addition to its other duties the board of control is also the purchasing agent of the state and counties. All stationery, books, blank books, and office supplies, and materials needed "for use in the several state offices, departments, commissions, bureaus, and boards, other than for the use of the supreme court, the court of appeals, and the state and supreme court libraries," must be purchased by the board of control. The board of control must advertise for bids on the items which have been requisitioned for.

An inventory of all furniture, fixtures and supplies in each department, commission, bureau and board must be kept on file in the

office of the board and checked once each year, and an accounting made of losses.

Section 23 of the Act of February 13, 1919, required that "some member of the board at least once each month shall visit the institutions under its control by virtue of this Act and inspect the same or any part thereof and especially the dietary and stock of supplies and may see all inmates of charitable and eleemosynary institutions and there shall be given to such inmates thereof as desire it a suitable opportunity to converse with such members of the board privately."

In addition to the duties enumerated above the board has supervision of all printing and binding, preparation of Pasteur Institute, plans, and the control and disposition of tubercular convicts.

By an Act approved September 30, 1919, the State Prison Inspector, became a part of the Board of Control and Economy, and his term of office fixed at six years, and his salary was prescribed at \$4,000.00.

The board of convict inspectors was abolished, by Act of September 30, 1919, and became a part of the State Board of Control and Economy, and the President of the board of convict inspectors, became the State Warden General, and a member of the board.

The number of members of the board was reduced from three to two members by Act of September 30, 1920. The Board now consists of Cleon B. Rogers, President and W. F. Feagin, Secretary.

Officers.—President, W. D. Nesbitt, resigned, July 1, 1920, succeeded by Cleon B. Rogers.

State Warden General, William F. Feagin. Secretary, W. C. Caldwell, Birmingham. Resigned.

Purchasing Agent, E. R. Taylor. Chief Prison Inspector, Dr. Glenn Andrews. Chief Clerk, George W. Ellis.

REFERENCES.—Acts of Alabama, 1919, and acts of special session, 1920.

CONVENTIONS, RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT. See River and Harbor Improvements.

CONVICTS, BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF. A state executive department, originally established January 26, 1839, operating directly under the governor and having superintendence and control of all matters relating to convicts. The board consists of a president and two other members, one of whom is a physician. It has general supervision and control of the State and county convicts, but the active superintendence of the management of convicts devolves upon the president of the board; he is authorized to sell, with the concurrence of the board, any personal property not needed at any prison; to cause to be made on any of the land owned by the State such improvements as may tend to the benefit of the convict system, and make possible the working of convicts at farming or other employments; to rent out any State lands not needed for use of the convict system; to use any part of the net proceeds from

the hire or labor of State convicts for installing permanent improvements or manufactories at the prisons for the purpose of affording more permanent employment for the convicts of different classes; and to order the transfer of any convict from one prison to another.

In addition to the above mentioned general powers, the board is charged with the following duties: it must adopt rules, subject to the governor's approval, for the government of officers having control of convicts, for the government and discipline of convicts, and for the custody and preservation of public property; it must prevent inhumane treatment of convicts, and their cruel or excessive punishment, and regulate the time, amount, and character of work to be performed by them; one of the inspectors must visit once in two weeks, or oftener if required by the governor, the several places of confinement of all convicts, and examine the food, clothing, quarters, bedding, provisions made for the sick, and the general treatment of convicts, filing a monthly report of the conditions found in the places visited; the inspectors have authority to summon, swear, and examine witnesses as to any matter concerning the management and treatment of convicts; in the office of the board is kept a record of all State and county convicts, showing "date of conviction, crime, sentence county and court in which convicted, place and person to whom hired, and term and amount of hire," also an account with each contractor for convicts; a quadrennial report is required of the board, to be made at least 60 days before the convening of the legislature.

The physician inspector must reside at the place designated by the governor, and reports monthly, or oftener if required, to the president of the board, "the condition, health, and sanitary arrangement of the convicts," together with recommendations of any changes requisite for the more humane treatment of State and county convicts. "He shall devote his whole time and services exclusively to the supervision and care of and practice upon the convicts."

Inspectors, Chaplain, Subordinate Officers, Salaries.—The inspectors are appointed by the governor for terms of two years, or until their successors are qualified. The chaplain is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, and must devote his entire time to moral improvement and religious instructions of the convicts. The board appoints wardens, guards, transfer agents, other subordinate officers or employees. For the clerical duties of the department, appropriations are made for a chief clerk, at \$1800, two associate clerks, at \$1500 each, and a stenographer at \$750 a year. The chaplain receives \$1500; and may appoint necessary assistants, whose aggregate compensation is limited to \$500 a year. All the officers of the department, including the chaplains, receive their traveling expenses when absent from their residences in the discharge of their official duties. The salaries and expenses of the department are

paid from the proceeds of the hire and labor of State convicts, and other profits accruing to the department. The members and the clerks of the board are under bond, and any member of the board may be impeached before the supreme court for malfeasance or misfeasance in office.

Penitentiary and Prisons; Treatment of Convicts.—The penitentiary and other prisons belonging to the State are under the control of a warden, and such other officers as the board considers necessary. Prisons and camps where leased convicts are kept must also be under the control of a warden, necessary guards and other assistants, but these officers are employed and paid by the contractors; but no person without a license from the president of the board may be so employed. Special provision is made for the isolation and care of insane and of tubercular convicts; also for those under 16 years of age, who are to be confined at a reformatory designated by and under the control of the board. The wardens and deputy wardens of all these prisons, prisoncamps, and penal institutions are required to furnish surety bonds to the State for the proper performance of their duties. Punishment of delinquent or unruly convicts must be administered only by an agent of the State, who is required to keep a record of the nature and extent of every punishment inflicted, and no convict may be punished in any other way than that prescribed by the inspectors. The clothing and diet of convicts is regulated by law; and female guards must be provided for female convicts. The races and the sexes are required to be worked, housed, and cared for separately. Shackles and chains can be placed on convicts only by consent of an inspector, and work shall not be required of them on Sunday, Christmas Day, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day.

Leasing of Convicts.—The board determines the character of labor, the places, and the regulations governing convicts employed by contractors, having in view the making of the system self-sustaining so far as consistent with the humane treatment of the convicts. All contracts for the hire of convicts are prepared by or under the direction of the attorney general, and must bear the approval of the governor. They must contain a provision that the president of the board may terminate them without assigning any reason. It is the duty of the governor to transmit to the legislature printed copies of all contracts for hiring convicts, together with copies of the bonds for the faithful carrying out of the contracts. Not less than 20 convicts shall be hired to any one person nor kept in any one prison, and they shall be governed, worked and guarded as prescribed by the rules and regulations for working penitentiary convicts outside the walls. No convict may be worked at a different place or occupation than those stipulated in the contracts, except upon the recommendation of the board and with the approval of the governor; nor may the services of any convicts be released or rehired,

except upon similar recommendation and approval. Convicts must be classed or tasked if hired to work in mines, and may be so classed if hired to work elsewhere. They may be allowed to work for themselves after the performance of their daily tasks. All contracts for hiring convicts must be on a per capita basis. No convict may be required to perform a task for which he has been declared unfit by the physician inspector; nor confined in barracks, cells, or compartments pronounced unhealthy or unfit by the inspectors. It is unlawful for any convict to be hired to work in mines who is not physically able to perform such work, and if after being assigned to work in mines his health is found to be injured thereby, he must be transferred to other work.

Genesis of the Convict System.—The agitation for a change in the forms of punishment began many years before public opinion was sufficiently ripe to embark on any new system. To Gov. John Gayle is probably due the credit of having first recommended that the old and barbarous methods of punishment be substituted by other forms more consonant with the dictates of humanity. It was his opinion that "the whipping-post, the pillory, the branding-iron, and all such instrument of savage and barbarian cruelty, accord neither with the enlightened and humane spirit of the age, nor with the principles of our free institutions. Vindictive and cruel punishments, so far from preventing, operate to multiply offences, as the history of all civilized nations demonstrates. The Legislature may pass laws of revolting severity, but there is an abiding sense of tenderness and justice in the breasts of juries that will rescue the greater part of those who are sought to be made their victims."

Notwithstanding his recommendations nothing was done, but at the next session he renewed his appeal, urging the adoption of a criminal code which should be "founded on the principles of reformation and not on vindictive justice."

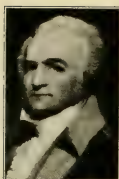
Many persons who were not opposed to the mitigation of the existing penal system were yet unwilling to go to any outlay to accomplish it, and they objected to the proposed establishment of a penitentiary on the ground of its expense. Gov. Gayle, in the same message met these objections by arguments demonstrating the economy, in the long run, of the proposed plan. "The expense to be incurred in erecting the necessary buildings forms a common objection to the system," he said, "but this has been successfully met where the experiment has been made. The amount which will be realized from a judicious employment of the prisoners in mechanical labor, will not only defray all current expenses, but will yield an annual revenue which, in a few years, will refund, with interest, whatever sum may be advanced in the first instance. Money can now be obtained at moderate interest and twenty or thirty thousand dollars will be sufficient to

effect this great and salutary change in our criminal jurisprudence; a change demanded by morality and religion, and by a tender regard for human life. The long list of offences made capital by our laws, should no longer be permitted to blot the pages of our statute books."

Other governors joined in the demand for reform. At the session of the legislature of 1838-39, January 26, favorable action was taken. The law provided that the penitentiary should be located at a place not more than fifty miles from the center of the State, to be selected by joint vote of the Legislature; appropriated \$30,000 with which to purchase the necessary land and erect the building; and authorized the selection of a committee of three to prepare a code of criminal laws adapted to the penitentiary system of punishment, and a set of rules suitable for the organization of the prison established thereby.

William Hogan, A. A. McWhorter, and Alexander Smith were appointed building commissioners, and they selected a site for the prison, east of the Coosa River, near the town of Wetumpka, where the penitentiary is still located. The corner stone was laid by Gov. A. P. Bagby, in October, 1839, and the buildings were completed in October, 1841. Gov. Bagby, in reporting the commencement of construction to the legislature, said: "In introducing this new and most important feature into our system of criminal jurisprudence, it is greatly to be desired that so favorable an impulse should be given to it, in the outset, by wise and cautious legislation, as to ensure its answering the double purpose of satisfying offended justice, by affixing a moderate, but adequate and certain punishment to each offense, which may be thought proper to punish in this mode, and at the same time, alleviating, as far as human means can alleviate, consistent with the stern and inflexible rules of justice, the miserable and pitiable condition of criminal and degraded humanity."

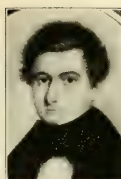
Penitentiary System—Early History.—The prison organization provided consisted of three inspectors, one warden, one deputy warden, one physician, one clerk, and a requisite number of overseers or turnkeys. The inspectors and warden were elected by point vote of the two houses of the legislature, and held office for two years, and until their successors were elected and qualified. The clerk and the physician were appointed by the inspectors, but were subject to removal by the legislature. All other officers of the prison were appointed by the warden. In addition to the foregoing officers, a military guard was maintained at the penitentiary, consisting of one sergeant and as many privates, not exceeding twelve, as the inspectors might deem necessary. These men were maintained at the expense of the State, and were under the orders of the warden. All the officers above mentioned, including the sergeant and watchmen, were required to sub-



Winthrop Sargent
1798-1800



William C. C. Claiborne
1801-1805



Robert Williams
1805-1809



David Holmes
1809-1817



William W. Bibb
1817-1820



Thomas Bibb
1820-1821



John Murphy
1825-1829



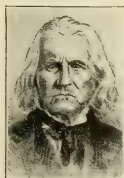
Gabriel Moore
1829-1831



John Gayle
1831-1835



Clement C. Clay
1835-1837



Hugh McVay
1837



Arthur P. Bagby
1837-1841



Benjamin Fitzpatrick
1841-1845

GOVERNORS OF ALABAMA

scribe a special oath of office, in addition to the oath prescribed by the constitution for all State officers.

The powers and duties of the inspectors, warden, and other officers of the penitentiary, aside from those referred to in the previous paragraph, were in most respects similar to those prescribed for the corresponding officers under the present system. While some changes and elaborations of regulations have, as a matter of course, been necessitated by the growth of the system and the development of new and unforeseen conditions, the rules for the internal government of the prison, for the most part have been unaltered except in one important particular, namely, the early laws made no provision for the hiring of convicts to be worked outside the prison walls, the original scheme of things, and the code which put the scheme in effect, being based upon the employment of all able-bodied convicts at hard labor for the State and within the walls.

Unfortunately the administration of the penitentiary from the first was unprofitable and unsatisfactory. During the first four years of its history the excess of expenditures over receipts was \$31,980.69. The original cost of the buildings had been more than \$84,000, and during 1844 the frame workshops in the yard had been destroyed by fire. These considerations, taken with the prejudice against the system which existed in many quarters, both before and after its adoption, created much dissatisfaction and complaint. The principal ground of complaint was the failure of the penitentiary to prove self-sustaining, much less profitable, as had been predicted by some of its advocates. However, this seems to have been due rather to mismanagement and carelessness, than to any defect in the system itself. The criticism brought about various minor changes in the laws.

Lease of the Penitentiary.—The legislature passed an act at the session of 1845, authorizing the lease of the penitentiary. The law constituted the lessee as warden of the prison with full authority over the convicts and responsible for the preservation of the State's property. The details under which the lease was executed are interesting, and, in addition to the duties and responsibilities of the warden, the lessee was required (1) to furnish at his own expense a sufficient number of competent guards; (2) supply, at his own expense, the convicts with a sufficiency of wholesome food, comfortable clothing, beds and bedding, the medicines for the sick; see that they are properly attended and that their wants are provided for in sickness; and treat them in all respects with humanity, without imposing on them more labor than they are able to perform, or labor which is injurious to their health; (3) provide at his own expense a chaplain, to perform divine service every Sunday, and a competent physician to attend the sick convicts; (4) to keep the convicts with safety, and to cause all repairs of

the buildings to be made which might be necessary to effect that object.

During the existence of the lease, among the articles manufactured in the penitentiary were wagons, buggies, harness, saddles, shoes and perhaps other articles. Bagging and rope were also manufactured. The first lessee was J. G. Graham, 1845 to 1852. The second lessees were Messrs. Moore and Jordan, 1852 to 1858. The third was Dr. Ambrose Burrows, 1858 to 1862. During the second period there was much illness and many deaths among the convicts. In 1862 Dr. Burrows was killed by a convict named Karminsky, who was convicted for the offense and executed in the prison yard in the presence of the convicts. The lease system had been in force from 1845 to 1862, and while it was not satisfactory, it was at least less objectionable in the public mind than direct maintenance by the State. On the whole, however, the results were peculiar. The buildings, machinery, and other property turned over to the lessee at the beginning of the lease were allowed to deteriorate, and they were practically without value when returned at the expiration of the leasehold period.

Period of Chaos.—After the death of Dr. Burrows, the State resumed control of the penitentiary and the old lease system which, however, had nothing in common with the system now in vogue, was discontinued until after the War. Dr. M. G. Moore was appointed warden and served until 1861. During the War many articles were manufactured in the penitentiary for the use of the Confederate Government, and many convicts were pardoned to join the Confederate Army. In June, 1866, Gov. Patton made another lease, under the old plan, to Messrs. Smith & McMillan. Dawson says of this transaction, in Berney, "Hand-Book of Alabama," p. 257, "This was the last lease ever made under the old law, and one of the most unfortunate business transactions in which the State ever engaged. Gov. Patton loaned or gave the lessees \$15,000.00, none of which has ever been repaid, and when they took possession of the place, the State owned valuable machinery of various sorts; when they restored the property to the State, it was a wreck."

Shortly after the beginning of this lease, an act was passed allowing Smith & McMillan to sublet the convicts to be worked outside the penitentiary. This was the beginning of the present system of leasing the convicts for employment elsewhere than in the penitentiary. There were frequent and persistent rumors and reports of cruelty to convicts during the following six years. Many of them were employed in the construction of railroads in different sections of the State, and suitable arrangements for their care often were not made. The convict laws had been made to fit the conditions obtaining when the convicts were employed within the walls, and were not applicable to the conditions surrounding their employment outside the prison. It seems cer-

tain that the conditions obtaining during the operation of this lease could hardly have been worse. In June, 1872, the lease of Smith & McMillan expired, and Dr. M. G. Moore was again put in charge for the State, but the next legislature, Republican in politics, refused to confirm his appointment, and Col. Larkin G. Willis was appointed warden. In October, 1873, Col. Willis reported: "The most of the convicts were at work on the railroad, under Rucker and associates. I had them all brought to the prison, owing, principally, to the fact that their condition was such that unless they were better cared for they would all soon die!"

For 10 years, from 1873 to 1883, conditions were chaotic. The working of the lease system resulted in abuses. Newspaper charges were made, legislative investigations demanded, and much ill feeling engendered. While hardships obtained and abuses were proven, the agitation resulted in important reforms. On February 22, 1883, an act was passed regulating the hiring and treatment of state and county convicts "employed or hired out to be used outside the walls of the penitentiary, either upon public or private works." The new law did not embody all of the reforms demanded, but many changes were made. Among other things, it required more frequent inspection and lodged the authority of inspectors, afforded better care for the sick and the infirm, provided that no cruel or excessive punishment should be inflicted and "no corporal punishment of any kind" should be inflicted except in accordance with rules prescribed by the warden and inspectors, and only by the party authorized by the warden to inflict punishment. Contracts for hire could only be made after an advertisement of 20 days in Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile, and Montgomery. Contracts could be cancelled by the governor without assigning any reason, and the governor was empowered to suspend any wardens or inspectors for cause. The new law gave so much satisfaction that the Democratic State convention in 1884 adopted a resolution congratulating the people of the State that the management of the convicts was no longer a matter of reproach.

Reform and Reorganization.—Still further reforms were made by the legislature, February 17, 1885. The office of warden was abolished. The board of inspectors of convicts of three members succeeded to the powers and duties of the former inspectors. Many of the best features of the present penal system are found in this law.

Beginning in 1888 the State adopted the policy of concentrating the able-bodied convicts in the coal mines. Large numbers of them were worked at the "Pratt Mines," where two new prisons were erected, each intended to accommodate about five hundred convicts. Good hospitals were built under the direction of the physician inspector; and later, arrangements were made for leasing females, boys under fifteen years of age, and infirm adult males to lumbermen, turpentine men,

farmers and others, where the work was believed to be lighter than in the mines. The working of convicts has continued since the date named, and is now a fixed and definite policy of administration. It serves not only to support the system in large part, but it also yields a large and constantly increasing revenue. For details consult state auditors reports.

While the state system was being developed and the treatment of convicts made to conform to humane standards, the condition of county convicts leased to contractors for employment on public works was found to be deplorable. The laws governing the hire of state convicts did not extend to those of the counties. On December 9, 1890, Gov. Thomas G. Jones attacked these conditions in a special message to the legislature. He urged legislation, saying among other things, that "No other argument is needed for this, than the fact that the death rate of county convicts is twice as great as that of state convicts." Relief was not immediate, however, and it was not until the next session when an act was passed providing a new system, and in which the recommendations of Gov. Jones with reference to county convicts were embodied.

At every session of the legislature there was demand for still other reforms. The public, led by an intelligent press, was insistent that both state and county prisoners should be afforded treatment which would combine principles of reform with those of punishment. Gov. Thomas G. Jones was a valuable ally in these efforts, and lent the powerful influence of the executive. At the second session during his term, on February 14, 1893, a new "convict system" was created, in which provision was made "for the government, discipline and maintenance of all convicts in the State." The board of three inspectors was placed under the control of a board of managers of nine members, one from each Congressional district. One of the most conspicuous and beneficent features was a requirement that all convicts, whether worked within the penitentiary or hired out, should at all times be under the general supervision of the board of managers, "and under the immediate custody and control of a warden or person in the employ of the State, and should be fed, lodged, clothed and doctored by the State." The spirit of the new legislation is embodied in the following portion of Sec. 37, namely: "The labor and instruction of the convicts of the first or better grade shall be directed with reference to fitting the convict to maintain himself by honest industry after his discharge from imprisonment as the main object of such labor and training."

Two years later the board of managers was abolished, and a new law created, February 18, 1895, in which there was a return to the old system with slight modifications. The board of inspectors consisting of a president and two others, one a physician, was continued. The requirement of the old law that officers and others having the custody or con-

trol of convicts should be the employees of the State was dropped, and for it was substituted a provision that they should be employed and paid by the contractors, but should be licensed by the president of the board. Where the former law in terms declared its intent and meaning to be the accomplishment of the ultimate abandonment of the lease system, the new law definitely provided for its continuance. The reforms in reference to county convicts were abandoned, and the conditions surrounding convicts sentenced to hard labor for the county have continued to be the cause for criticism and reproach.

In the early part of 1913 the convict department came into considerable notoriety on account of a large defalcation of its funds by the chief clerk, who absconded and successfully evaded arrest for about a year. In January, 1914, he surrendered himself at Montgomery. Later he was convicted in two cases for embezzlement and grand larceny, and is now serving an aggregate sentence of 16 years in the penitentiary.

Farm and Cotton Mill.—In 1873 the State purchased from Mr. Thomas Williams, for \$50,000 a plantation on the Tallapoosa River, known as the "Penitentiary farm," a few miles northeast of Montgomery, but in 1875 this purchase proved an unfortunate investment. It was low, subject to frequent overflow by the river, and exceedingly unhealthy. Although it contained about two thousand acres of fertile land, it has not been profitable.

During the two years in which the law of 1893 was in force, the board of convict managers adopted and put under way a plan for a State-owned-and-operated cotton-mill. A location was secured at Speigners, and the buildings erected chiefly with convict labor. The brick was made by convicts from materials on the State's land, and the outlay was thus further considerably reduced. The cost of the mill, ready for operation, including the value of the brick and convict labor furnished by the State, was \$78,347.77. The amount of cash actually paid from the treasury was \$67,532.77. The mill was designed to utilize chiefly the services of women and boys, who could not be worked in the mines and lumber camps. It was put in operation with 3300 spindles, but contained floor-space for 5000. It has not been kept in continuous operation, being shut down for several years, and the machinery and building were permitted to greatly deteriorate. The entire plant was leased for operation for several years, with disastrous results to the State. During 1910 the plant was remodeled and enlarged to a cost of about \$50,000, its equipment being increased to 8900 spindles and additional other machinery in proportion.

Future of the System.—It is doubtless true that the present system has reached its maximum of development and efficiency, not only in providing a sure means of detention and punishment, "founded on the principles of reformation and not on vindictive justice," but also as a revenue producing agency of much importance. During its 100 years of history

the State has passed from the whipping-post, the pillory and the branding iron through various experiments to a wholly new conception of social justice. Those who still adhere to the theory that the feelings of human sympathy in behalf of the criminal convict should not deter a rigid punishment, in compensation both for their misdeeds and the violation of their duty to society, insist that the present system is no only humane in that it affords good food, good clothing, security, good health and sanitary conditions, and care in the administration of punishment for the infraction of prison regulations, but that the system supports itself, and incidentally produces a surplus. This surplus it is argued not only recoups the state for large expenditures in the unproductive years of the past, but also affords some protection against lean years to come. Opposed to these views is a constantly growing class, who would reorganize the entire system on the most advanced theories of reform. The demand has already been made that convicts should be removed from the mines, not only because of the dangers and hazards involved, but also because, as it is contended, even in enforcing punishment, the State has no right to submit the criminal to such risks. The suggestion for employment in manufactories, is however, met with the protest of organized labor, which demands that a "brand" be placed upon convict-made goods, and that the whole development in this direction be narrowed to a point of unproductivity. There are those who insist that all convicts be employed in works of internal improvements, that is, on state buildings, public works, road building, reclamation of overflowed lands, and in manufactories sufficient to meet the needs of the convicts themselves in the matter of food and clothing. It is urged that this course will meet the objection of organized labor, and at the same time carry forward important public enterprises, which would otherwise be without means of promotion.

A state organization exists whose avowed objects are to take the convicts from the mines. The Alabama Sociological Congress has attacked the problem at many angles. The club women have collectively spoken for better conditions, and against iniquitous practices, at their annual conventions. The pulpit, the press, public men and a patriotic citizenship are alike united in the hope for needed reforms, in which society will be safeguarded, and at the same time the higher levels of both justice and brotherly love will be reached.

Presidents (since 1885).—Reginald H. Dawson, 1885-1897; S. B. Trapp, 1897-1901; Jesse M. Carmichael, 1901-1905; Dr. Shirley Bragg, 1905-1907; J. Craig Smith, 1907-1911; James G. Oakley, 1911-1913; M. B. Wellborn, 1913; Hartwell Douglass, 1913-1915; P. J. Rogers, 1915-1916; Brooks Flowers, 1916; P. J. Rogers, 1916-1917; Wm. E. Matthews, Jr., 1917.

Members of Board.—J. A. McCutchin, 1868-1871; John Weiss, 1868-1871; Baker Kyle (colored), 1868-1871; I. W. Suttle,

1871-1873; W. H. Odione, 1871-1873; James Thaddeus, 1871-1873; Henry C. Bryan (colored), 1873-1875; S. D. Oliver, 1873-1875; G. L. Zimmerman, 1873-1875; J. M. Bradford, 1875-1879; A. T. Goodwyn, 1875-1881; J. H. Juddkins, 1875-1883; A. G. Simpkins, 1879-1883; James Kent, 1881; John T. McDonald, 1881-1883; Reginald H. Dawson, 1883-1885; Dr. A. T. Henley, 1883-1885; William D. Lee, 1883-1895; Dr. A. T. Henley, 1885-1895; Dr. Judson Davie, 1895-1897; J. W. Grayson, 1895-1897; Dr. W. H. Blake, 1897-1901; E. W. Booker, 1897-1901; Dr. Shirley Bragg, 1901-1905; Dr. M. G. Clark, 1905-1907; Thomas Bradford, 1905-1907; M. W. Camper, 1905-1907; Dr. William W. Burns, 1907-1911; Hugh M. Wilson, 1907-1911; Dr. J. T. Fowler, 1911-1913; Leonard F. Greer, 1911-1915; Dr. James M. Austin, 1913-1915; Dr. Russell A. Smith, 1915—; J. M. Kyser, 1915—.

Publications.—Inspectors, Reports, 1848-1914, Warden, Reports, 1880, 1882; Laws, Regulations, etc., 1883-1895; Legislative reports and documents, 1844-1915, miscellaneous. The publications of the board and in reference to the penitentiary are irregular and of varying value. No other than a general indication of their extent and issues can be made.

See Codes—Penal Code, 1841. Courts; Criminal Courts; Jails; Penology; Wetumpka.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, sec. 6479-6571; *General Acts*, 1915, Index; *Acts*, 1838-39, p. 33; 1840-41, pp. 102-192; 1844-45, p. 161; 1882-83, p. 134; 1884-85, p. 187; 1892-93, p. 194; 1894-95, p. 849; Gov. John Gayle, Message, Nov. 6, 1832, in Senate, *Journal*, 1832-33, p. 6; *Ibid*, Nov. 19, 1833, in *Ibid*, 1833-34, p. 6; Gov. Hugh McVay, Message, in *Ibid*, 1837, p. —; Gov. Arthur P. Bagby, Message, Dec. 2, 1839, in *Ibid*, 1839-40, p. 8; Gov. Henry W. Collier, Message, Nov. 11, 1851, in *Ibid*, 1851-52, p. 8; Gov. Rufus W. Cobb, Message, Nov. 27, 1882, in *Ibid*, 1882-83, p. 114; Gov. Thomas G. Jones, Message, Dec. 9, 1890, in *Ibid*, 1890-91, p. 273; Gov. Wm. C. Oates, Message, Dec. 5, 1894, in *Ibid*, 1894-95, p. 225; Col. R. H. Davidson, "The convict system of Alabama—as it was and is," in Berney, *Hand Book of Alabama* (1892), pp. 254-266.

COOSA COAL FIELD. See Coal.

COOSA COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 18, 1832, from the lands included in the Creek Indian treaty of Cusseta, executed March 24, 1832. It contains 655 square miles, or 419,200 acres.

It was named for the Coosa River, which forms its western boundary. The River commemorates the name of two Indian towns, the one, Old Coosa on the western bank, near the confluence with the Tallapoosa, and the other, the more noted Cosa of Talladega County, lying near the mouth of Talladega Creek. The name is a word of the Alibamo-Kossati dialect, and is written Kusa, or Kusha as slightly nasalized, and signifies "reed brake." The first, or old Coosa, was certainly an Alibamo town, and there is hardly a doubt that

the second was likewise of the same stock, a colony of the mother town, which in prehistoric days, either from conquest, or from an influx of Muscogee settlers, became a Creek settlement.

The act of establishment named Washington Campbell, William Lovelady and Archibald Downing as commissioners to organize the county. Organization was retarded, however, because of the troubles with the United States Government and the Indians, growing out of the treaty of cession. Practically nothing was done until 1834. Under a new act of November 28, 1833, Alfred Mahan, Larkin Cleveland, Simeon Chapman and George Taylor were appointed commissioners. A site was selected by them on the south side of Hatchemadega Creek, in what afterward became a part of Albert Crumpler's plantation. In accordance with the act it was called Lexington. All courts were held there for 1834. The commissioners, however, chose another site, and January 9, 1835, the legislature confirmed their selection, to which the name of Rockford was given. The offices and records were moved there, and it has since remained the county seat.

The first election precincts in the county were at the houses of Archibald Downing and Washington Campbell, designated January 12, 1833. In 1838 election precincts appear from the county records to have been established at Rockford, Wetumpka, Socopato, and at Kimbrell's, Terry's, Robbins', Goggins', James Lindsey's, A. Chancellor's and Littleberry Clark's.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the east-central section of the state. It is bounded on the north by Talladega and Clay counties, east by Tallapoosa, south by Elmore, and is separated from Chilton county on the east by the Coosa River. Its surface is considerably broken. Hatchet Creek runs in a southwesterly direction through the state, and flows into the Coosa River, after uniting with Weogufka Creek from the north. North of this creek the drainage is to the northwest into the Coosa River. In the southeastern section the drainage flows into the Tallapoosa. Goodwater, located on the Central of Georgia Railway, and on a ridge dividing the headwaters of Hatchet and Socopato creeks, has an elevation of 872 feet. Kellyton, just a little to the south is 805 feet elevation. Rockford, the county seat, is 734.8 feet, Nixburg 731 feet, and Equality 745 feet elevation. As stated, the county is hilly and broken. Its sub stratum is metamorphic rock. Granite, marble beds of slate and kaolin in abundance are to be found in the hills, while in more limited quantities are gold bearing rocks, copper ore, pyrites, graphite, mica, corundum, asbestos and sulphur. It has several varieties of soil, principally red clay and gray, with belts of thinner soils along the hills and ridges. Its creeks are those above referred to and Ochuecola, Paint, Wewoka, Cowaliga and Elkehatchee. Its forest growth consists of long and shortleaf pine, several species of oak, poplar, gum and dogwood. The county

is located in the lower section of the Appalachian province. The northern part of the county lies in the Talladega Mountain and Ashland Plateau region of igneous and metamorphic rocks, while the southern section comprises the Paleozoic formations below the Pennsylvanian. The Coosa coal fields are embraced in the latter. Its temperature is mild in summer, but its elevation brings the average low for the winter. Its annual precipitation is inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—This county is one of the richest in the state in evidences of primitive settlement. Many of the creek and place names suggest occupancy by the Upper Creeks from a remote period. In 1540 De Soto passed through and stopped at Itawa on Hatchet Creek, where the road from Rockford to Sylacauga crosses that stream. The later Creek towns of Atchina Hatchi; Hatchi Tchapa (upper); Ka Ilaidshi; Opil 'lako; Oti tut 'tchina; Pakana-talahassi; Potus'-hatchi; Sakapatayi; U-i-ukufki; Wako-kayi were all in the locality embraced in the present county. Near Dollar at the mouth of the present Weogufka Creek are found Indian graves. This is no doubt the site of one of the Coosa River towns, probably U-i-ukufki. Thousands of objects formerly belonging to the aborigines have been picked up in all parts of the county. They show many European trade articles. Practically all the mound and burial sites have now been leveled by cultivation.

Settlement and Later History.—Before the treaty of Cusseta on March 24, 1832, a few white men were scattered about among the Indians, but only a few of these are known. Greenberry Clark lived at Pumpkin Town; Alexander and John Logan, brothers, on Hatchet Creek above Rockford; Eli, Jesse and Adam Harrell, in the Oakchoy section, above Nixburg; James Lindsey, in the Hanover region; Archibald Downing and William A. Wilson in Marble Valley; Washington Campbell and William Lovelady near the present Eclectic; and W. H. Ray just below Rockford. About the time of the organization of the county Solomon Robbins, William H. Weaver and Larkin Cleveland, with his sons, Joseph, Benjamin, Robert, David and Harry Cleveland, lived near the present Nixburg; and Albert and Robert Armstrong, Joel Speigner and Thomas and James Wall, near the present Buickville. The Chapmans, Goodgames and Landerdales had located near Socopatoy; and Jack McNeily was among the Indians in the neighborhood of Shelton Creek. John Underwood was a blacksmith among the Indians, with a shop near where the turnpike crosses Hatchet Creek; and a Mr. Kibler had a store near the Coosa and Talladega line, above Goodwater.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

Co. I, "Wetumpka Light Guards," 3d Regt. (in part from Coosa.)

Co. B, "Governor's Guards," 8th Regt.

Co. B, "Coosa Independents," 12th Regt.

Co. C, "Alabama Borderers," 13th Regt.

Co. H, "Coosa Mountaineers," 13th Regt.

Co. D, "Cochran's Greys," 17th Regt.

Co. D, "Coosa Farmers," 18th Regt.

Co. B, 34th Regt.

Co. A, 34th Regt. (in part from Coosa.)

Co. C, 34th Regt.

Co. A, "Southern Defenders," 46th Regt.

Co. B, "Coosa Rangers," 46th Regt.

Co. H, 47th Regt.

Co. C, 59th Regt. (Formerly Co. F, 2d Battn., Hilliard's Legion.)

Co. K, 59th Regt. (Formerly Co. B, 2d Battn., Hilliard's Legion.)

Co. B, "Rebecca Williams Rifles," 60th Regt. (Formerly Co. C, 3d Battn., Hilliard's Legion.)

Co. C, 61st Regt.

Co. E, 65th Regt. (Originally 4th Reserves Regt.)

Cavalry.

Co. G, "Knox Dragoons," 2d Regt.

Co. C, 53d Regt. (Mounted Infantry; in part from Coosa.)

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,670.

Acres cultivated, 72,400.

Acres in pasture, 73,400.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 3,800.

Milk cows, 3,400.

Other cattle, 4,330.

Brood sows, 1,200.

Other hogs, 4,570.

Sheep, ———

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Corn: 40, 770 acres; 608,500 bushels.

Cotton: 2,100 acres; 500 bales.

Peanuts: 470 acres; 6,900 bushels.

Velvet beans: 4,770 acres; 17,170 tons.

Hay: 4,500 acres; 4,530 tons.

Syrup cane: 1,270 acres; 134,470 gallons.

Cowpeas: 6,670 acres; 26,900 bushels.

Sweet potatoes: 900 acres; 64,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes: 70 acres; 3,230 bushels.

Oats: 4,530 acres; 9,400 bushels.

Wheat: 1,600 acres; 9,130 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Cottage Grove. Nixburg.

Dollar. Quinsey.

Equality—2. Rockford (ch)—3

Good Water—4. Salter.

Hissop.

Kellyton—2. Welona.

Marble Valley. Weogufka—1.

Population: Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1840	4,858	2,137	6,995
1850	10,414	4,129	14,543
1860	14,044	5,223	19,273
1870	8,544	3,394	11,945
1880	10,050	5,059	15,109
1890	10,552	5,354	15,906
1900	10,856	5,288	16,144
1910	10,378	6,256	16,634

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—
1861.—George Taylor, J. B. Leonard,
Albert Crumpler.

1865.—Daniel Crawford, C. M. Cabot,
William A. Wilson.

1867.—James F. Hurst.

1875.—John B. Kelly, William Garrett.

1901.—John H. Porter.

Senators.—

1837-8.—Daniel E. Watrous.

1840-1.—Dixon Hall.

1843-4.—William L. Yancey.

1844-5.—Sampson W. Harris.

1847-8.—Seth P. Storrs.

1849-50.—Seth P. Storrs.

1843-4.—James R. Powell.

1857-8.—Daniel Crawford.

1859-60.—George E. Brewer.

1861.—George E. Brewer.

1863-4.—William Garrett.

1865-6.—William Garrett.

1868.—Thomas Lambert.

1871-2.—Thomas Lambert.

1872-3.—John A. Terrell.

1873.—John A. Terrell.

1874-5.—John A. Terrell.

1875-6.—John A. Terrell.

1876-7.—W. L. Johnson.

1878-9.—W. L. Johnson.

1880-1.—W. P. Oden.

1882-3.—W. P. Oden.

1884-5.—Jefferson Falkner.

1886-7.—Jefferson Falkner.

1888-9.—J. H. Parker.

1890-1.—E. H. Berry.

1892-3.—E. H. Berry.

1894-5.—R. S. Nolen.

1896-7.—R. S. Nolen.

1898-9.—P. O. Stevens.

1899 (Spec.)

1900-01.—P. O. Stevens.

1903.—Walter Scott Smith.

1907.—D. M. White.

1907 (Spec.)

1909 (Spec.)—D. M. White.

1911.—W. B. Merrill.

1915.—J. R. McCain.

1919.—O. T. Smith.

Representatives.—

1837-8.—William W. Morris.

1838-9.—W. W. Morris.

1839-40.—A. B. Dawson.

1840-1.—W. W. Morris.

1841 (called).—W. W. Morris.

1841-2.—William L. Yancey.

1842-3.—Anderson H. Kendrick.

1843-4.—Howell Rose.

1844-5.—Howell Rose.

1845-6.—Howell Rose; James R. Powell.

1847-8.—Samuel Spigener; Daniel Crawford.

1849-50.—Anderson H. Kendrick; F. F. Foscue.

1851-2.—Henry W. Cox; Neill S. Graham.

1853-4.—William Garrett; James H. Weaver.

1855-6.—George Taylor; N. S. Graham.

1857-8.—George E. Brewer; Evan Calfee; Alexander Smith.

1859-60.—Calvin Humphries; W. D. Walden; Alexander Smith.

1861 (1st called).—Calvin Humphries; W. D. Walden; Alexander Smith.

1861 (2d called).—A. T. Maxwell; D. W. Bozeman; Albert Crumpler.

1861-2.—A. T. Maxwell; D. W. Bozeman; Albert Crumpler.

1862 (called).—A. T. Maxwell; D. W. Bozeman; Albert Crumpler.

1862-3.—A. T. Maxwell; D. W. Bozeman; Albert Crumpler.

1863 (called).—T. U. T. McCain; E. S. C. Parker; James VanZandt.

1863-4.—T. U. T. McCain; E. S. C. Parker; James VanZandt.

1864 (called).—T. U. T. McCain; E. S. C. Parker; James VanZandt.

1864-5.—T. U. T. McCain; E. S. C. Parker; James VanZandt.

1865-6.—T. U. T. McCain; John Edwards; James VanZandt.

1866-7.—T. U. T. McCain; John Edwards; James VanZandt.

1868.—James VanZandt.

1869-70.—James VanZandt.

1870-1.—William L. Johnson.

1871-2.—W. L. Johnson.

1872-3.—Daniel Crawford.

1873.—Daniel Crawford.

1874.—R. H. Gullede.

1875-6.—R. H. Gullede.

1876-7.—J. B. Kelly.

1878-9.—D. J. Thompson.

1880-1.—R. S. Nolen.

1888-9.—Joseph Porter.

1884-5.—J. A. Suttle.

1886-7.—J. N. Neighbors.

1888-9.—W. C. Brown.

1890-1.—R. S. Nolen.

1892-3.—R. S. Nolen.

1894-5.—H. R. Robbins.

1896-7.—J. H. Porter.

1898-9.—Joseph Porter.

1899 (Spec.).—Joseph Porter.

1900-01.—J. H. Porter.

1903.—John Willis Johnson.

1907.—John W. Johnson.

1907 (Spec.).—John W. Johnson.

1909 (Spec.).—John W. Johnson.

1911.—W. R. Walker.

1915.—J. A. Darden.

1919.—J. M. Parker.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Atchina-hatchi; Bragg's Gymnasium; Central Institute; Coosa River; Coosa Valley; Equality; Goodwater; Hanover; Itawa; Kellyton; Kialiga; Lexington; Nixburg; Opil 'lako; Ot tut 'tchina; Pakan-

tallahassi; Potchus-hatchi; Rockford; Socopatoy; Soils and Soil-Surveys; U-ukufki; Wako-kayi; Wetumka.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1831-32, pp. 9, 49; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 198; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 284; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 115; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 123; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 102; *Alabama land book* (1916) p. 54; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geo. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

COOSA MANUFACTURING CO., Piedmont. See Cotton Manufacturing.

COOSA RIVER. One of the important rivers of the State, belonging to the Alabama-Tombigbee River system. It is 282 miles in length, and in its upper reaches varies in width from 300 to 500 feet, with a minimum low-water depth of channel, since improvement by the Government, of about 4 feet. From Greensport to Wetumka, about 142 miles, the average width varies from 600 to 800 feet, with numerous rapids, shoals, and deep pools. At "The Narrows," the river contracts to 100 feet, with a depth of about 85 feet. The greatest width, 3,700 feet, is at "Butting Ram" shoals, where the river bed is an intricate mass of rocks, reefs and islands. Below Wetumka its width and depth are much the same as above Greensport. The Coosa is formed at Rome, Ga., by the junction of the Oostanaula and the Etowah Rivers, which have their sources in northern Georgia, and flows southwestwardly through northern Georgia and eastern Alabama, uniting with the Tallapoosa (q. v.), about 22 miles above Montgomery, to form the Alabama River (q. v.). From Rome to Gadsden, a distance of 128 miles, the river falls 77 feet; from Greensport to Weduska Shoals, a distance of 95 miles, 123 feet; from the shoals to Wetumka it descends the Piedmont escarpment, falling 246 feet in 48 miles; from Wetumka to its confluence with the Tallapoosa, 11 miles, it falls 3 feet. The elevation of the low-water surface at Rome, Ga., is 561 feet above sea level; at Greensport, 484 feet; at the head of Weduska Shoals, 361 feet; at Wetumka, 115 feet; at its confluence with the Tallapoosa at the "cut-off," 112 feet.

Geological Character.—For the most of its length in Alabama the Coosa runs in a southwest direction along anticlinal valleys worn in limestone and dolomite of lower Silurian and Cambrian ages. In the lower part of Talladega County, however, it ceases following the Paleozoic limestone valleys and swings to the south, thence cutting across the older metamorphic rocks of the crystalline area, to its junction with the Tallapoosa. The United States Geological Survey, in a report on the Coosa Valley, says: "The Coosa Valley in Alabama occupies the southern extremity of

the great Appalachian Valley belt, which extends northeastward to central New York. This belt is characterized by a peculiar geologic structure. The rocks, originally deposited in horizontal layers on the sea bottom, have been so folded that their beds now have all possible attitudes between horizontal and vertical. The great arches and troughs into which the beds were folded have been subsequently eroded down to a nearly even surface. The harder beds, however, are eroded less rapidly than the softer ones, and hence the beds of sandstone and chert form narrow ridges, while the limestone and shale form intervening level valleys. The various shoals and rapids which obstruct the course of the Coosa River are due to these harder rocks crossing its channel. Where the river follows a belt of soft rocks, as is generally the case, its channel is deep and free from obstructions. It results from this structure that the various rock formations outcrop in long, narrow, parallel belts. Within this folded belt, therefore, is found a much greater diversity in the character of the rocks which form the surface than in regions where the beds are nearly horizontal. There is a corresponding greater diversity in topography and soil and in mineral deposits and agricultural products. The rocks which form the land surface in the Coosa Valley embrace representatives of all the great subdivisions of the Paleozoic, together with some formations both older and younger than the Paleozoic."

"The upper part of the Coosa, from Rome southwestwardly to about the beginning of the Coosa coal field, is a graded river," says Dr. William F. Prouty, assistant state geologist, "and meanders on a flood plain, thus giving to its waters through here a fairly good depth and freedom from rapids and shoals. From this point, however, to Wetumka the gradient of the river bed is much steeper, and throughout this area numerous locks and dams must be constructed to make the stream navigable."

Topography.—In the Appalachian Mountains, where the Coosa has its source, the quantity of rainfall exceeds that of any other section of the United States with the exception of one or two small areas in the States of Oregon and Washington, and this, together with the thousands of large, perpetual, limestone springs and small streams which feed it along the upper portion of its length, makes the Coosa-Alabama River the third largest stream in the South, with respect to water discharge, being exceeded only by the Mississippi and the Tennessee.

The Coosa River traverses three counties in Alabama, Cherokee, Etowah, and Elmore, and forms a part of the boundaries of six others, Calhoun, St. Clair, Talladega, Shelby, Chilton, and Coosa. The territory of these counties comprises nearly a million and a half acres, over one-third of which is in cultivation, and the other two-thirds covered with virgin forest, both pine and hardwood.

Improvement for Navigation.—The Coosa is now navigable at all times for boats of

light draft between Rome, Ga., and Dam No. 5, a distance of 192 miles, and from Wetumpka to its mouth, 7 miles. From Dam No. 5 to Wetumpka, 106 miles, it is not navigable on account of rapids and shoals, although projects for making it navigable throughout its length have been pending for many years. If this stretch were opened, it would, with the Oostanaula and its tributary, the Coosawattee, which are navigable for small boats for a distance of 105 miles, between Rome and Carters, Ga., afford a continuous water-route of transportation from the latter point to the Gulf, by the waters of the Coosawattee, the Oostanaula, the Coosa, the Alabama, and the Mobile, a distance of 621 miles. One of the earliest internal improvement schemes discussed in Alabama was the connection of the Coosa and Tennessee Rivers by means of a canal. In 1823 the legislature passed an act incorporating the Coosa Navigation Co., with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. The company was chartered for 25 years, and the State reserved the right to subscribe to its capital stock "to an unlimited amount," which should be in addition to the authorized capital. The powers of the company extended to the improvement of the river at and above Wetumpka "so as to allow the easy and safe ascent and descent of boats of twenty tons;" whereupon tolls might be assessed for navigation upon a cargo-tonnage basis. Permission for these improvements was asked of Congress and granted in 1824; however, it does not appear that much actual work was ever done. There still exist narrow, artificial channels through some shoals, known locally as the "State Boat Chute," which probably were constructed under these appropriations.

State Surveys.—On February 19, 1867, an act of the legislature was approved, authorizing the governor to appoint a commissioner to examine the Coosa River from Wetumpka to Rome, Ga., and to report upon the feasibility of making it navigable for steamboats, and on the probable expense of the necessary improvements. The expense of the examination was limited to \$3,000. The governor appointed as commissioner Thomas Pearsall, who made the reconnaissance and submitted his report in 1868. On December 31, 1868, an act was approved, authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to survey and report upon the practicability of constructing a canal on the west side of Coosa River, from the head of the "Staircase Falls" to the most practicable point on the Alabama River, and upon the existence of coal, iron ore, and other valuable mineral deposits in the vicinity of the river. Mr. Pearsall was again appointed and submitted his second report on December 31, 1869.

U. S. Government Surveys.—In 1828 Congress appropriated a part of the surplus of the Tennessee River improvement fund for improving the Coosa. In 1870 an examination by Government engineers was authorized to be made of the Coosa from the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad bridge (now Southern Railway) to Greensport, 77 miles up-

stream. Two years later an instrumental survey, upon which to base plans and estimates for improvements, was made. In 1875 an examination was made from Rome, Ga., to Gadsden, about 135 miles, which resulted in a plan for securing a navigable channel 80 feet wide and 4 feet deep at extreme low water. The following year an appropriation was made for improving the river from Rome to the railroad bridge, and from that time improvement work has been more or less constantly in progress. The original project for the improvement of the Coosa River contemplated the opening of a continuous water-route of transportation from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Ohio, Tennessee, Coosa, Etowah, Ocmulgee, and Altamaha Rivers, with canals from the Tennessee to the Coosa and from the Etowah to the Ocmulgee. This was designated as the "southern route." Later projects contemplated the improvement of the Coosa for navigation in connection with the Alabama and the Mobile to tidewater at Mobile. The present project provides for securing from Rome, Ga., to Dam No. 5, a channel 4 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide, to be obtained by open-channel work and the construction of locks and dams, one to be located at Mayos Bar, 7½ miles below Rome, and four locks and dams and one dam without lock between Greensport and Riverside, Ala. The lock and dam at Mayos Bar were completed and the lock opened to navigation September 22, 1913. Locks Nos. 1, 2 and 3, situated, respectively, 0.68, 3.86 and 5.24 miles below Greensport, were opened to navigation June 30, 1890. Lock No. 4, 21 miles below Lock No. 3, was opened for navigation in September, 1914. In 1892 the plan was modified by Congress so as to include the improvement of the entire river from Rome to Wetumpka. Under this enlarged project, a lock, known as No. 31, was built at Wetumpka but no dam was constructed. Following a report of 1905, the whole project was definitely abandoned, except the construction of Dam No. 5, 11 miles below Lock No. 4, which is now nearly completed. It is proposed to continue open-channel work including dredging, rock excavation, and the construction of jetties and dikes in the shoals between Rome and Greensport and also between Locks Nos. 3 and 4, to complete Lock No. 4 and Dam No. 5, and to maintain the improvements already completed; but all projects for new work in improving the river for navigation are now in abeyance. Up to June 30, 1915, the Government had expended for improvement of the Coosa, \$2,240,806.53, and for maintenance of these improvements, \$110,661.80, a total of \$2,351,468.33.

Water Power and Recent Projects.—The engineers and geologists who made the earliest explorations of the Coosa River were impressed with the magnificent possibilities for the development of water power. This subject has been discussed in various reports on the river down to the latest. An act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, granted a franchise to the Alabama Power Co. to con-

struct a dam for power purposes at the location of Lock and Dam No. 12, 40 miles above Wetumpka. This dam was completed on March 4, 1914, and a plant capable of developing over a hundred thousand horsepower for the generation of electric power has been installed. In 1904 the Ragland Water Power Co. was granted a franchise to raise Dam No. 4 an additional 3 feet to permit the development of water power. No work has yet been done under this franchise. About 1906 the Coosa River Electric Power Co. was authorized to construct a dam near Lock No. 2, but this authority was allowed to lapse. A successor to this company has recently been organized known as the Peoples' Hydro-Electric Power Co., which has made application for authority to construct a dam at that location.

The river and harbor act of 1909 provided for an examination of the Etowah, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Rivers, with a view to their improvement for navigation. This act stipulated that, "such examination for the improvement of the navigation of said rivers, including the Alabama River in connection therewith, shall include investigations necessary to determine whether storage reservoirs at the headwaters of said rivers can be utilized to advantage, and if so, what portion of the cost of any such improvements, including reservoirs, should be borne by owners of water power and others." Examinations were made pursuant to these directions, and the reports estimated the Government's proportion of the expense at \$15,003,000, and the cost of the combined navigation and water power improvement at \$24,537,000. This plan contemplated 14 dams on the Coosa between Gadsden and Wetumpka and a storage reservoir on the Etowah near Cartersville, Ga., which should secure a navigable depth of 4 feet from Rome to Gadsden, 6 feet from Gadsden to the Tallapoosa, and 6 feet in the Alabama to its mouth. After the reports had been submitted, efforts were made by the Government to secure from interested power companies a definite offer of co-operation, but there seems to be no immediate prospect of securing such co-operation. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, in its report of July 30, 1913, disapproved the project, even if the power companies should co-operate on the terms proposed, and the matter is now in abeyance.

History.—The Coosa River was discovered by DeSoto in 1540 and he is believed to have marched down its entire length. Little is known of its history after its discovery until it became the theatre of General Jackson's campaign against the Creek Indians during 1813-14. The word Coosa is said to be derived from the Choctaw word "Coosha," meaning "reedy," and the river is supposed to have taken its name from the tribe of Indians which inhabited its valley at the time of De Soto's march along its banks.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropria-

tions for Rivers and Harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Between Rome, Ga., and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. bridge—	
Aug. 14, 1876.....	\$ 30,000.00
June 18, 1878.....	75,000.00
Mar. 3, 1879.....	45,000.00
June 14, 1880.....	75,000.00
Mar. 3, 1881.....	60,000.00
Aug. 2, 1882.....	83,700.00
July 5, 1884.....	50,000.00
Aug. 5, 1886.....	45,000.00
Aug. 11, 1888.....	60,000.00
Sept. 19, 1890.....	150,000.00
July 13, 1892.....	120,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894.....	110,000.00
June 3, 1896.....	50,000.00
Mar. 3, 1899.....	20,000.00
June 13, 1902.....	27,844.20
June 13, 1902.....	10,000.00
June 13, 1902 (allotment)....	7,500.00
Mar. 3, 1905.....	25,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	48,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909 (allotment)....	38,000.00
June 25, 1910.....	247,500.00
Feb. 27, 1911.....	271,039.00
July 25, 1912.....	144,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913.....	136,000.00
Oct. 2, 1914.....	40,000.00
Mar. 4, 1915.....	106,000.00

\$2,084,583.20

Between Wetumpka, Ala., and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. bridge—	
Sept. 19, 1890.....	150,000.00
July 13, 1892.....	100,000.00
Aug. 18, 1894.....	110,000.00
June 3, 1896.....	50,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	2,000.00
Mar. 3, 1909 (allotment)....	2,000.00

\$414,000.00

Transferred by act of June 13, 1902, to section between Rome and E. T. V. & G. R. R. bridge.....	
	10,000.00

\$404,000.00

Operating and care of locks and dams: Fiscal year ending June 30—	
1890.....	326.42
1891.....	2,530.67
1892.....	6,137.49
1893.....	9,366.56
1894.....	3,418.16
1895.....	3,982.66
1896.....	8,797.12
1897.....	6,137.92
1898.....	2,281.98
1899.....	7,141.60
1900.....	5,907.16
1901.....	8,510.75
1902.....	42,106.40
1903.....	22,638.72
1904.....	5,572.81
1905.....	8,442.57
1906.....	9,016.35

1907	11,444.11
1908	16,037.14
1909	5,218.84
1910	6,064.20
1911	3,777.92
1912	5,919.78
1913	3,400.51
1914	6,036.67
1915 (to Mar. 4)	12,428.10

\$222,642.61

Grand total\$2,711,225.81

REFERENCES.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1878, App. S, pp. 762-766; 1882, App. W, pp. 1855-1857; 1890, App. Q, pp. 1640-1645, 1658-1690; 1891, App. P, pp. 1743-1756, with maps and charts; 1892, App. P, pp. 1424-1432; 1896, App. O, pp. x-1, 1407-1424; 1897, App. P, pp. 1642-1655; 1899, App. R, pp. 1682-1694; 1905, App. Q, pp. 1351-1391; 1906, App. Q, pp. 351-355, 1262-1266; 1911, App. Q, pp. 486-490, 1690-1695, with map; 1912, App. Q, pp. 599-605, 1907-1913; 1914, App. Q, pp. 670-676, 2171-2178; 1915, pp. 746-752, 2517-2523; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report of survey of Coosa River* (H. Ex. Doc. 243, 42d Cong., 2d sess.); *Ibid*, *Reports of surveys made under river and harbor act of March 3, 1879* (S. Ex. Doc. 42, 46th Cong., 3d sess.), Coosa River, pp. 38-51; *Ibid*, *Examination of Coosa River, Alabama* (H. Ex. Doc. 94, 51st Cong., 1st sess.), with map; *Ibid*, *Coosa and Alabama Rivers, Georgia and Alabama* (H. Doc. 219, 58th Cong., 3d sess.); *Ibid*, *Alabama and Coosa Rivers, Alabama* (H. Doc. 1089, 60th Cong., 2d sess.); *Ibid*, *Coosa River at Horseleg Shoals, Georgia* (H. Doc. 1115, 60th Cong., 2d sess.); *Ibid*, *Dam No. 5, Coosa River, Alabama* (H. Doc. 1421, 60th Cong., 2d sess.); McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2 (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), *passim*; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 508-511; D. M. Andrews, "Dam No. 5, Coosa River: the problems of location and construction," in *Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army*, vol. viii, No. 40, July-Aug., 1916, pp. 488-503; U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Reports on examination and survey of Etowah, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Alabama Rivers* (H. Doc. 253, 63d Cong., 1st sess.); Chamber of Commerce, Rome, Ga., *A heritage at stake* (1916, p. 22); Leon W. Friedman, in *Birmingham News Magazine Section*, August 2, 1914.

COOSA VALLEY. The wide valley with prevailing calcareous soils, lying between the Talladega Mountains on the east and Look-out Mountain and the Coosa coal field on the west, has received the name of Coosa Valley, from the river which drains it, flowing through its entire length. It is the continuation and terminus of the Valley of East Tennessee and the Great Valley of Virginia. It lies between the metamorphic region on the east and the Coal Measures on the west, its general trend of direction being southward from the eastern border of the State, in Cherokee County, for about 120 miles. Its width varies from 30 to 40 miles. Its area is about 2,580 square miles. The geologic

formations occurring in this valley range from the Cambrian up to the Pennsylvanian series. The most prominent of these groups is the Knox dolomite. There are also other important limestones and calcareous shales, of Cambrian age, which form the floor of parts of the valley. All these limestones are interbedded with sandstones which stand out as subordinate ridges that diversify the valley. The Coosa Valley is thus a great trough, more than 30 miles wide, fluted with scores of parallel smaller ridges and valleys. Its territory includes the whole or the major portion of Cherokee, Cleburne, Etowah, Calhoun, St. Clair, Talladega, Shelby, Coosa, and Chilton Counties.

The Coosa Valley region is the most varied portion of Alabama in its physical features. In general its surface is much broken and characterized by parallelism of its mountains, ridges, and subordinate valleys. The mountains are often majestic in size and abounding in wild scenery, and the valleys beautiful and fertile. Its soils are of almost every kind from a very poor, light gray, siliceous, or sandy, soil to a very rich black, waxy, limy soil. The different soils are in long narrow belts corresponding with the ridges and valleys, or with the underlying strata, from which they are largely derived, and of the following three general classifications: (1) calcareous, sandy, red loams; (2) slightly calcareous, gray, sandy soils; and (3) highly calcareous, clayey soils. The agricultural capabilities of this region are very great. The principal crops are corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, wheat, field peas, sweet potatoes, and some clover and grasses. The soils and climate are suitable for a much greater diversity of crops, and progress is being made toward greater diversification and the raising of live stock.

The mineral resources of the valley are great and varied. The chief, or most valuable, mineral substances found there are coal, iron ore, aluminum minerals (bauxite and clay), barite, manganese ore, lead ore, gold, marble, building stones, paving stones, curbing stones, slates, millstones, grindstones, whetstones, lithographic stones, road and ballast materials, hydraulic-cement rocks, mineral paints, tripoli or polishing powder, sands, mineral waters, etc. Of these, coal is by far the most important because the most plentiful.

Mineral springs are dotted about over most of the region. Some of them have more than local reputations for the medicinal properties of their waters. Most of them are sulphur and chalybeate, though other minerals frequently occur in connection with either of these. The best-known springs are Saint Clair Springs, (sulphur) St. Clair County, in the Coosa shales; Shelby Springs, (sulphur) Shelby County, in the Montevallo (variegated) shales; Talladega Sulphur Springs, Talladega County, in the Pelham limestones; Choco Springs (sulphur), Talladega County, in the Weiser formation; Chandler Springs (chalybeate), Talladega County, in the Talladega slates; and Piedmont Springs, (chalybeate)

Calhoun County, in the Weisner formation. There are many other mineral springs in the valley whose waters doubtless are just as good, though less well known, than the foregoing.

The Coosa Valley is one of the most historic sections of Alabama. DeSoto discovered the Coosa River and marched down its entire length, traversing a portion of the valley in the year 1540. At that time it was inhabited by a large Indian population. This territory is described by the chroniclers as the Province of Cosa. The Creek Indians occupied the region for generations, and it was against them that Gen. Jackson conducted his campaigns in the Creek Indian War of 1813-14. The earliest white settlements were made probably about 1827, at least five years prior to the final cession of this section of the State in 1832. Most of the immigrants came from Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina, although quite a number came from North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky. The valley was settled rapidly, after immigration began, and soon became one of the most prosperous sections of the State.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*. Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897); Gibson, *Report upon the Coosa coal field* (*Ibid* 7, 1895); Smith, *Underground water resources of Alabama* (*Ibid*, Monograph 6, 1907), *passim*; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 426-430; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); West, *History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893).

COOSADA. Post office and station on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in the southwestern part of Elmore, but originally in Autauga County. It is located on Coosada Creek, about 4 miles northwest of the Alabama River, and about 2 miles north of Prattville Junction. It is about 12 miles north of Montgomery, and 10 miles west of Wetumpka. Population: 1910—140. It has a graded public school, and churches. It was named for the Indian village of Koassati (q. v.), situated a little nearer the Alabama River.

It was settled by a colony of Georgians, as early as 1818, including Bolling Hall, James Jackson, Benjamin Pierce, William Wyatt Bibb, Richard Bibb, Thomas Brown, Gen. John A. Elmore, Dixon Hall, and the Reese, Rives and Harris families. It was a center of wealth and culture; and after Montgomery was selected as the capital of Alabama, Coosada became the fashionable summer home for many families. It is a fine farming section; and many descendants of the first settlers still hold and cultivate their lands. The home of William W. Bibb, first governor of Alabama, was in Coosada; and the family cemetery contains his grave and those of others of his household.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 237; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900, index; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 194; John Hardy, "History of Autauga County," in

Daily State Sentinel, Montgomery, Aug. 10, 1867; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

COOSADA. A small mixed town of Creeks and Cherokees, established about 1784, and situated on the south bank of Tennessee River at what is now called Larkin's Landing in Jackson County. An Indian trail pursuing the same general course now followed by the public road, extended from this village to the point where Guntersville is located. This trail constituted the first mail route ever established in Marshall County, and so continued until 1837. Helicon P. O. (now Guntersville) was the southern terminus of this route, and over it passed one mail a week each way.

REFERENCES.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Fifth annual report* (1887), plate 8; O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 417.

COOSAK HATTAK FALAYA. A large canebrake, somewhere in the northern part of Washington County, but unidentified. It is mentioned by Bernard Romans, who crossed it, September 23, 1771, in his journey to the Choctaw country. The word is Choctaw, Kushak hvta falaiya, meaning "Long white reed-brake," that is, Kushak, "reed-brake," hvta, "white," and falaiya, "long."

REFERENCE.—Romans, *Florida* (1776), p. 305.

COPPER AND PYRITE. Copper has been mined at two different localities in Cleburne County—one at Stone Hill, near the southern border, originally known as Wood's copper mine, the other, about 2 miles northeast of the first, known as the Smith copper mine. The discovery of these deposits of copper ore was made about 1870, and considerable mining was done during the years 1874-1876. The ore for the most part consists of chalcoppyrhotite and chalcoppyrite, along with a good deal of pyrite containing very little copper. Mining was first confined to the accessible decomposition products of the weathered portions of the vein, the ores being hauled in wagons to Carrollton, Ga., for shipment to smelters at Baltimore. Later smelters were erected at the mines, and from 1876 to 1879 copper ingots were shipped. From 1879 to 1896 work was suspended. The Copper Hill Mining Co. was organized in 1896 and took over the property. The old mines were pumped out, a new house built over the slope, new machinery installed, and mining operations resumed. For want of transportation facilities, most of the ore was stored near the mine opening, as it could not profitably be hauled by wagon to the railroad shipping point, and the old smelter had not been rebuilt. The ore body was found to be about 24 feet thick, at a depth of 80 feet or more, and lying between walls of igneous rock of the general nature of diorite, with the richest ore nearest the walls. The best of it averages 7 per cent copper, while the entire ore body

probably will average 3 per cent. Very little mining was carried on at the Smith mine.

Pyrite.—This substance occurs at intervals in the Hillabee schist, a greenish igneous rock, along the eastern base of the Talladega Mountain and in the counties of Chilton, Coosa, Clay, and Cleburne. It is usually in the form of crystals disseminated through the mass of rock, and in more or less compact beds of crystalline pyrite. The most important deposit extends from near Dean post office, in Clay County, northwestward for several miles. Here the pyrite is virtually free from impurities and the bed several feet in thickness. This bed was first worked for copper, of which it contains a small percentage, and during the War considerable quantities of blue stone and perhaps other copper salts were manufactured there. Ruins of the furnaces and other buildings are still to be seen. Later the Alabama Pyrites Co. began working the bed formerly worked by the Montgomery Copper Co., and a railroad was constructed from Talladega to Pylriton, the station at the mines. Analyses of the ore from this bed have shown an average of 42 per cent of sulphur. There are other deposits of pyrite in Clay County, near Hatchet Creek post office and at the old McGee copper mines. Quite a large quantity of the ore has been mined and shipped from the former.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 56-58.

COPPERAS, ALUM, EPSOM SALTS. Mineral salts which occur in open caves under overhanging rock ledges of the Devonian and Carboniferous formations, where the rocks contain iron pyrites, furnishing the sulphuric acid, in addition to the iron, alumina, and magnesia derived from the country rock. The Claiborne and the Tertiary formations in Choctaw, Washington, Clarke, Escambia, and other counties, contain pyritous earths from which the sulphates of iron and alumina have been leached out and sold as "mineral extract," "acid iron earth," etc. A well-known example of these acid sulphates is the "Matchless Mineral Water," obtained from a shallow well at Greenville, Butler County, and much esteemed for its medicinal properties.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 63-64.

CORDOVA. Post office and incorporated town in the east-central part of Walker County, on the Southern Railway and the Northern Alabama Railroad, about 30 miles northwest of Birmingham, and 10 miles southeast of Jasper. Altitude: 312 feet. Population: 1900—567; 1910—1,747.

It was incorporated in 1902, and includes portions of secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 15, R. 6. It has electric lights, 1,000 feet of concrete sidewalks, privately-owned waterworks system for business center of town, a volunteer fire department established in 1902, and pub-

lic schools. The city tax rate is 5 mills. It has no bonded indebtedness. It has the Cordova Bank (State); and the Cordova Herald, an Independent weekly established in 1911, is published there. Its principal industries are the Indian Head Cotton Mills, using 600 operatives, and nearby coal mines. It has public high school and grammar school. Its churches are the First Methodist Episcopal, South, Long Memorial Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, and Christian.

Among the early settlers were the Long, Howlette, Miller, Davis, Robertson, Morgan, Hancock and Sullivan families.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), p. 54-55; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 572; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 171; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 283; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

CORN. Maize, or Indian corn, the one universal American field crop, native to the country. In Alabama it is second only in importance to cotton.

Columbus found maize cultivated at Hayti. Harsberger, a leading student of the subject, however, finds its original home in southern Mexico. The Indians encountered by DeSoto, in his expedition through the Gulf country in 1540, had extensive fields of maize, and the production appears to have been sufficient to sustain a large population. Undoubtedly this was their principal food crop, although they appear to have had melons, pumpkins, squash and beans. In 1702, the year in which Iberville planted Fort Louis at Twenty-seven Mile Bluff, he bought corn from the neighboring Indians. Only fragmentary glimpses of production are preserved. Romans states that in the vicinity of Black's Bluff on the Tombigbee in 1772, the yield was 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Explorers, trappers, traders, Indian agents, pioneers and later settlers all found it growing everywhere. However, settlers usually brought seed corn with them on their hunt for suitable locations in the new lands. A claim was staked out, a small clearing made, and a "patch" or field of corn planted. They would then either return to their old homes, or make still further explorations. About harvest time they were back on the claim, the corn was gathered, and plans for home-making progressed.

Local annals do not preserve the facts connected with crops in pioneer times and in the early days of Statehood. It is generally believed, however, that the production of corn increased with each decade, and throughout the entire history of the State there appears to be a steady increase, even if for individual years there is a falling off. It would not be unnatural to find variation from year to year, during a long period of more than 100 years, in increase, production, value and percentage of farms raising corn.

No effort is made to analyze the meager returns of the censuses prior to 1900 and 1910. In the latter year (season of 1909) a comparison of returns indicates that corn

acreage was quite generally distributed throughout the State. Out of every 100 farms, corn was reported by 87. In 1899 the per cent was 92. In 1909 most counties reported increases, although the total acreage in that year was less than for any year of the preceding ten years but one. Coffee County reported the largest absolute increase; and the largest absolute decrease was in Sumter County. The average corn yield in the State from 1900 to 1910 was 13.5 bushels, the average yield for 1909, 13.5 bushels, and for 1910, 18 bushels per acre.

As will appear below, an apparent revival in corn growing dates from 1903. This interest was quickened by many influences, including the combined campaigns of the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries. The persistent call of the press and the agricultural leadership of the country have been contributing causes. As a part of the extension activities of the experiment station, boys' corn clubs have for several years been actively promoted, in which the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries has cooperated. Prizes have been offered, the local public has lent its aid, and the promoters of State and local fairs have joined forces. In 1910 Hughey Haden, of Banks produced 110 bushels; in 1911 Eber A. Kimbrough, of Alexander City, 224 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels at a cost of 19.3 cents per bushel; and in 1913 Walter L. Dunson of Tallapoosa County, 232 39/56 bushels on one acre, at a cost of 20 cents per bushel, the highest certified yield ever produced in the United States. In 1911 a corn palace was built at the State Exposition and Fair at Montgomery. The building was designed by N. C. Curtis, professor of architecture at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and was in charge of the experiment station. In 1916 boys' corn clubs were in operation in all of the 67 counties, with an enrollment of 3,870.

Corn grown in Alabama has been wholly for local consumption. The State has not for the past 50 years produced sufficient for its needs. Prof. L. N. Duncan is authority for the statement made in 1911, that Alabama was importing 11,000,000 bushels annually. This home product as well as the importation is largely used for live stock.

One of the institutions, both picturesque and serviceable, made necessary for the community by corn production was the old water mill. On every stream, and the streams of the State are happily adapted to such use, a public grist mill was erected. A dam thrown across the stream produced a pond which afforded the power. In 1811 the territorial legislature passed an act "to encourage the building of public mills, and directing the duties of millers." They were required to grind "according to turn," and the grain was to be well and sufficiently ground. At first the county courts fixed the toll, but in 1820, an act was passed fixing one-eighth part of the grain to be ground as a lawful toll. The

mill pond in time came to be stocked with fish, and when it was large, water birds came in numbers, thus affording sport both for the hunter and the fisherman. The miller was usually a personage of character and dignity, and had the confidence of the community.

Changes came with time. Steam mills took the place of the water mill: Railroads began to import both corn and meal. The interest in cotton minimized the raising of corn, and the importation above described followed.

Much of the forage used on farms for a long time consisted of fodder—pulled, tied in hands, cured and later bundled. On every farm was the familiar fodder stack, and the loft of the barn always had its compartment for the surplus. With the development of grasses and legumes for hay and forage, and the cutting of the young corn in the stalk, fodder has lost its relative value. Many farmers regularly plant or set aside so much of their fields for corn for silage. The building of silos has in turn developed both the use of corn as silage, and the increase in production of other forage crops.

Corn has played a part in the social and community life of the people, as well as in their economic welfare. In the early years of settlement husking bees or corn huskings were events of no mean importance. In every community there was one or more every season. They were the topic of concern for weeks, in the home, at the school and church, at the cross roads store and post office. They brought together young men and maidens from far and near. Refreshments were provided, and much was the fun and merriment indulged as the hours went by. While the farmer at whose home the husking was held usually had his entire crop shucked and sometime shelled, the expense of providing entertainment always cost quite as much as was saved. However, they were real events in the life of the young folk, and many were the engagements dating from them.

Statistics.—The state produced in 1840, 20,947,004, 1850, 28,754,048, and in 1860, 32,761,194 bushels of corn. The acreage production and value by years, 1866-1917, is as follows:

Year	Acreage. Acres.	Produc'n Bushels.	Farm Val. Dollars.
1866	...2,399,676	21,597,083	22,678,439
1867	...2,191,358	35,500,000	20,089,542
1868	...2,892,592	31,240,000	19,989,881
1869	...2,013,333	30,200,000	27,280,507
1870	...2,019,085	35,334,000	29,497,864
1871	...1,315,862	19,080,000	15,785,612
1872	...1,300,909	22,896,000	15,818,317
1873	...1,500,069	21,751,000	16,823,978
1874	...1,644,553	20,228,000	16,963,066
1875	...1,944,444	24,500,000	16,020,052
1876	...2,016,538	26,215,000	11,533,639
1877	...1,916,667	23,000,000	15,214,008
1878	...1,994,000	23,928,000	14,089,341
1879	...1,954,100	25,403,300	16,766,178

Year	Acreage. Acres	Product'n Bushels.	Farm Val. Dollars.
1880	1,828,980	22,679,352	15,195,166
1881	2,035,700	20,250,000	19,642,500
1882	2,300,341	31,982,500	19,189,500
1883	2,227,338	26,189,300	16,761,152
1884	2,322,885	30,197,000	18,420,170
1885	2,346,114	31,405,000	17,272,750
1886	2,393,036	28,893,000	17,335,800
1887	2,464,827	33,522,000	18,101,880
1888	2,489,475	31,616,000	17,388,800
1889	2,514,370	33,944,000	17,311,437
1890	2,489,226	25,390,000	17,265,271
1891	2,539,011	32,245,000	20,314,627
1892	2,513,621	30,666,000	15,946,412
1893	2,463,349	28,328,514	16,713,823
1894	2,537,249	34,760,311	18,422,965
1895	2,790,974	44,376,487	16,419,300
1896	2,595,606	32,445,075	14,600,284
1897	2,543,694	30,524,328	14,041,191
1898	2,645,442	39,681,630	16,269,468
1899	2,751,260	33,015,120	15,517,106
1900	2,668,722	29,355,942	17,026,446
1901	2,559,923	27,903,161	21,485,434
1902	2,764,717	33,223,623	15,559,827
1903	2,820,011	41,736,163	23,789,613
1904	2,791,811	41,877,165	25,126,299
1905	2,903,483	42,971,548	27,501,791
1906	2,990,587	47,849,392	30,623,611
1907	2,961,000	45,896,000	34,422,000
1908	3,050,000	44,835,000	37,213,000
1909	2,573,000	30,696,000	26,091,000
1910	2,850,000	51,300,000	36,423,000
1911	3,000,000	54,000,000	42,120,000
1912	3,150,000	54,180,000	42,802,000
1913	3,200,000	55,360,000	49,270,000
1914	3,264,000	55,488,000	44,390,000
1915	3,900,000	66,300,000	45,747,000
1916	3,735,000	66,688,000	47,622,000
1917	4,371,830	61,632,810	

See Cereals; Mills; Soils; and names of counties for local statistics.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), pp. 623-626; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 324-325; U. S. Dept. of Commerce, *Statistical abstract*, 1889, and subsequent volumes; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Yearbook*, 1916, and previous issues; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture*, 4th ed., (1912), pp. 398-427; Dugger, *Southern field crops* (1911); Hunt, *The Cereals in America* (1911); *American Cotton Planter*, Montgomery, 1853-1861, *passim*; Ala. Experiment Station, *Bulletins*; Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletins*.

CORNSILK'S VILLAGE. A Cherokee Indian village, small and unimportant, situated at the old Cornsilk pond on the farm of Judge Thomas A. Street, near Warrenton, in Marshall County. It was named for its Headman, "Cornsilk."

REFERENCE.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 417.

CORONA. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the southwest corner of Walker County, sec. 27, T. 15, R. 9 W., 18 miles southwest of Jasper. Population: 1888, 450; *Corona* Precinct, including the town, 1890, 1,346; 1900, 2,332; 1910, 3,029;

town proper, 1912, 1,200. The town was laid out in 1885. Major W. J. Kelly located it on top of the hill and called it "Corona," or the crown; but the town has remained at the foot of the hill. Among the early settlers were George S. Gaines, D. J. Gibson, D. C. Kelly, and Dr. W. J. Baird.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama* (1910), p. 502; *Polk's Alabama Gazetteer*, 1888-89, p. 284; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

CORPORATIONS. Artificial beings, "invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law," created by legislative acts, "to which they either mediately or immediately owe their vitality." As used in the State constitution, the term "corporation" is construed "to include all joint stock companies, and all associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations, not possessed by individuals or partnerships." The State courts have held that "corporations are not citizens, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, which accorded to them the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The distinction between corporations and partnerships contained in the State constitution is followed here.

With respect to their rights, powers, and purposes, corporations in the State are broadly classified as eleemosynary and civil. Eleemosynary corporations are mainly churches and other religious organizations, schools and colleges, hospitals, asylums, fraternal benefit societies, and other charitable organizations. Civil corporations are divided into two main classes, namely, public and private. The former class includes municipal corporations, some schools and colleges, and certain public institutions. The latter class is subdivided into public utilities, or corporations owning franchises, such as railroads, street railways, electric light, gas, and water-works companies, etc.; and all other private corporations, such as banks, insurance companies, manufactories, mining companies, warehouse and cold storage companies, commercial corporations, etc. In most respects all private corporations are subject to the same legal restrictions and regulations, but certain classes of them are governed by special regulations, hereinafter to be noted.

Corporations in Alabama are regulated by the State, either under its general constitutional and police powers, or by means of special boards and commissions to which is delegated authority to regulate a particular class of corporations, as the public service commission which has jurisdiction over railroads, express, telegraph, and telephone companies and all other public utilities, the insurance department, the banking department, the factory inspectors, and the mine inspectors. For details of the regulative functions of these State departments, see those titles.

Constitutional Provisions.—There was no constitutional provision regarding corporations until 1861. All corporation charters



Joshua Martin
1845-1847



Reuben Chapman
1847-1849



Henry W. Collier
1849-1853



John Anthony Winston
1853-1857



Andrew B. Moore
1857-1861



John Gill Shorter
1861-1863



Thomas H. Watts
1863-1865



Lewis E. Parsons
1865



Robert M. Patton
1865-1868



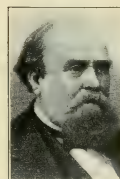
William H. Smith
1868-1870



Robert B. Lindsay
1870-1872



David P. Lewis
1872-1874



George S. Houston
1874-1878

GOVERNORS OF ALABAMA

were issued under the provisions of the common law. Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1875, the charters of corporations were contracts within the meaning of the Federal Constitution, and came under the protection of its inhibition against the impairment of the obligation of contracts. Under the constitutions of 1875 and 1901, the charters of Alabama corporations are subject to legislative control, including alteration without the consent of the stockholders. The supreme court has held, in the case of Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Gray (154 Ala., p. 156), that charters of corporations which were granted prior to 1875 and have been amended by legislative act, with the consent of the company, since the adoption of the constitution of 1875, thereby became subject to legislative control; and may therefore be amended or revoked by the legislature, but "this shall be done in such manner that no injustice is done the stockholders."

The constitution of 1861, article 3, contained four sections which applied to private corporations. They provided that no special law should be enacted for the benefit of corporations, where a general law would apply, or where the relief sought could be given by any court of the State; that private property should not be taken for their use without the consent of the owner; that no power to levy taxes should be delegated to them; that taxes should not be levied for their benefit without the consent of the taxpayer. They also empowered the legislature to confer upon corporations the right of eminent domain, for obtaining rights of way and sites for depots, stations and turnouts, with just compensation to the owner of the land.

Section 25 of article 1 and sections 38, 40 and 41 of article 4 of the constitution of 1865 contained provisions substantially the same as those mentioned, except that for the prohibition of the levy of taxes for the benefit of private corporations without the consent of the taxpayer, was substituted the provision that the debts or liabilities of any corporation should not be guaranteed by the State, nor any money, credit, or other thing be loaned or given away by the legislature, except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each house, the votes in each case to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals.

The constitution of 1868 contained general provisions similar to the foregoing; and, in addition, a separate article of 15 sections which applied to corporations.

The constitution of 1901, section 240, provides that "all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts in like cases as natural persons." However, it has been held by the supreme court, in the case of Alabama Girls' Industrial School v. Reynolds (143 Ala., p. 579), that certain public corporations, namely, those that are mere State agencies, representatives of the State "instituted and maintained for the exercise of a governmental function," against which a decree or judgment, if ren-

dered, "must be satisfied, if at all, out of property held by it, and this property belongs to the State, though the title is so nomine in the corporation,—a suit against such corporation is in effect a suit against the State, and is prohibited by the constitution," section 14, which provides "that the State of Alabama shall never be made a defendant in any court of law or equity."

Foreign Corporations.—The provisions of the constitution of 1901, section 232, are as follows:

"No foreign corporation shall do any business in this state without having at least one known place of business and an authorized agent or agents therein, and without filing with the secretary of state a certified copy of its articles of incorporation or association. Such corporation may be sued in any county where it does business, by service of process upon an agent anywhere in the state. The legislature shall, by general law, provide for the payment to the State of Alabama of a franchise tax by such corporation, but such franchise tax shall be based on the actual amount of capital employed in this state. Strictly benevolent, educational, or religious corporations shall not be required to pay such a tax."

Foreign corporations may be altogether excluded from doing business in the State, and may be required to conform to any restrictions deemed proper by the State as a condition upon which they may do business. Among such restrictions is the requirement of a license or privilege tax, and failure to pay such a tax is sufficient ground for excluding the corporation from the State. License taxes have at times been required of foreign corporations when no such charges were made against domestic corporations doing the same sort of business; and foreign corporations have sometimes been subjected to State regulation which did not apply to similar domestic corporations. Both these conditions obtained for many years with respect to insurance companies. In the main, however, foreign corporations are on an equal footing with those organized under Alabama laws. The legal status of foreign corporations, as construed by the State supreme court, has been summarized as follows:

"A foreign corporation cannot do business in a State without the consent of the State, express or implied, and this consent may be granted with such conditions as the State may see proper to impose, provided, only, that the conditions are not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, or inconsistent with the jurisdictional authority of the State, or in conflict with the rule which forbids condemnation without opportunity for defense."

Corporate Powers.—Corporations have express powers, or those enumerated in their charters; implied or incidental powers, or those prerequisite to the exercise of their express powers; and common law powers, or those common to all corporations irrespective

of the provisions or implications of their charters. Every corporation organized under Alabama laws has the right of "succession by its corporate name for the period limited in their certificate of incorporation, and when no period is limited, perpetually," except that bank charters shall not extend beyond 20 years unless renewed; the power to sue and be sued; to use a corporate seal and to alter the same at pleasure; "to acquire, hold, purchase, receive by bequest, or devise, or in payment of subscription for stock * * * and to convey and otherwise dispose of," any real and to pledge its real and personal property to secure the payment of money borrowed or any debt contracted; to appoint and employ such officers and agents as its business may require; "to make and alter at pleasure all needful by-laws, rules and regulations for the transaction of its business and the control of its property and affairs;" to liquidate its business and dissolve itself as provided by law; and numerous other powers which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

The charters issued during the early period of the State's existence were somewhat circumscribed as to specific powers, and nearly all of them were limited as to duration, 20 to 50 years being the usual length of life. A gradual increase in the number, and a broadening of the scope of corporate powers, accompanying the evolution of the State's economic and industrial life, are perceptible in the charters. The same is true of corporate purposes as exhibited by the objects which they were organized to accomplish.

General Corporation Laws.—The first general law providing for the organization and management of corporations was enacted in 1850. It applied to companies organized "to construct Macadamised, graded, turnpike, wooden, rail roads, or plank roads," and under its provisions charters could be obtained by filing in the office of the secretary of state, the articles of association, which should contain certain prescribed information regarding the company and its purposes. The passage of this law had little or no effect on the practice of incorporating every company by a special legislative enactment, which continued as before.

Subsequent general acts provided for different kinds of corporations, one for railroad companies, one for street railway companies, one for telegraph companies, etc. An act of October 2, 1903, consolidated most of these separate statutes, and became the basis of the present system of code provisions governing the organization and management of all classes of corporations in the State. The general act was passed in accordance with the constitution of 1901, which prohibits the legislature from granting charters to corporations by private or local laws. This constitutional inhibition necessitated the enactment of some general and uniform statute on the subject, and the law referred to represents the attempt to do so.

Taxation.—Section 217 of the constitution of 1901 provides that "the property of pri-

vate corporations, associations, and individuals of this State shall forever be taxed at the same rate; provided, this section shall not apply to institutions devoted exclusively to religious, educational, or charitable purposes." The taxes to which both foreign and domestic corporations are liable in Alabama are the general ad valorem property tax which applies both to their tangible and intangible property, the franchise tax, the "occupation" or license tax on certain kinds of business, and the annual registration fees. There are additional taxes required of certain classes of corporations; for example, all public utility corporations, except telephone and telegraph companies, railroad and sleeping car companies, and express companies, must pay a State license of 2 mills on each dollar of their gross receipts; and a further license tax may be required of them by each county in which they do business. Municipal license taxes are also collected from corporations as from firms and individuals. Special license taxes equivalent to the foregoing are required of telephone, telegraph, railroad, sleeping car, and express companies.

The assessment and collection of corporation taxes are handled in all respects as other taxes, except as to public utility corporations, which are assessed by the State board of equalization instead of by the local authorities, and as to licenses and registration fees, which are collected by the secretary of state. For details of the levy, assessment and collection of taxes see title Taxation and Revenue.

Genesis and General History.—The early joint-stock companies, or corporations, in Alabama represented the attempt to accomplish by cooperative financial means, private undertakings or quasi-public improvements that were too extensive or too expensive for individuals or partnerships to carry through. They represented also the desire of their promoters and stockholders to secure a limited financial liability in the event their purposes failed of accomplishment. The organization of companies with multifarious purposes soon became popular, and visionary schemes were often advocated and sometimes undertaken. Numbers of charters were obtained for companies whose organization was never completed, and many others for companies that began the work projected but failed to complete it. This was true especially of the public service enterprises, such as companies for the construction of canals, the improvement of streams for navigation, the building of turnpikes and plank roads, etc. During one period of several years duration a spirit of speculation was uppermost in the securing of charters for companies to engage in public works. The tendency to speculation doubtless was augmented by the exclusive rights, or monopolies, contained in many of the charters. Men without capital would obtain charters conveying exclusive rights to construction and operation for as long a term of years as possible, with the expectation of selling out to or consolidating with some

other company which had the requisite capital or credit. This phase of corporate evolution was most prominent during the early years of railroad building in the State.

As a rule, corporate enterprise has been restricted to industrial undertakings. Few corporations have been organized to conduct farms or plantations, while by far the larger proportion of mining, manufacturing, transportation, public utility, and all other industrial enterprises have been carried on by aggregations of capital in the form of joint-stock companies. The development of organized effort on a large scale has, indeed, in Alabama as elsewhere, constituted the most conspicuous and the most significant characteristic of modern commercial enterprise. Locally the increase in the number of large corporations has been mainly due to the entry of foreign companies into the State, either as developers of new industries or as purchasers of projects already under way. Examples of such wealthy corporations are to be found among the railroad companies, the public utilities, and among water power, hydroelectric, fertilizer manufacturing, mining, telegraph, telephone, cotton mill, and iron and steel companies.

Concurrently with the development of the "American System," and with the ascendancy of the "strict construction" doctrine with regard to public aid of internal improvements in the United States, the principle of public aid to works of internal improvement conducted by private enterprise gained in popular favor in the State. There was, however, considerable and powerful opposition to the practice, which was led, in its later and most effective stage, by John A. Winston, who eventually was elected governor as the leader of the opposition to the State-aid policy. By his numerous vetoes of bills carrying appropriations or loans to corporations, he gained the sobriquet of "The Veto Governor," but nevertheless the doctrine gained in favor, and shortly became the policy of the State. The aid extended to corporations has usually taken the form of county and town subscriptions to their capital stock; loans of State, county, and municipal bonds; State endorsement of their bonds; donations of right of way, sites for plants, etc.; the granting of franchises by cities and towns; State grants of monopolies of water-power rights; and exemption from taxation for varying lengths of time.

Development.—During the first 30 years of the State's history, corporations were created only by special acts of the legislature. At first most of the charters granted were to towns, academies, and navigation companies organized to improve the condition of numerous streams, or to operate boats on them. There were many such charters issued almost from the first. During the first session of the State legislature three towns were incorporated; during the second session, eight towns, two navigation companies, one academy, and one aqueduct company; during the called session of 1821, one town and the

grand lodge of the Masons; and during the third regular session, four towns, four navigation companies, two local chapters of the city. Thus, within three years, the State had Masons, and the trustees of the State university created corporations of practically all the general classes now known to the law, and prototypes of most of the different kinds of modern corporations except the railroad, the bank, and the industrial plant. Public corporations were represented by the municipalities and the university, eleemosynary corporations by the Masonic lodges, private educational corporations by the academies, and public service corporations by the navigation companies and the aqueduct, or city water supply company.

Within a few years the number of companies incorporated for various purposes increased to such an extent that it was found expedient to classify them under several general heads, and to group them accordingly in the indexes to the published acts of the legislature. In 1848 the groups were as follows: institutes, academies, insurance companies, turnpike companies, bridge companies, cities, towns, fire engine companies, railroad companies, manufacturing companies, volunteer military companies, telegraph companies, and miscellaneous corporations including a plank road company, a Masonic institute, a secret order, a literary association, a local bar association, a mining and transportation company, a religious order, the grand chapter of a fraternal order, a public auditorium company, and a mining company. This classification is typical of those used for a number of years, although new groups were added from time to time, as macadamized road companies, colleges, mining and transportation companies, medical and other scientific societies, hotel companies, etc.

See Banking; Banks and Banking; Canals; Cities and Towns; Cotton Manufacturing; Equalization, State Board of; Industry; Insurance; Insurance, Department of; Insurance, Fraternal; Internal Improvements; Manufacturing and Manufactures; Public Service Commission, The Alabama; Public Utilities; Railroads; Street Railways; Taxation and Revenue; Telegraph Service; Telephone Service.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1861, art. 3, secs. 29-32; *Ibid.*, 1865, art. 1, sec. 25, art. 4, secs. 38, 40; *Ibid.*, 1868, art. 1, sec. 25, art. 9, sec. 2, art. 13, secs. 1-15; *Ibid.*, 1875, art. 14; *Ibid.*, 1901, secs. 22-23, 79, 89, 93-94, 104, 108, 217-218, 220-255; *Code*, 1852, secs. 1373-1518; *Ibid.*, 1907, secs. 1046-1460, 2182, 2391-2412, 3445-3661, 4311, 6112, 6623-6630; *Acts*, 1819, 1820, 1821, *passim*; 1844-45, p. 49; 1845-46, pp. 42, 44; 1848, *passim*; 1849-50, pp. 54-62 and *index*; 1851-52, pp. 43, 44, 45-49, and *index*; *General Acts*, 1907, special sess., p. 200; *Acts*, 1909, special sess., pp. 19, 107, 168, 321; *General Acts*, 1911, pp. 145, 170-172, 327-329, 403, 452-457, 564, 576; *Ibid.*, 1915, pp. 52, 256, 268-270, 377-379, 396-399, 607, 866-867, 945, 946; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American government*; Armistead Brown, "Alabama's corporation law," in Ala. State Bar Association,

Proceedings, 1905, pp. 154-180; *Bates & Hines v. Bank of the State of Ala.*, 2 Ala., p. 451; *Mayor, etc., of Mobile v. Yuille*, 3 Ala., p. 137; *Smith v. Ala. Life Ins. & Trust Co.*, 4 Ala., p. 558; *Wetumpka & Coosa R. R. Co. v. Bingham*, 5 Ala., p. 657; *Selma & Tenn. R. R. Co. v. Tipton*, *Ibid.*, p. 787; *Ready & Banks, Ex'rs. v. Mayor, etc., Tuscaloosa*, 6 Ala., p. 327; *State v. Estabrook*, *Ibid.*, p. 653; *Montgomery R. R. Co. use, etc., v. Hunt*, 9 Ala., p. 513; *Battle v. Corporation of Mobile*, *Ibid.*, p. 234; *Harwood v. Humes*, 9 Ala., p. 659; *Allen et al. v. Montgomery R. R. Co.*, 11 Ala., p. 437; *Paschall v. Whitsett*, *Ibid.*, p. 472; *Murphy v. City Council of Montgomery*, *Ibid.*, p. 586; *Mayor, etc., v. Allairs*, 14 Ala., p. 400; *Goodwin et al. v. McGehee et al.*, 15 Ala., p. 232; *Mobile & Cedar Point R. R. Co. v. Talman & Ralston*, *Ibid.*, p. 472; *Duke v. Cahawba Nav. Co.*, 16 Ala., p. 372; *Jemison v. P. & M. Bank of Mobile*, 23 Ala., p. 168; *Smoot v. Mayor, etc., of Wetumpka*, 24 Ala., p. 112; *Stein v. Burdin*, *Ibid.*, p. 130; *State ex rel Waring v. Mayor, etc., of Mobile*, *Ibid.*, p. 701; *Ala. & Tenn. Rivers R. R. Co. v. Kidd*, 29 Ala., p. 221; *Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. v. The State*, *Ibid.*, p. 573; *Rives v. Montgomery South Plankroad Co.*, 30 Ala., p. 92; *Ex parte Burnett*, *Ibid.*, p. 461; *City Council of Montgomery v. Wetumpka Plank Road Co.*, 31 Ala., p. 76; *Grand Lodge of Alabama v. Waddill*, 36 Ala., p. 313; *Morris v. Hall*, 41 Ala., p. 510; *Mayor of Mobile v. Stonevill Ins. Co.*, 53 Ala., p. 570; *Ala. Gold Life Ins. Co. v. Cent. Agr. & Mech. Asso.*, 54 Ala., p. 73; *Agnew v. Hale County*, *Ibid.*, p. 639; *Tuscaloosa S. & A. Asso. v. State*, 58 Ala., p. 54; *Lehman v. Warner*, 61 Ala., p. 232; *Railroad Co. v. Nicholas*, 98 Ala., p. 124; *Sullivan v. Sullivan*, 103 Ala., p. 374; *Mary Lee Co. v. Knox & Co.*, 110 Ala., p. 632; *Corey v. Wadsworth et al.*, 118 Ala., p. 488; *State v. Bible Society*, 134 Ala., p. 632; *Jones v. N. O. & St. L. Ry. Co.*, 141 Ala., p. 388; *Bessemer, City of v. Bessemer Waterworks Co.*, 142 Ala., p. 391; *Cole v. B'ham Un. Ry. Co.*, 143 Ala., p. 427; *Med. College of Ala. v. Sowell*, *Ibid.*, p. 494; *Crow v. Florence Co.*, *Ibid.*, p. 541; *Vaughan v. Ala. Bank*, *Ibid.*, p. 572; *Alabama Girls' Industrial School v. Reynolds*, *Ibid.*, p. 585; *Bernstein v. Kaplan*, 150 Ala., p. 222; *L. & N. E. R. Co. v. Gray*, 154 Ala., p. 156; *North B'ham Lum. Co. v. Sims & White*, 157 Ala., p. 595; *Mobile Light Co. v. MacKay*, 158 Ala., p. 51; *Gulf Compress Co. v. Ibid.*, p. 343; *Boone v. The State*, 170 Ala., p. 57.

CORUNDUM, ASBESTOS, AND SOAPSTONE. Nonmetal minerals that are very commonly associated together, and with dikes of basic igneous rocks.

Corundum.—The principal corundum deposits are in Tallapoosa County, near Easton, 2 or 3 miles west of Dudleyville; and near the Tallapoosa River, several miles south of Alexander City. However, many fine crystals have been obtained from the vicinity of Hanover, in Coosa County. While the neighboring rocks in all these localities are peridotites, the masses of corundum are mostly found loose in the soil.

Asbestos.—A substance not uncommon in all the regions where corundum is found, but

neither its quantity nor its quality has given it commercial importance.

Soapstone.—This is of much wider distribution than its two associated minerals. It is found in all the counties of the metamorphic region. In Tallapoosa, Chambers, and Randolph Counties it appears as a greenish schistose rock, consisting of a felt or mesh of actinolite crystals and soapstone, evidently the result of the alteration of some other rock of igneous origin. It is frequently studded with garnets sometimes half an inch or more in diameter. It is used as headstones, hearthstones, etc., being split or sawed into thin slabs for the purpose. Soapstone of another kind is of a grayish brown color and free from garnets. This stone was much used by the aborigines in making utensils, such as bowls, pots, jars, etc. Fragments of this kind of pottery have been found in many localities. There is an old quarry of this rock on Coon Creek, near the Tallapoosa River, in Tallapoosa County, where the Indians made their utensils by shaping them out while still attached to the general mass, and breaking them off when finished. The Alabama Department of Archives and History has several handsome specimens of soapstone vessels made in this way. Soapstone slabs from Chambers County have been used for lining the lime kilns at Chewacla, for the facing of bakeovens, and for copper ore furnaces at Wood's copper mine.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 60-61.

COOSA. As aboriginal town at the mouth of Talladega Creek, in Talladega county, one and one-half miles northwest of Childersburg on the Central of Georgia Railway. The place was first visited by DeSoto, who arrived there on July 16, remaining until August 20, 1540. He found it in a flourishing condition, with much provisions, as well as food for the animals. Tristan de Luna's expedition visited Cosa in June or July 1560, and remained three months. He found it a town of thirty houses with a neighborhood of small villages. De Pardo in 1566 found the district populous and fertile, and the town a "pueblo," having 150 people, situated in low rich ground in a break of the mountains and surrounded by many other large places.

It was a border town as well as the headtown of the Province of Cosa, which extended through Hoith le walli to the Province of Talisi on the South. That the Cosas were a really numerous people is indicated by the fact that at the time of the visit of the DeLuna expedition, there were 300 warriors in the party whom the Spaniards accompanied on a campaign against the Napochies on the Mississippi River. Friendly Indians declared that there were 6,000 or 7,000 warriors in the party from the several towns on Coosa River, who had assembled against De Pardo. The country was found uninhabited away from the immediate neighborhood of Cosa by the

Major of the DeLuna Expedition, who sent out several scouting parties. The people of Coosa are thought to be identical with the Conshacs of the French, the name meaning "cane," "reed" or "reedbrake." This name may have been suggested from the flora of the country into which the first people came, as at much later dates this condition seems characteristic of the region. The writers of the DeSoto and other expeditions, make special reference to this feature of the plant life, and to the wild fruit and nuts. The section abounded in corn, beans, wild plums, muscadines, grapes, crab apples, hickory nuts and walnuts.

Adair says that the town, about 1775, was a place of refuge for "those who kill undesignedly." That the place exerted a far reaching influence, is proven by the fact that the Upper Creeks were frequently referred to as the Coosas. When William Bartram visited the place in the same year he found it in ruins.

Remains of the old town are yet to be seen, but these evidences are largely found a half mile back from the original town site, and these also show indications of European contact. After 1775 many of the former inhabitants had left the town, and were living with the Abikudshi and the Natchez farther up on Tallasseehatche Creek.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of DeSoto* (Trail makers series, 1904), Vol. 1, p. 81-84, vol. 2, pp. 16 and 112, 113; Lowery, *The Spanish settlements*, 1513-1561 (1901), p. 364; *Handbook American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 736; D. M. Andrews, "DeSoto's route," in *American Anthropologist*, 1917, vol. 19, pp. 55-67; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 402.

COSTE. An aboriginal town believed to have been located at the head of Woods Island, one of the large islands in the Ten Island Shoals, just above Lock 3, Coosa River, St. Clair County. Numerous evidences of a town site are still to be found. A ford used in historic times crossed the river at this point. De Soto spent a week there in July 1540.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 1, pp. 78, 79, vol. 2, pp. 15, 109; D. M. Andrews, "DeSoto's route," in *American Anthropologist*, 1917, vol. 19, pp. 55-67; and manuscript data, in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

COTACO COUNTY. See Morgan County.

COTTON. The most important factor in the economics of Alabama, both from the standpoint of agriculture and of manufactures. In 1909 cotton was 60.3 per cent of the total crop values in the State, and the manufacture of cotton goods and small wares represented a larger invested capital than any other industry, exceeding the next largest by more than two and one-half million dollars. The number of acres in cotton in 1909 was 3,730,482, exceeding the acreage of corn, which ranked second, by 1,157,514. The cotton acreage exceeded the total acreage of corn,

oats, wheat and rye by 886,136, and constituted 38.5 per cent of all the improved land in the State. Alabama's acreage formed 11.6 per cent of the total cotton acreage of the country. Eighty-six out of every one hundred farms in the State reported the production of some cotton. Alabama was third on the list of cotton-growing States, being exceeded by Texas and Georgia.

In the production of cotton during 1915, Alabama ranked fourth, yielding third place to South Carolina. The cotton crop of the State was 1,025,818 bales, exclusive of linters, equal to 9.1 per cent of the total ginned in the country. Of linters the crop was 74,025 bales. The crop was ginned by 2,753 ginneries; and 379 ginneries were reported idle during the year. Statistics of acreage and value of crop are not available. Every county in the State produced cotton in 1915, Montgomery leading with 31,112 bales, and Mobile County coming last with 142. There were four counties whose production for the year exceeded 30,000 bales—Madison, Montgomery, Pike, and Talladega; five whose production was 25,000 bales and less than 30,000—Barbour, Chambers, Limestone, Marshall, and Morgan; sixteen, 20,000 and less than 25,000—Calhoun, Cherokee, Coffee, Cullman, Dale, DeKalb, Elmore, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Macon, Russell, and Tallapoosa; six, 15,000 and less than 20,000—Blount, Bullock, Clay, Dallas, Etowah, and Randolph; fifteen, 10,000 and less than 15,000—Chilton, Colbert, Coosa, Crenshaw, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Lamar, Lowndes, Marengo, Marion, Monroe, St. Clair, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa; twelve, 5,000 and less than 10,000—Autauga, Butler, Cleburne, Covington, Hale, Jefferson, Perry, Pickens, Sumter, Walker, Wilcox and Winston; nine less than 5,000—Baldwin, Bibb, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Escambia, Green, Mobile and Washington.

Development of the Industry.—The earliest available figures regarding cotton production in Alabama are in the United States census reports for 1840. They show that the State produced 117,138,823 pounds of cotton, approximately 234,278 bales. Data showing the proportion of the State's production to the total crop of the United States, and the ratio between the production of different crops in the State are not given.

Alabama produced 225,771,600 pounds of cotton in 1850, equivalent to 451,543 bales, which was 23.08 per cent of the production in the entire country. This represented an increase over the crop of 1840 of 92.74 per cent. The average production per acre was 525 pounds. There were 16,100 plantations in the State which produced more than five bales of cotton in that year. Every one of the 52 counties in 1850 produced some cotton except Mobile County, Tuscaloosa leading with 58,848 bales, Dallas coming second with 28,220, Marengo third with 26,396, Macon fourth with 23,271, Greene fifth with 20,544, Montgomery sixth with 20,260, the remaining counties having a production of less than

20,000 each. By 1850 the manufacture of cotton products had attained considerable importance in Alabama. The first cotton mill had been erected in Madison County in 1832. (See Cotton Manufacturing and also Manufacturing and Manufacturers.) In 1850 there were 12 such mills, using 5,208 bales of cotton during the year, whose finished products were worth \$382,260. These mills gave employment to 715 persons. Another industry closely related to cotton culture was the manufacture of cotton-ginning machinery which was begun in Alabama in 1838 with the founding of the Daniel Pratt Gin Co's. (q. v.) factory in Autauga County.

The State produced 791,964 bales of cotton in 1860, an increase over 1850 of 75.31 per cent, while the production of the United States increased during the same period by 120.26 per cent. There was only one county which raised 50,000 bales or more, Dallas with 50,728. Five counties produced 40,000 and less than 50,000 bales—Greene, Lowndes, Marengo, Montgomery, and Wilcox; five, 30,000 and less than 40,000—Barbour, Macon, Perry, Pickens, and Russell; two, 20,000 and less than 30,000—Sumter and Tuscaloosa. All the 52 counties produced some cotton, Mobile County contributing the smallest quantity, 282 bales.

During the decade, 1860-1870, agricultural conditions in the State underwent a radical change. Ante bellum methods had to be abandoned and a system devised to fit the new situation. The devastation caused by the War and the resultant destruction of local capital were largely responsible for the retardation of cotton production; but the most potent factor was the complete change in the status of farm labor wrought by the emancipation of the slaves. The proportion of labor required for the culture of cotton is greater than for most other crops, and the plantation system obtaining previous to 1861, was founded upon a plentiful supply of cheap and efficient labor, peculiarly adapted to the cultivation and gathering of cotton which were done largely by hand. After 1865 labor was less readily obtainable, less efficient, and less reliable. All these things and various other conditions operated to reduce, not only the acreage planted in cotton, but also the average yield. The total crop of the State in 1870 was 343,586 bales, a decrease of 56.62 per cent from the production in 1860. Despite the decreased production, the value of cotton goods manufactured in the State in 1870 showed a slight increase, being \$1,088,767 as compared with \$1,040,147 in 1860, a gain of 4.7 per cent. However, this gain was due to an increased price rather than a larger quantity of manufactures. Montgomery County led with 20,414 bales, and Baldwin came last with 70 bales. All of the 65 counties existing in 1870 produced some cotton, but none, except Montgomery County, as much as 20,000 bales.

The census of 1880 included much more detailed data in regard to agriculture than previous censuses, and for that reason forms

a basis for a much more comprehensive and thorough study of the cotton industry of the State. In 1880, for the first time, cotton acreage was reported, and the ratio between it and the total cultivated acreage in the State. The Alabama crop for 1880 was 664,671 bales, an increase over 1870 of 321,085 bales, or 93.45 per cent. The crop of the State formed 12.16 per cent of the total crop of the country. There were 2,330,086 acres in cotton, equal to 37.99 per cent of the cultivated land in the State, and the average production was 429 pounds an acre. The lint and seed produced, also reported for the first time, amounted respectively to 166,168, and 332,336 tons. The value of cotton goods manufactured in the State in 1880 was \$1,352,099, an increase over 1870 of \$263,332. In this instance the increase in quantity of manufactured products was probably considerably more than indicated by the increase in value, as the price was much lower in 1880 than in 1870, and there were 18 cotton factories in operation in the former year as against 11 in the latter.

According to the census reports of 1890, the total area in Alabama devoted to the cultivation of cotton in 1889 was 2,761,165 acres and the total production 436,555,170 pounds, or 889,550 bales, an increase in area, over the previous census year, of 431,079 acres, or 18.5 per cent, and in production, 204,879 bales, or 30.82 per cent. The average yield per acre in 1889 was 16.24 per cent greater than in 1879. Only 7 of the 66 counties in 1889 had less than 10,000 acres in cotton, 21 reporting over 50,000 acres, 19 from 25,000 to 50,000, and 19 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres. In 6 counties at least 20 per cent of the entire land surface was under cotton, Montgomery and Lowndes leading with 24.78 per cent, and 24.57 per cent, respectively. Of the 66 counties in the State, all of which produced some cotton, 54 showed an increase in 1889 over 1879 both in acreage and production, 4 a decrease in both, 4 an increase in acreage with a decrease in production, and 4 a decrease in acreage with an increase in production. It will be observed that production in 1889 showed a much greater percentage of increase over that of 1879 than did the acreage upon which the cotton was grown. This is explained partly by improved methods of cultivation, but mainly by the increasing use of fertilizers, both those produced on the farms and those known as commercial fertilizers. The amount expended on fertilizing material in 1889 was \$2,421,648, an increase, according to census reports, of 101.64 per cent over 1879. In 1890 there were 13 cotton-goods manufactories in Alabama whose products were valued at \$2,190,771. During the decade, 1880-1890, the manufacture of fertilizer made notable progress in the State, and because of its effect upon the average yield of cotton, is noticed here. In 1890 there were eight commercial fertilizer factories whose product was worth \$765,000. During the same decade the manufacture of by-products of cotton, such as cottonseed oil and

cake, attained considerable importance among the State's industries. The number of such plants in 1890 was 9, and the value of their products \$1,203,989.

There were 141,965 farms in Alabama in 1900 which derived their principal income from cotton, being 63.6 per cent of all the farms in the State. The total number of acres under cotton in 1899 was 3,202,135, which produced 1,093,697 bales of fiber worth \$37,004,598, and 534,413 tons of seed worth \$5,065,079, making the total value of the crop \$42,069,677, or 59.5 per cent of the value of all crops of the State, and 11.3 per cent of the total value of the cotton crop of the entire country. The average value of cotton per acre in Alabama was \$13.14 as compared with an average value for all crops of \$10.41 an acre. The average value per pound of fiber was 7 cents, and per ton of seed, \$9.48. The increase in total acreage in 1899 over 1889 was 440,970 acres, or 15.97 per cent, and in production, 204,147 bales, or 22.95 per cent. These increases gave Alabama third place among cotton-producing States in acreage, with 33.2 per cent of the whole, and fourth place in production, with 11.6 per cent of the whole. The average yield per acre of cotton raised by white farmers in 1899, expressed in 500-pound bales, was 0.392 for owners, 0.361 for cash tenants, and 0.368 for share tenants. The corresponding yields among negro farmers were, 0.314 for owners, 0.298 for cash tenants, and 0.325 for share tenants. The amount spent for fertilizers on the farms of the State was \$2,599,290 in 1899, an increase of \$178,642 over 1889. In cotton production in 1899, Dallas County ranked first with 48,273 bales, Lowndes County second with 39,839, Montgomery County third with 39,202, and Marengo County fourth with 38,392. There were 9 counties reporting more than 30,000 bales, 14 reporting between 20,000 and 30,000 bales, 20 reporting between 10,000 and 20,000 bales, and 23 less than 10,000 bales. All the 66 counties reported some cotton produced, Mobile County having the smallest crop—116 bales. There were 31 cotton manufacturing establishments in Alabama in 1900, which used 134,371 bales, or 67,987,299 pounds of cotton, and made products worth \$8,153,136. The number of establishments manufacturing by-products of cotton was 27, using 172,093 tons of cottonseed valued at \$2,019,085, an average of \$11.73 a ton, and turning out products with an aggregate value of \$2,952,254, consisting of 6,704,951 gallons of oil, which at an average price of 22.7 cents a gallon, was worth \$1,520,834; 60,389 tons of cake and meal worth, at an average price of \$17.82 a ton, \$1,076,150; 80,167 tons of hulls, at an average price of \$2.72, worth \$217,925; 4,331,016 pounds of linters, at an average price of 3.2 cents, worth \$137,345. The total value of commercial fertilizers manufactured in the State in 1899 was \$2,068,162, an increase over 1890 of \$1,303,162 or 170.35 per cent.

Recent Development.—

On April 15, 1910, there were 262,901 farms in Alabama. Of these 224,871 reported the production of cotton, the total cotton acreage being 3,730,482, from which 1,129,527 bales of fiber, worth \$74,205,236, were harvested. The percentages of increase over 1899 were 16.5 in acreage, 3.28 per cent in production, and 100.53 per cent in value. The total value of the cotton fiber and seed produced in Alabama in 1909 was \$87,008,432, compared with \$42,069,677 in 1899, an increase of \$44,938,755, or 106.8 per cent. In 1909, also, every county in the State reported some cotton raised. Montgomery County led in acreage with about 157,000 acres, and Dallas stood second with about 153,000 acres. The acreage of cotton decreased from 1899 to 1909 in Walker, Jefferson, St. Clair, Pickens, Sumter, Greene, Hale, Dallas, and Lowndes.

Boll Weevil.—Since 1910 the cotton industry has been greatly affected by a new, and at the same time the most destructive of all insect pests. The Mexican boll weevil entered the State in the western part of Mobile County during the season of 1910 and has gradually spread from year to year until a considerable proportion of the cotton-growing area is infested. In the effort to forestall the ravages of the pest, a propaganda was instituted for the systematic reduction of acreage, diversification of crops, improvements in farming methods, especially in cotton culture, and noticeable results have been obtained in all these particulars. The advent of the weevil has not, therefore, proved an unmixed evil, for along with a reduction of acreage, and a possible decrease in the total production, has gone an increase in the average quantity of cotton produced on an acre of land, to say nothing of the benefits to the farmers and the improved economic conditions derived from diversification of crops and the stimulation of livestock raising on Alabama farms.

Statistics.—While complete statistics are not available to show the quantity, the average price and the value of cotton handled in various towns and cities of the State, yet an idea of the general conditions may be obtained from the appended statements of the cotton handled at Selma during each of the years, 1820 to 1870.

Year	No. Bales	Av. Price
1820.....	4,000	20c
1829.....	4,000	9c
1830.....	5,000	10c
1831.....	6,000	10c
1832.....	7,000	9c
1833.....	8,000	11c
1834.....	10,000	11c
1835.....	12,000	13c
1836.....	12,000	17c
1837.....	13,000	19c
1838.....	14,000	11c
1839.....	10,000	11c
1840.....	15,000	14c
1841.....	17,000	12c

HISTORY OF ALABAMA

Year	No. Bales	Av. Price		
1842.....	19,000	8c	1862.....	58,000 18c
1843.....	19,000	7c	1863.....	41,000 20c
1844.....	22,000	10c	1864.....	37,000 19c
1845.....	27,000	10c	1865.....	38,000 30c
1846.....	23,000	11c	1866.....	59,000 15c
1847.....	29,000	11c	1867.....	63,000 18c
1848.....	31,000	11c	1868.....	62,000 13c
1849.....	27,000	13c	1869.....	66,000 12c
1850.....	32,000	14c	1870.....	69,000 15c
1851.....	30,000	15c	1871.....	70,000 12c
1852.....	32,000	16c	1872.....	70,000 10c
1853.....	32,000	13c	1873.....	71,000 10c
1854.....	43,000	9c	1874.....	79,090 11c
1855.....	45,000	10c	1875.....	99,000 10c
1856.....	48,000	12c	1876.....	87,000 10c
1857.....	49,000	11c	1877.....	91,000 10c
1858.....	52,000	9c		
1859.....	58,000	12c		
1860.....	62,000	13c		
1861.....	64,000	18c		

Statistics of cotton production in the entire State, from 1850 to 1916, are given in the following table:

Years	Area Acres	Product Bales	Value Dollars
1850.....	.....	564,429	.....
1860.....	.....	898,955	.....
1870.....	.....	429,482	.....
Pounds			
1878.....	1,837,550	242,556,600	19,889,641
1879.....	1,892,700	321,759,000	35,393,490
1880.....	2,460,600	378,932,400	37,893,240
Bales			
1882.....	2,610,420	810,000	36,450,000
1883.....	2,610,420	630,400	28,052,800
1884.....	2,740,941	648,700	29,862,905
1885.....	2,795,760	760,447	31,349,428
Pounds			
1886.....	2,823,718	367,083,340	30,467,917
Bales			
1887.....	2,809,599	842,880	35,881,402
1888.....	2,851,743	905,315	38,783,705
1890.....	2,761,165	915,210	.....
1893.....	2,316,000	810,000	.....
1894.....	2,664,861	854,122	23,915,416
1895.....	2,371,726	663,916	.....
1896.....	2,656,333	833,789	28,280,705
1897.....	2,709,460	1,112,681	31,999,174
1898.....	3,003,176	1,176,042	30,949,780
1899.....	3,202,135	1,095,329	37,120,000
1900.....	3,403,746	1,038,392	43,930,000
1901.....	3,642,964	1,123,764	44,210,000
1902.....	3,501,614	977,045	37,530,000
1903.....	3,608,049	986,221	57,390,000
1904.....	3,611,731	1,448,157	59,950,000
1905.....	3,500,168	1,238,574	64,820,000
1906.....	3,658,000	1,261,522	60,410,000
1907.....	3,439,000	1,112,698	60,970,000
1908.....	3,591,000	1,345,713	59,480,000
1909.....	3,731,000	1,024,350	69,940,000
1910.....	3,560,000	1,194,250	83,420,000
1911.....	4,017,000	1,716,534	81,710,000
1912.....	3,730,000	1,342,275	76,780,000
1913.....	3,760,000	1,495,485	96,160,000
1914.....	4,007,000	1,751,375	63,840,000
1915.....	3,382,000	1,050,000	55,734,000
1916.....	3,219,000	525,000	48,956,000

Cottonseed.—The development of cottonseed as a factor in the production and manufacture of cotton in the State is shown by the appended statement of production and values for the years 1903 to 1914, inclusive:

Year	Product Short Tons	Value Dollars
1903.....	472,000	7,510,000
1904.....	692,000	8,830,000
1905.....	593,000	8,680,000
1906.....	561,000	7,710,000
1907.....	494,000	8,820,000
1908.....	598,000	9,590,000
1909.....	454,000	13,100,000
1910.....	530,000	15,160,000
1911.....	762,000	13,870,000
1912.....	596,000	11,620,000
1913.....	664,000	15,600,000
1914.....	778,000	14,700,000

See Agriculture; Cotton Manufacturing; Cotton Statistics, Bureau of; Manufacturing and Manufactures; Waterborne Commerce.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census reports*, 1840-1910; DeBow, *Statistical view of the United States*, 1850 and 1860; Walker, *Compendium of the Ninth Census*, 1870 (1872); *Ibid*, 1880 (1883), Pts. 1 and 2; Hilgard, *Report on cotton production in the United States* (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1884), Pt. 2, pp. 9-163; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Abstract of the 13th Census*, 1910, with Supplement for Alabama (1913); *Ibid*, *Cotton production*, 1911, Bulletin 114 (1912); *Ibid*, 1913, Bulletin 125 (1914); *Ibid*, *Crop of 1915* (1916); Mell, *A microscopic study of the cotton plant* (Ala. Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 13 new ser., 1890); Newman and Clayton, *Experiments with cotton*, 1890 and 1891 (*Ibid*, *Bulletins* 22 and 33 new ser.); Atkinson, *Black "Rust" of cotton* (*Ibid*, *Bulletin* 24, new ser., 1891); Ala. Ag. Exp. Station, *Results of experiments on cotton in Alabama* (Bulletin 107, Dec., 1899, 1900); Wilcox, "The Mexican cotton boll weevil" (Ala. Ag. Exp. Station, Bulletin 129, 1904); Dugger, *Description and classification of varieties of American upland cotton* (*Ibid*, Bulletin 140, 1907). W. E. Hinds, entomologist of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn, has contributed several valuable studies of the subject, among others: *Facing the boll weevil problem in Alabama* (Ala. Ag. Exp. Station, Bulletin 146, 1909); *The boll weevil advance in Alabama* (*Ibid*, Circular 5); *Fighting the boll weevil* (*Ibid*, Circular 6); *Destroying boll weevils by clean farming* (*Ibid*, Circular 7); *Cotton worm or "Caterpillar"* (*Ibid*, Bulletin 164, 1912); *Boll weevil effect upon cotton production* (*Ibid*, Bulletin 178, 1914). Isaac Croom, *A memoir on the subject of the cotton plant*, in Trans. Ala. Hist. Society, 1851 (1852), pp. 30-54; State Dept. of Agriculture, *The boll worm and the cotton worm* (Bulletin 8, 1885); Wilkinson, *Cotton growing as an industry* (in Ala. Dept. of Agriculture and Industries, *Bulletin*, serial 27, n. d.), pp. 13-19; M. B. Houghton, *Marketing the cotton crop of the State* (*Ibid*, *Bulletin*, serial 48, 1911); Watkins, *Production and price of cotton for one hundred years* (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Mis. ser. Bulletin

9, 1895); Charles W. Dabney, "The cotton plant," in U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Bulletin* 33 (H. Dec. 267, 54th Cong., 2d sess.); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1906), pp. 187, 191-193, 290 et seq., 710-734, 804; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), p. 158; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915, pp. 453-454; Thos. C. Johnson, *Cotton lands and Alabama* (1865, pp. 15); F. G. Caffey, "The United States Cotton Futures Act," in U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Announcements*, 1915; Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), pp. 73; Loring and Atkinson, *Cotton culture and the South* (1869).

COTTON MANUFACTURING. Alabama is and has always been predominantly an agricultural community. This was particularly the case during the years preceding 1861, when slave labor, together with the lack of transportation facilities suitable for shipping products other than raw cotton, operated to retard development of all manufacturing enterprises, including those which would have utilized the cotton. After the introduction of the Whitney gin, with its immense stimulation of cotton culture, the planters generally sold their cotton in the bale and purchased its manufactured products from the North or from Europe. However, sporadic efforts to establish factories to manufacture cotton goods for home consumption, were made in Alabama as early as 1820; but these undertakings frequently were launched by men without sufficient means, or the requisite technical knowledge to insure success. The failure of these enterprises discouraged others from making the attempt. These things together with other influences, such as the abundance of unskilled labor adapted to agriculture and the equal scarcity of skilled labor suitable for industrial pursuits, and the preference of the southern people for agricultural rather than for commercial and industrial pursuits, tended to hinder the growth of the cotton-manufacturing industry through many decades. In fact, it may be said that it required the War, with its destruction of southern property in slaves and the concurrent readjustment of social standards, to put industrialism in Alabama upon a permanent and prosperous basis.

Pioneer Factories.—Previous to the year 1820 a cotton factory had been established in Madison County, "near the Three Forks of Flint River," by Horatio Jones & Co., as appears from an advertisement published in the Alabama Republican, Huntsville, September 29, 1820. This factory spun yarn from cotton, but seems not to have attempted the manufacture of any sort of cloth. Its product was intended mainly for domestic use, and most of it was exchanged with the local planters for "good, clean seed cotton on accommodating terms." In 1832, December 29, the legislature incorporated "the Bell Factory of the county of Madison," for the manufacture of cotton cloth. The factory was erected about 10 miles northeast of Huntsville, on Flint River, a short distance below the confluence of the three forks, and had been operated for

several years by a partnership of individuals before being incorporated as a joint-stock company. The energy obtained by damming the waters of the Flint furnished the motive power for the 3,000 spindles and 100 looms of the mill, in which the labor of slaves was almost exclusively employed. In the absence of steam for a whistle, a large bell was used to summon the operatives to work, and from this circumstance, it is said, the factory derived its name. Until the establishment of the large mill at Prattville, known as "Prattville Manufacturing Company, Number One," which was founded by Daniel Pratt (q. v.) in 1845, the "Bell Factory" was the largest and most notable industrial enterprise in the State.

The Prattville Manufacturing Co. No. 1, was incorporated by act of January 13, 1846, with Daniel Pratt, James Allen, and Jesse P. Parham as incorporators. This factory, too, utilized water power to run its machinery. Under the guidance of Mr. Pratt, who brought to the undertaking the expert knowledge of the trained mechanic and the remarkable energy and business sagacity that characterized his whole career as manufacturer and financier, the mill was profitable from the first. The enterprise survived the War, despite losses aggregating half a million dollars, and it is still in operation, under a reorganization, though it has been found necessary to supplement water power with steam. The mill operates over eleven thousand spindles and manufactures several different kinds of cloth which find ready sale in the markets of the world.

Labor Conditions.—Besides the foregoing, there had been an early factory for the manufacture of cotton cloth situated on Dog River, near Mobile; but it did not long continue, and was not a financial success. The fame of the thriving enterprises founded by Daniel Pratt soon spread abroad through the State, and did much to direct the minds of the people toward industrial enterprise. However, progress was slow while the system of slavery endured. The negroes did not readily learn the operation of intricate machinery, and the poor whites, who might have become skilled operatives, would not condescend to work in mills, but held themselves aloof on their small farms, preferring to eke out a bare existence in independence rather than work under a "boss" like slaves. After the War these conditions were altered to a great extent. They were glad to work at anything which offered cash wages and yet did not bring them into direct contact and competition with the negroes, as would have been the case in the fields and the other occupations requiring greater physical strength and less deftness and skill. There can be little question that the antipathy of the poorer white families for negroes, coupled with the willingness of some capitalists to profit by the underpaid labor of women and children, who soon came to form the larger number of operatives in the mills, contributed largely to the development of the cotton goods in-

dustry in the South in the years following the War. To these factors perhaps should be added the willingness of some of the men to permit their wives and children to earn the support of the family, which shortly succeeded their unwillingness to work alongside the negroes. In any event, the poor white and his numerous family made possible the enormously profitable Alabama cotton mill; and it is only recently that effectual steps have been taken by the State to stop the exploitation of its children, by means of stringent child labor laws.

The standpoint from which many public men viewed the relation of the State's cotton production to its dependent and partly-dependent classes, is well shown by the following extract from the report of John C. Keffer, commissioner of industrial resources, for 1869:

"The cotton crop of this year will yield to Alabama about fifty millions of dollars currency. A large part of this money will remain in the possession of the land owners of the State. The time is not far distant when the surplus capital thus accumulating from the profits of agriculture will be seeking avenues for lucrative investment. In our State are not less than a hundred thousand widows and orphans, who are now producing little or nothing toward their own support. If they are not positively burdensome to the commonwealth, they at least contribute nothing towards its growth and maintenance. Yet these people are in no true sense paupers, and would gladly hail any opportunity afforded them of earning a living by honest toil.

"Our cotton goes now in its lint state beyond our borders, and the processes of its manufacture give support to millions of just such people as those who languish among us for want of employment. Our water power, reliable at all seasons of the year, free from interruption by ice, and running through lands as healthy as any in the world, is sufficient to turn all the spindles of the world. With capital accumulating among our land owners, with cheap labor seeking employment, with abundant mill power in close proximity to the cotton fields, there is no reason why we should long continue to send our cotton abroad to be manufactured. A few efforts have already been made toward the establishment of cotton mills by public spirited citizens, who deserve the thanks of the General Assembly and its fostering care for their enterprises."

Cotton Mills.—The manufacture of cotton goods was first included in statistical reports for the State in 1839, when the value of cotton products reported by the United States Census Bureau was \$17,547. During the next 50 years the industry increased slowly, but from 1889 to 1909 its growth was remarkably rapid, especially during the decade following 1899. In 1899 Alabama held ninth place among the cotton-manufacturing States, having a value of products aggregating \$22,211,748 for that year. At present there are about seventy factories, employing nearly sixteen

thousand operatives, running nearly a million spindles, turning out a large variety of products, and representing the investment of many millions of dollars. A complete list of the cotton factories, with data regarding the present status of each, follows:

Abingdon Mills, Huntsville; established 1906; 13,952 ring, 2,624 twister spindles; 51 cards; 3 boilers; manufactures duck, drills, twills, and osnaburgs.

Adelaide Mills, Anniston; incorporated 1900; capital \$50,000; 7,344 ring sp.; 25 cards; 3 boilers; 12 to 20 hosiery yarns.

Alabama Cotton Mills (property of the State) Speigner; 9,000 ring sp.; 32 cards; 234 broad looms; 3 water wheels; electric power; sheetings, osnaburgs & duck. See Convict Department.

Alexander City Cotton Mills, Alexander City; inc. 1906; cap. \$200,000; 6,528 ring sp.; 50 cards; 209 looms; 2 boilers; duck, drills, etc.

American Net & Twine Co., Anniston; est. 1842; inc. as Gold Medal Twine Mills; cap. \$500,000; 10,000 ring sp.; 54 cards; 4 boilers; seine twine; branch of East Cambridge, Mass.

Anniston Cordage Co., Anniston; inc. 1892; cap. \$50,000; 1,500 ring sp.; 19 cards; 2 boilers; braided sash cords.

Anniston Knitting Mills Co., Anniston; inc. 1901; cap. \$50,000; 75 knitting, 60 rib, 25 looping machines; dye; finish; 1 boiler; children's and misses' 96 to 128 needle ribbed cotton and lisle hosiery.

Anniston Manufacturing Co., Anniston; inc. 1880; cap. \$250,000; 12,767 ring sp.; 43 cards; 3 boilers; brown sheeting, shirtings, & drills.

Anniston Yarn Mills, Anniston; inc. 1900; cap. \$100,000; 5,712 ring sp.; 20 cards; 3 boilers; hosiery & undyed yarns.

Ashcraft Cotton Mills, Florence; inc. 1909; cap. \$100,000; 6,240 ring, 1,000 twister sp.; 17 cards; 1 boiler; brown sheeting, fancy dress goods, & dress duck.

Attalla Hosiery Mills, Attalla (owned by W. B. Davis & Sons); inc. 1915; cap. \$100,000; 100 knitting, 100 ribbing, 25 looping machines; 1 boiler; electric power; white hosiery; branch of Fort Payne.

Avondale Mills, Birmingham; inc. 1897; cap. \$625,000; 39,800 ring sp.; 58 cards; 512 broad, 430 narrow looms; dye; 6 boilers; print cloths & chambrays.

Barker Cotton Mill Co., Mobile; inc. 1900; cap. \$300,000; 16,008 ring, 200 twister sp.; 36 cards; 30 broad, 443 narrow looms; 4 boilers; sheeting, diaper cloth, toweling, & 14 chain yarns for market.

Bettie Francis Cotton Mills, Alexander City; inc. 1914; cap. \$100,000; 5,472 ring sp.; electric power; knitting yarn.

Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria; inc. 1911; successor to Siluria Cotton Mills Co.; cap. \$600,000; 20,000 ring sp.; 55 cards; 400 looms; 4 boilers; electric power; sheetings & drills.

Canebrake Cotton Mills, Uniontown; inc. 1912; cap. \$80,000; 10,000 ring, 5,000

twister sp.; 35 cards; 4 boilers; warp twist yarns.

Central Mills, Sylacauga (owned by Avondale Mills, Birmingham); 25,536 ring sp.; 75 cards; 3 boilers; 18 to 32 hosiery yarns.

Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence; inc. 1893; cap. \$200,000; 11,008 ring sp.; 34 cards; 4 boilers; 12 & 14 single 40-2 warps, 6 to 40 single and ply skeins.

Chinabee Cotton Mills, Talladega; inc. 1901; cap. \$75,000; 5,200 ring sp.; 2 boilers; 12 to 18 hosiery yarns on cones.

Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills, Prattville, successor to Prattville Cotton Mills; inc. as Prattville Manufacturing Co. No. 1, by act of Jan. 13, 1846 (see text supra); 12,500 ring sp.; 290 narrow looms; 4 boilers; 1 water wheel; cotton cloth.

Coosa Manufacturing Co., Piedmont; inc. 1891; cap. \$175,000; 30,096 ring, 12,380 twister sp.; 60 cards; 9 pickers; 10 boilers; 30 to 80-2 ply combed Peeler and Egypt yarn.

Cowikee Mills, Eufaula; inc. 1909; cap. \$100,000; 12,864 ring sp.; 31 cards; 320 broad looms; 2 boilers; dye, bleach, finish; 36 in. gray goods, 26 in. and 36 in. chambrays & stripes.

Dallas Manufacturing Co., Huntsville; inc. 1890; cap. \$1,200,000; 58,752 ring sp.; 144 cards; 715 broad, 704 narrow looms; 12 boilers; 36 in. to 108 in. brown & bleached sheetings.

Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air; est. 1914; 6,120 ring sp.; 36 cards; 1 boiler; 14 to 18 hosiery yarn; branch of Danville Knitting Mills, Danville, Va.

Davis, W. B. & Sons, Fort Payne, formerly Florence Hosiery Mills; 100 knitting, 210 ribbing, 42 looping machines; 1 boiler; children's cotton hosiery; branch of Davis Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Demopolis Cotton Mills, Demopolis; est. 1914; 3,600 mule sp.; 9 sets cards; 1 to 7 mule spun yarn (woolen system).

Dwight Manufacturing Co., Alabama City; inc. 1841 in Mass.; 64,700 ring sp.; 275 cards; 2,000 narrow looms; 7 boilers; sheeting, drills, duck; (also Chicopee, Mass.).

Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise; inc. 1901; cap. \$150,000; 6,324 ring sp.; 36 cards; 60 broad, 100 narrow looms; 3 boilers; duck & osnaburgs.

Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga (owned by Avondale Mills, Birmingham); 40,000 ring sp.; 125 cards; 1,200 looms; 8 boilers; dye; bleach; sheetings & colored goods.

Fulton Cotton Mill Co., Athens; inc. 1910; cap. \$50,000; 6,032 ring, 2,896 twister sp.; 16 cards; 3 boilers; 24-2 weaving yarns.

Girard Cotton Mills, Girard; inc. 1900; cap. \$75,000; 7,616 ring sp.; 22 cards; 283 narrow looms; 1 boiler; electric power; plaids; subsidiary of Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Glenola Cotton Mills, Eufaula; inc. 1910; cap. \$50,000; 5,800 ring sp.; 13 cards; 148 broad looms; 3 boilers; sheetings.

Handley, W. A., Manufacturing Co., Roanoke; inc. 1900; cap. \$100,000; 17,000 ring, 5,800 twister sp.; 38 cards; 231 broad looms;

2 boilers; duck, drills, & 6 to 30 single & ply 30 weaving yarns, warps & skeins for market.

Hicks Hosiery Mills, Talladega, successor to Talladega Hosiery Mills; 80 knitting, 60 ribbing, 20 looping, 1 sewing machines; 1 boiler; dye; finish; electric power; 136 needle cotton seamless half-hose.

Highland City Mills, Talladega; inc. 1898; cap. \$50,000; 5,376 ring sp.; hosiery yarns, 10 to 16.

Huntsville Cotton Mills, Huntsville; inc. 1881; cap. \$106,000; 7,568 ring sp.; 23 cards; 2 boilers; skein & chain warps.

Huntsville Knitting Co., Huntsville; inc. 1901; cap. \$150,000; 6,200 sp.; 38 knitting, 75 sewing machines; 3 boilers; dye; men's cotton fleece lined underwear.

Indian Head Mills of Ala., Cordova; inc. 1897; cap. \$600,000; 27,472 ring sp.; 112 cards; 942 narrow looms; 6 boilers; sheetings, drills, cotton flannels.

Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett; inc. in Ga. 1893; cap. \$1,000,000; 61,000 ring sp.; 220 cards; 500 broad, 1,000 narrow looms; 8 boilers; sheetings, drills, duck, & sateens.

Lang Cotton Mills, Lanett; est. 1898; inc. in Ga. 1913; cap. \$60,000; 5,000 ring, 1,000 twister sp.; 20 cards; 40 broad, 20 narrow looms; dye; finish; electric power; lap dusters, netting, Jacquard specialties, & 3 to 14 single & ply yarns for market.

Lowe Manufacturing Co., Huntsville; inc. 1900; cap. \$350,000; 26,624 ring sp.; 54 cards; 566 narrow looms; 7 boilers; dye, bleach, finish; electric power; gingham, madras shirtings, & 30 to 40 yarns for market.

Marble City Mills, Sylacauga; cap. \$50,000; 4,120 ring sp.; 20 cards; 1 boiler; 8 to 12 hosiery yarns.

Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Huntsville; est. in Mass. 1822; cap. \$4,400,000; 92,480 ring sp.; 210 cards; 602 broad, 2,079 narrow looms; 10 boilers; lawns & print cloths; branch of Lowell, Mass.

Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile; inc. 1898; cap. \$200,000; 10,000 ring sp.; 40 cards; 3 boilers; 8 to 22 white knitting yarns.

Montala Manufacturing Co., Montgomery; inc. 1909; cap. \$240,000; 10,000 ring sp.; 30 cards; 160 broad, 160 narrow looms; 4 boilers; sheetings & drills.

Montgomery Cordage Co., Montgomery; inc. 1907; \$25,000; 1,040 ring, 432 twister sp.; 9 cards; 1 boiler; 1 water wheel; wrapping twines & No. 5 yarns, 2 to 8 ply.

Montgomery Cotton Mills, Montgomery; cap. \$50,000; 6,864 ring sp.; 36 cards; 162 broad looms; 3 boilers; duck & osnaburgs.

Munford Cotton Mills, Munford; inc. 1907; cap. \$33,500; 2,688 ring sp.; 13 cards; 12-24 single cone yarns.

Opelika Cotton Mills, Opelika; inc. 1900; cap. \$150,000; 15,336 ring, 4,000 twister sp.; 32 cards; 3 boilers; 30 to 40 single & 2 ply weaving & knitting yarns on tubes & cones & in skeins and warps.

Ozark Cotton Mill Co., Ozark; inc. 1913; cap. \$60,000; 5,000 sp.; 15 cards; 2 boilers; 16 to 30 knitting yarn.

Pell City Manufacturing Co., Pell City; inc.

1902; cap. \$750,000; 22,600 ring sp.; 118 cards; 720 narrow looms; 4 boilers; dye; finish; denims.

Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville; inc. 1900; cap. \$300,000; 40,000 sp.; 79 cards; 7 boilers; electric power; 20 to 40-2 & 3 ply carded yarns.

Rabell Manufacturing Co., Selma, successor to Valley Creek Cotton Mills, 10,816 ring sp.; 26 cards; 144 broad, 176 narrow looms; 3 boilers; bag cloth & sheeting.

Riverdale Cotton Mills, Riverview; inc. in Ga. Nov. 18, 1898; cap. \$350,000; 13,000 sp.; 60 cards; 350 looms; 4 pickers; 4 openers; 3 slashers; 2 boilers; water power; cotton goods.

Rosenau Hosiery Mills, Tuscaloosa; inc. 1901; cap. \$50,000; 152 knitting, 30 ribbing, 30 looping machines; 1 boiler; dye; finish; ladies', men's & children's seamless hosiery.

Russell Manufacturing Co., Alexander City; inc. 1902; cap. \$250,000; 11,000 sp.; 40 knitting, 50 sewing machines; 2 boilers; electric power; bleach; finish; ladies' cotton ribbed vests & 24 cotton undyed yarns.

Selma Manufacturing Co., Selma (J. F. Ames, Prop.); 13,500 ring, 142 twister sp.; 50 cards; 328 broad looms; 5 boilers; osnaburgs & drills.

Shawmut Mill, Shawmut (owned by West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.); 30,000 ring sp.; 300 looms; duck.

Southern Mills Corporation, Oxford; inc. 1911; cap. \$200,000; 5,000 ring, 300 twister sp.; 25 cotton, 2 sets wool cards; 175 braid-ers; 1 garnet; 2 boilers; mops, mop yarn, sash cord, cotton cordage; cable cords, wick-ing, clothes line, weaving & knitting yarn.

Stevenson Cotton Mills, Stevenson; inc. 1901; cap. \$50,000; 3,120 ring, 960 twister sp.; 13 cards; 1 boiler; 8 to 12 single weaving, 8-4 ply carpet yarns.

Sycamore Mills, Sycamore; cap. \$300,000; 15,000 ring sp.; 44 cards; 3 boilers; 16 to 24 hosiery & undyed yarns.

Talladega Cordage Co., Talladega (Plant-ers Chemical & Oil Co., Props.); 2,020 sp.; 4 cards; 3 boilers; cotton & jute cordage.

Talladega Cotton Factory, Talladega; inc. 1893; cap. \$40,800; 5,000 ring sp.; 24 cards; 3 boilers; 10 to 18 hosiery yarns on cones.

Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Co., Tallas-see; inc. as Tallassee Mfg. Co. No. 1, Jan. 29, 1852; cap. \$500,000; 69,612 ring, 5,000 twister sp.; 235 cards; 1,332 looms; 4 boil-ers; 3 water wheels, electric power; osna-burgs, sheeting, shirting, duck, press cloth, cordage, twine.

Tuscaloosa Mills, Cottondale; inc. 1898; cap. \$150,000; 16,000 ring sp.; 40 cards; 7 boilers; dye & finish; 8 to 16 hosiery yarns.

Union Springs Cotton Mills Co., Union Springs; inc. 1890; cap. \$45,800; 3,300 ring, 3,000 mule sp.; 2 boilers; weaving yarns in cops & skeins.

Wehadkee Yarn Mill, Rock Mills; inc. 1906; 3,680 ring, 1,200 twister sp.; 14 cards; 2 boilers; 2 water wheels; coarse yarns, tubes, & skeins, rope & twine.

West Huntsville Cotton Mills Co., Hunts-ville; inc. 1893; cap. \$50,000; 6,200 sp.; 26

cards; 2 boilers; weaving, knitting, & carpet yarns.

West Point Manufacturing Co., Langdale; inc. 1887; cap. \$1,500,000; 60,000 ring, 12,000 twister sp.; 257 cards; 500 broad, 250 narrow looms; 5 boilers; 10 water wheels; electric power; duck.

Woodstock Cotton Mills, Anniston; inc. 1900; cap. \$190,000; 10,000 ring, 2,520 twister sp.; 40 cards; 193 broad, 64 narrow looms; 3 sewing machines; 3 boilers; 10 to 20 single & ply weaving & knitting yarns, Turkish towels & table damask.

See Child Labor; Cotton; Cotton Statistics, Bureau of.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1832-33, pp. 81-83; 1845-46, pp. 98-99; Hamilton, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), pp. 278 and 368; Hardy, *Selma* (1879), pp. 120, Tarrant, *Daniel Pratt* (1904); Betts, *Early history of Huntsville* (1916), pp. 48-49; Poor's *manual of industrials*, 1916; Davison, *Textile blue book*, 1914-1915; "An Alabama cotton factory" in *North Alabamian*, Tusculumbia, Apr. 25, 1845; Commissioner of Industrial Resources, *Report*, 1869, p. 16.

COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. An organization composed of individuals or companies dealing in cotton seed and cotton seed products, pledged to operate under official rules that govern transactions in their business. Subjects affected by the regulations are cotton seed; cotton seed oil, packages, weights, and grades; tank bottoms; refined oil, packages, weights and grades; soap stock; cotton seed cake, packages and weights; cotton seed meal, packages and weights; cake and meal, chemists and analysis, rejections; cold pressed cotton seed; linters, standardized protein and carbohydrate product (from cotton seed) hulls; peanut oil, grades; refined peanut oil, packages and weights, grades, rejections; peanut oil soap stock; peanut cake and meal; soya beans; trades by telegraph; time of shipment; forwarding of buyers tanks; movement in sellers tanks; shippers instructions and shipments; claims; official inspections; adulterations and mis-branding; margins.

REFERENCES.—Official Rules, governing transactions in cotton seed and cotton seed products, 1917.

COTTON STATISTICS, BUREAU OF. A State official bureau, established in connection with the department of agriculture and industries, August 13, 1907; abolished February 9, 1915, and its records and papers retained as a part of the records of that department. The purpose in establishing the bureau was to collect, compile and publish "full statistics of cotton ginned and warehoused within the State, and such other cotton statistics as in his discretion may be necessary to show the annual production and distribution of cotton for the State." The principal statistics were to be supplied by the ginners, but the working out of details was left to the director.

The bureau was under the management of

a director, appointed by the governor, at a salary of \$1,500. A bond of \$5,000 was required. The director was authorized to appoint local field agents, to assist in collecting data, and to serve without compensation. With the consent and approval of the governor, he was authorized to "incur all necessary expenses including books, postage, stationery, office supplies and clerical assistance," not to exceed \$1,500.

The eight years of the existence of the bureau did not appear to justify its continuance. Its facilities for collecting statistics were limited, and it was unable to make public what it did compile, with sufficient fulness and promptness to serve any very useful purpose. It was found also that the work largely duplicated that undertaken with much greater thoroughness by the United States Government. During the period from 1911 to 1915 practically no attempt was made to carry the work forward.

In order to make its legislative history complete, reference should be made to an act of March 5, 1907, by which the bureau was originally established, but with the express provision that the director should serve without compensation. Later in the session the act of August 13, 1907, was passed repealing the former. While substantially the same, the latter provided a salary for the director, and at the same time broadened the scope of the statistics required to be collected.

The bureau issued no publications of a formal nature. Its statistics and estimates were published in the State newspapers as given out.

Directors.—Wm. H. Seymour, 1907-1911; Edward M. Ragland, 1911-1915.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1907, pp. 278, 741; *Code*, 1907, secs. 113-120; *General Acts*, 1915, p. 76.

COTTON TAX. A direct tax levied by the United States Government on cotton products by an act of Congress passed in July, 1862. The tax rate levied by the first enactment was one-half cent a pound, but by act of January 30, 1864, it was increased to 2 cents. The rate was again increased, March 3, 1865, to 3 cents a pound, or \$15 a bale. A reduction to 2½ cents a pound, or \$12.50 a bale, to be effective September 1, was made by act of March 2, 1867, and the tax was finally repealed in 1868. Cotton was taxable from the time it was baled and the tax was a lien on it from that time until paid. In many cases the tax was collected in other States to which the cotton had been shipped. The total revenue from this tax in the South was \$68,072,388.99, and from collections within the borders of Alabama, \$10,388,072.10. The latter amount, however, does not represent the aggregate payments of the tax on Alabama cotton, because collections on a considerable quantity of it were made in northern and eastern ports and not included in these figures.

The cotton producers of Alabama felt that the imposition of this tax was unjust and purely vindictive, amounting to confiscation under color of law. They argued that it was

a measure of revenge, aimed especially at them, since the exports of no other section of the country were so taxed. Their exasperation was aggravated by knowledge of the fact that manufacturers of cotton fabrics and yarn received from the United States Treasury a gratuity of 3 cents a pound for all such products exported, thus proving that the tax was not levied as revenue but as a bonus for the manufacture of cotton goods for exportation. In other words, the tax operated to impoverish the cotton producers of the South and enrich the manufacturers of the North. Gov. Robert M. Patton, in his message of November 12, 1866, to the legislature characterized the cotton tax as oppressive and unjust and recommended that a memorial be sent to Congress in favor of its repeal or modification. In his opinion this specific tax was a direct burden upon the labor which produced cotton; "a munificent bounty ruthlessly wrung from the hard earnings of the toiling freedman, and given to those who are prosperous in business which already yields enormous profits. . . ." It was the more onerous he thought because the people of the State were not represented in Congress; and therefore, had no voice in its imposition. When it was at last repealed it was done at the behest of the carpetbaggers, scalawags and negroes, and not because of the objections of the substantial citizens of the State who really paid the tax. The tax was most burdensome during the last two years it was in effect because the price of cotton had then greatly declined. The decrease in the net proceeds from a bale of cotton was equivalent to an increase in the amount of the tax, since it was specific, at a certain rate per pound, and not on an ad valorem basis.

An effort to increase the tax rate to 5 cents a pound was made in Congress in 1866. The committee on the revenue reported that such a tax "will not prove detrimental to any national interests." The revenue to be derived from this proposed increase was estimated at \$66,000,000, of which Alabama would pay from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The eastern manufacturers, testifying as experts before the committee, with one exception favored the increase, stating that on account of the great demand and excessive price of cotton goods, the tax would for the time being fall upon the manufacturers. One manufacturer, and one planter from Georgia, also an expert, opposed the increase. It is not unlikely that the rate would have been raised to 5 cents a pound, despite the disastrous effects of the collection of the lower tax, had it not been for the objections of the Republicans in Alabama and of the business men of New York and a few other northern cities. The New York Chamber of Commerce memorialized Congress, May 15, 1866, stating as the belief of its members that if measures were to be adopted affecting the industries of a large section, "these measures should be characterized by a spirit of generosity, which will take the sting from the declaration that 'taxation without representation is tyranny.' It should appear in after years, when pros-

perity in the South takes the place of present adversity, and pleasant relations are again restored in and out of Congress, that in the days of her weakness the North and West did not take undue advantage of the South, discriminating against her industries and imposing burdens too heavy to be borne; but, on the contrary, that a spirit of magnanimity ruled in the councils of the nation, disposing our legislators to deal generously with the people of the South, thus to aid in restoring it from a state of weakness to a condition of strength. . . ."

Because of the unconstitutionality of the cotton tax, the southern people were persuaded that it would eventually be refunded, wholly or in part. For many years after it was repealed, it was generally believed among the farmers that the unjust tax would be refunded, and many of them preserved the tax receipts against the day of reimbursement. The legislature presented a joint memorial to Congress, January 18, 1872, asking the passage of a law refunding to the people of the cotton-growing States the amount of the tax collected on cotton during the years 1865-1867. A bill was introduced in Congress in December, 1903, to refund the amount of the cotton tax to the Southern States, but it failed of passage.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1871-72, pp. 455-456; Gov. Robert M. Patton, "Message," Nov. 12, 1866 in *H. Jour.* 1866-7, p. 21; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 303-307; and *Documentary history of Reconstruction* (1906), vol. 1, pp. 34-35; *Ku Klux report* (H. Report, 22, pt. 9, 42d Cong., 2d sess.), Alabama testimony, vol. 1, pp. 383, 403.

COTTONWOOD. Interior village and post office in the southern part of Houston County, about 6 miles north of the Florida-Alabama line, 15 miles southwest of Gordon, and 16 miles southeast of Dothan. Population: Cottonwood Precinct, 1910—2,231, village proper—352. It was named for the tree most abundant in growth in the vicinity. Farming is the chief industry.

REFERENCES. — *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 286; *Lippincott's gazetteer*, 1913, p. 474.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE. See Defense, Alabama Council of. See also Defense, Post War Council of.

COUNTIES. Local political subdivisions of the state, of limited and defined powers, and agencies or auxiliaries in the administration of civil government, under legislative control. They are created by the state as a means of exercising a portion of its political power by local administration, and on which are imposed or conferred a part of the sovereign authority and duty to insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, within the territorial limits to which they are assigned. Counties are bodies corporate, with power to sue or be sued in any court of record, but while they



Rufus W. Cobb
1878-1882



E. A. O'Neal
1882-1886



Thomas Seay
1886-1890



Thomas G. Jones
1890-1894



William C. Oates
1894-1896



Joseph F. Johnston
1896-1900



William J. Samford
1900



William D. Jelks
1900-1907



Braxton B. Comer
1907-1911



Emmet O'Neal
1911-1915



Charles Henderson
1915-1919



Thomas E. Kilby
1919—

GOVERNORS OF ALABAMA

are clothed with this power, they are only quasi corporations, that is, an involuntary political or civil division, or governmental agency. The character of powers, conferred on counties, all have reference to and are for the benefit of the people within their boundaries. Although often termed municipal corporations, and while they have some of the characteristics of that form of political organization, they have a totally different and distinct purpose and sphere.

Counties have legislative and administrative functions. County affairs are administered by county officers, which include a probate judge, a sheriff, tax assessor, tax collector, superintendent of education, clerk of circuit court, clerk of county court, county treasurer of school funds, registrar in chancery, game and fish warden, county surveyors, registrars, health officers, jury commissioners, coroners, and courts of county commissioners.

The legislative functions are exercised by commissioners courts. This is a court of record established in every county composed of the probate judge as principal judge and four commissioners. The judge and two commissioners, or three commissioners without the judge constitute a quorum. They hold regular terms of court in February, April, August and November, and special terms for the performance of special duties. "The court possesses original and unlimited jurisdiction in relation to the establishment, change, or discontinuance of roads, bridges, causeways, ferried and stock law districts within the county, except where otherwise provided by law to be exercised, in conformity with the provisions of the Code."—Code, 1907, Secs. 3306 and 3312. In the case of Commissioners Court against Moore, which went up from Coffee County, Brickell, Chief Justice, declared that courts of county commissioners are entrusted with authority and jurisdiction, judicial, executive, ministerial and legislative. The exercise of its powers in matters of original jurisdiction are legislative and judicial; and in the performance of duties the commissioners court, so long as its action is not productive of private individual injury, has a wide discretion, and is guided only by its knowledge of public necessity and convenience. No other tribunal can intervene to revise or control its action. Further discriminating in reference to its authority and jurisdiction, Chief Justice Brickell declares "If its action is productive of private injury, or interferes with private property, it is then judicial, and the subject of revision by the tribunals clothed with revisory power over inferior tribunals. Thus far the statute clothes it with jurisdiction in express terms."

The statute clothes the court with authority to perform various acts, and in the exercise of these as set forth in Sec. 3313 of the Code, 1907, any of such duties are declared to be executive or ministerial.

The county is the administrative unit in the business of the courts for purposes of taxation, as an area for the record of papers

effecting land titles, administrations, wills, guardianships, and for the administration of the business of schools. The county is also the administrative unit for the care and support of the poor.

The power and authority of all county officers, like that of the members of courts of county commissioners, is derived from statute.

New Counties.—Authority is conferred upon the legislature, by a two-thirds vote of each house, to "arrange and designate boundaries for the several counties of this State, which boundaries shall not be altered except by like vote; but no new county shall be formed hereafter of less extent than 600 square miles, and no existing county shall be reduced to less than 600 square miles; and no new county shall be formed unless it shall contain a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to one Representative under the ratio of legislation existing at the time of its formation, and leave the county or counties from which it is taken with the required number of inhabitants to entitle such county or counties, each, to separate representation."—Constitution, 1901, Sec. 39. However, the same section contains a proviso that out of the Counties of Henry, Dale and Geneva a new county of less than 600 square miles may be formed, and with the further provision that such formation may leave these three counties with less than 500 square miles each.

"No county line can be altered or changed, or in the event of the creation of new counties, can be established, so as to run within seven miles of the county court house of any old county."—Sec. 40.

"No court house or county site shall be removed except by a majority vote of the qualified electors of said county, voting at an election held for such purpose, and when an election has once been held no other election shall be held for such purpose until the expiration of four years."—*Ibid*, Sec. 41. The same section contains an exception in reference to the removal of the county site of Shelby County.—See Acts, 1903, p. 117.

Quarter Sections.—Congress at its session in 1824 passed an act granting to the several counties of each state and territory having public lands, the right of pre-emption to a quarter section of land "entrusted for said counties or parishes respectively, for the establishment of the seat of justice therein, upon condition, that the proceeds of the sale of each of said quarter sections should be appropriated for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the county or parish for its location, after deducting therefrom the amount originally paid for the same and upon further condition that the seat of justice for said counties or parishes respectively, should be fixed previously to a sale of adjoining land within the county or parish for which the same is located."

The legislature on December 24, 1824, passed an act (Acts, 1824-5, p. 64-5), providing that the judges of county courts and commissioners of revenue and roads of the several

counties, entitled to the benefit of the act of Congress, should be appointed commissioners by the respective counties for locating a quarter section of land, and for disposing of the same in such manner and upon such terms as they may deem expedient for carrying into effect the purpose of the grant.

The act, however, was expressly prohibited from applying to Shelby, Bibb, Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Jefferson, Blount, Morgan, St. Clair, Jackson and Greene Counties.

An appropriation was made to authorize the judges and commissioners to draw upon the county treasury such sum or sums of money as was necessary to pay for the quarter section of land.

Limitations Under the Constitution.—Under the constitution there are certain limitations imposed upon counties:

(1) The legislature is prohibited from enacting any law not applicable to all counties in the State alike, regulating costs and charges of courts, or fees, commissions or allowances of public officers.—Sec. 96.

(2) The real or personal property of counties is exempt from taxation.—Sec. 91.

(3) Counties are prohibited from lending their credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association, or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in any such corporation, association, or company, by issuing bonds or otherwise.—Sec. 94. This section undoubtedly reflects the remembrance of the stormy period of reconstruction, in which the credit of the state and counties was loaned in an almost unlimited way to individual and corporate enterprises, including railroads, etc.

(4) Neither is a county allowed to become a stockholder in any bank, and its credit cannot be given or lent to any banking company, association or corporation.—Sec. 253.

(5) In order to protect the credit of counties they cannot incur an indebtedness "including their present indebtedness, greater than three and one-half per centum of the assessed value of the property therein; provided, this limitation shall not affect any existing indebtedness in excess of such three and one-half per centum, which has already been created or authorized by existing law to be created; provided, that any county which has already incurred a debt exceeding three and one-half per centum of the assessed value of property therein, shall be authorized to incur an indebtedness of one and a half per centum of the assessed value of such property in addition to the debt already existing." The section just quoted declares that nothing stated "shall prevent any county from issuing bonds, or other obligations, to fund or refund any indebtedness now existing or authorized by existing laws to be created."—Sec. 224.

In construing section 224 the supreme court, in the case of *O'Rear v. Sartain*, 193 Ala., p. 275, holds that the expression become indebted does not include interest not yet due, but that in calculating the amount of a county indebtedness, the total of the county's

then obligation and the accruing interest thereon only are to be included.

In order that the business interests of the county may be fully conserved the constitution imposes upon the legislature the duty of passing "general laws authorizing the counties, cities, towns, villages, districts, or other political subdivisions of counties to issue bonds, but no bonds shall be issued under authority of a general law unless such issue of bonds be first authorized by a majority vote by ballot of the qualified voters of such county, city, town, village, district, or other political subdivision of a county, voting upon such proposition." The section in question does not apply "to the renewal, refunding or reissue of bonds lawfully issued, nor to the issuance of bonds in cases where the same have been authorized by laws enacted prior to the ratification of this constitution."—Sec. 222.

Another important limitation is found in section 215, not only definite in terms, but which has been held by the supreme court as necessary in a proper interpretation of section 224, set forth in the preceding paragraph: "No county in this state shall be authorized to levy a greater rate of taxation in any one year on the value of the taxable property therein than one-half of one per centum; provided, that to pay debts existing on the sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, an additional rate of one-fourth of one per centum may be levied and collected which shall be appropriated exclusively to the payment of such debts and the interest thereon; provided, further, that to pay any debt or liability now existing against any county, incurred for the erection, construction, or maintenance of the necessary public buildings or bridges, or that may hereafter be created for the erection of necessary public buildings, bridges, or roads, any county may levy and collect such special taxes, not to exceed one-fourth of one per centum, as may have been or may hereafter be authorized by law, which taxes so levied and collected shall be applied exclusively to the purposes for which the same were so levied and collected."

Strangled Counties.—The term popularly used to designate the five counties which found themselves, at the close of the reconstruction period, hopelessly in debt as the result of endorsing the bonds of railroad companies, Chambers, Lee, Randolph, Pickens and Tallapoosa. As an accompaniment to the act establishing a system of internal improvement for the State, another act, December 31, 1868, "To authorize the several counties and towns and cities of the State of Alabama to subscribe to the capital stock of such railroads throughout the State as they may consider most conducive to their respective interest," was passed. Many counties, under authority of this law, endorsed large amounts of the bonds of various railroad companies, some of whose roads were never built nor even begun; and in some cases made special issues of county bonds to be loaned to railroad companies. Records to show the ex-

act amounts of such endorsements and loans are not available. However, railroad bonds were endorsed by the five counties above referred to, under special enabling acts, to the following amounts: Chambers, \$150,000; Lee, \$275,000; Pickens, \$100,000; Randolph, \$100,000; Tallapoosa, \$125,000. These amounts probably do not represent the entire obligations of any of the counties on this account.

When the reconstruction regime was brought to a close in 1874 the necessity for a settlement of the indebtedness of the State upon the basis of some sort of a compromise was apparent to every one, and Gov. Geo. S. Houston recommended in his message of December 7, 1874, the enactment of a law authorizing a commission to arrange such a settlement. It shortly became evident also that something must be done for the relief of certain of the counties and towns which were as deeply involved financially as the State, and with as little or less prospect of extricating themselves. For the purpose of affording such relief, an act was passed, March 6, 1876, "to compromise the debts of any county in this State whose obligations are worth less than par value," which authorized the courts or county commissioners to effect such compromises as they could with the creditors of the counties. Another act of the same date referred particularly to Lee and Tallapoosa Counties. Prior to the passage of these acts, steps had been taken by the county treasurer of Randolph County to adjust certain claims against that county, and an act of March 3, 1876, legalized and ratified what he had done.

In his message of November 14, 1882, Gov. R. W. Cobb, discussing the question of the collection of taxes in the different counties, referred to Tallapoosa and Randolph Counties as being "hopelessly involved in local indebtedness, into which they were seduced by plausible misrepresentations or skillful false pretenses, or which was put on them by fraud or force, and their creditors are relentlessly pursuing them in the federal courts for the collection in full of claims bought on speculation at a few cents on the dollar. They cannot collect State and county taxes without collecting taxes for the satisfaction of judgments against them on their so-called debts, which their people are neither willing or able to pay. The duty of the State to itself and to its oppressed and distressed municipalities suggests the necessity for prompt and effective action in these premises."

In response to the governor's suggestion an act was passed, December 7, 1882, "to provide for the adjustment, compromise and settlement of the indebtedness of the counties of Chambers, Randolph, Tallapoosa, Lee and Pickens arising from bonds issued by said counties in payment of stock subscribed to the capital stock of railroad companies"; and another act, February 15, 1883, authorizing the investment of certain designated revenues in the settlement of the indebtedness of the five counties named. The first of these acts provided for the appointment of a com-

missioner, to be selected by the senate from three nominations submitted by the governor, to investigate the validity of the claims against the counties, ascertain the total amount of indebtedness of each, and arrange for compromise on a basis of not more than 19 per cent of the face value of each claim. It was provided, however, that no settlement should be binding on any of the counties until ratified by the legislature. The second act gave to the five counties named, the taxes due the State from each, as follows: Chambers, Lee, Pickens and Tallapoosa the taxes for three years; and Randolph, the taxes for five years. The funds thus set apart were to be used exclusively for the settlement of the debts and the cost of collecting the taxes. Provision for repayment of the amounts thus advanced to the strangled counties was made by the levy of an additional tax of one-fourth of one per cent, the assessment of which should begin in each county at the expiration of the three- or five-year tax periods above described.

So much trouble had been experienced in the collection of taxes in the five strangled counties, and so little progress made in the settlement of the debts, that it became necessary to relieve the tax collectors and replace them with special commissioners appointed by the governor. Provision for such action was made by act of February 19, 1883, which allowed five per cent of the taxes collected as compensation for the commissioners, three-fourths to be paid by the State, and one-fourth by the county. In his message of November 12, 1884, Gov. E. A. O'Neal reported satisfactory progress toward adjustment of the indebtedness of Chambers, Lee, and Randolph, but little or nothing accomplished in Pickens and Tallapoosa Counties. The total amount to the credit of these counties in the State treasury at the close of the previous year, he stated, was \$76,172.83.

The commissioner appointed by the governor to adjust the indebtedness of the strangled counties, Mr. R. H. Abercrombie, in his report, gave the total indebtedness of each, as follows: Chambers, \$357,373.36; Lee, \$370,000; Pickens, \$120,000; Randolph, \$113,000; Tallapoosa, \$115,000. The taxes set apart for the adjustment of the claims against the five counties were paid into the State treasury by the commissioners and by the auditor applied pro rata to the adjustment of such claims. Details of accounting for the funds are to be found in the annual reports of the auditor for 1887-1889 inclusive. By 1889 the adjustment of their indebtedness had been completed, and the legislature passed an act, February 11, 1889, requiring the five counties to reimburse the State for the payments made on their behalf.

The conditions brought about in the strangled counties by the assumption of obligations entirely beyond their ability to pay, together with insistent efforts made by their creditors to enforce payment, tended to discourage and retard the development of enterprise, and it was many years before they began to recover. Property decreased in value,

public buildings became dilapidated, bridges and highways unsafe, and many people left the counties to make their homes elsewhere. Immigration of course did not exist. These things made it necessary for the State to afford some relief, and the action taken fortunately has resulted in practically full relief from the conditions obtaining at the close of the reconstruction period.

See Internal Improvements; Railroads; Reconstruction; State Debt.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1868, pp. 514-520; 1875-76, pp. 236-237, 347, 376; 1882-83, pp. 45-50, 51-56; 1884-85, pp. 197-203; 1888-89, pp. 281-283; Gov. Geo. S. Houston, "Message," Dec. 7, 1874, in *Senate Journal*, 1874-75, p. 107; Gov. R. W. Cobb, "Message," Nov. 14, 1882, *Ibid.*, 1882-83, p. 19; Gov. E. A. O'Neal, "Message," November 12, 1884, *Ibid.*, p. 22; R. H. Abercrombie, commissioner, *Report to Gov. E. A. O'Neal* (n. d., p. 16); State Auditor, *Reports*, 1886-1889; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 604-606; Miller, *Alabama* (1901), p. 278.

County Court Houses.—By act of December 31, 1822, the sheriffs of the several counties were made the custodians of the court houses thereof, with authority to keep out intruders, have the buildings cleaned, to repair, and otherwise keep in order, and to make a report in reference thereto every year to the county commissioners.—*Acts of Ala.*, 1822, p. 55.

History.—The first county in order of formation was Washington, June 4, 1800, and the last, Houston, February 9, 1903. Washington, 1800, Madison, 1808, Mobile, 1812, and Monroe, 1815 were all created by proclamation of the Governor of the Mississippi Territory. The counties of Baldwin, 1809, Clarke, 1812, and Montgomery, 1816, were established by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature. These counties were all that were established when the Alabama Territory was created by Act of Congress March 3, 1817. The first session of the first Territorial Legislature created Blount, Cahaba (now Bibb), Conecuh, Cotaco (now Morgan), Dallas, Franklin, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Marengo, Marion, Shelby and Tuscaloosa; and the second session the counties of Autauga and St. Clair. The first state legislature, 1819, established Butler, Greene, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry and Wilcox. The second session, 1820, created Pickens. The third session, 1821, Covington and Pike; the fifth session, 1823, Walker; the sixth session, 1824, Dale and Fayette; and the eleventh session, 1830, Lowndes. The Creek session, 1832, of conferring east Alabama, was organized by the establishment of Barbour, Benton, now Calhoun, Chambers, Coosa, Macon, Randolph, Russell, Talladega and Tallapoosa. Sumter County was formed 1832 from the Choctaw cession. Out of the Cherokee cession were made Cherokee, DeKalb and Marshall. In 1841, the legislature created Coffee, and in 1847 Choctaw. No others were formed until immediately following the war, when there were many changes, including Bullock, Clay, Cleburne, Crenshaw, Elmore,

Baine (now Etowah), and Lee, 1866; Colbert, Hale and Jones (now Lamar), 1867; Chilton, Escambia, Geneva, 1868; Cullman, 1877, and Houston, 1903.

The counties are variously named. Ten bear names of Indian origin.

After the treaty of Cusseta, entered into March 24, 1832, all of the lands in east Alabama occupied by the Creek Indians were arranged into Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Russell, Macon and Barbour Counties.

The act also creates Sumter County. It also readjusts various other boundaries to the convenience of the inhabitants by shifting lines here and there. With this act the jurisdiction of the state was extended through definite county organizations, over its entire area.

Acts of Alabama, 1832-33, p. 9.

Counties: names, dates formed, and county seats.—The list which follows contains the names of the 67 counties, with original dates of establishment, and the names of the several county seats:

Autauga—Nov. 21, 1819, Prattville.
Baldwin—Dec. 21, 1908, Bay Minette.
Barbour—Dec. 18, 1832, Clayton.
Bibb—Feb. 7, 1818, Centerville.
Blount—Feb. 7, 1818, Oneonta.
Bullock—Dec. 5, 1866, Union Springs.
Butler—Dec. 13, 1819, Greenville.
Calhoun—Dec. 18, 1832, Anniston.
Chambers—Dec. 18, 1832, Lafayette.
Cherokee—Jan. 9, 1836, Center.
Chilton—Dec. 20, 1868, Clanton.
Choctaw—Dec. 29, 1847, Butler.
Clarke—Dec. 10, 1812, Grove Hill.
Clay—Dec. 7, 1866, Ashland.
Cleburne—Dec. 6, 1866, Edwardsville.
Coffee—Dec. 29, 1841, Elba.
Colbert—Feb. 6, 1867, Tuscumbia.
Conecuh—Feb. 13, 1818, Evergreen.
Coosa—Dec. 18, 1832, Rockford.
Covington—Dec. 7, 1821, Andalusia.
Crenshaw—Nov. 24, 1866, Luverne.
Cullman—Jan. 24, 1877, Cullman.
Dale—Dec. 22, 1824, Ozark.
Dallas—Feb. 9, 1819, Selma.
DeKalb—Jan. 9, 1836, Ft. Payne.
Elmore—Feb. 15, 1866, Wetumpka.
Escambia—Dec. 10, 1868, Brewton.
Etowah—Dec. 7, 1866, Gadsden.
Fayette—Dec. 20, 1824, Fayette.
Franklin—Feb. 6, 1818, Russellville.
Geneva—Dec. 26, 1868, Geneva.
Greene—Dec. 13, 1819, Eutaw.
Hale—Jan. 30, 1867, Greensboro.
Henry—Dec. 13, 1819, Abbeville.
Houston—Feb. 9, 1903, Dothan.
Jackson—Dec. 13, 1819, Scottsboro.
Jefferson—Dec. 13, 1819, Birmingham.
Lamar—Feb. 4, 1867, Vernon.
Lauderdale—Feb. 6, 1818, Florence.
Lawrence—Feb. 6, 1818, Moulton.
Lee—Dec. 5, 1866, Opelika.
Limestone, Feb. 6, 1818, Athens.
Lowndes—Jan. 20, 1830, Hayneville.
Macon—Dec. 18, 1832, Tuskegee.
Madison—Dec. 13, 1808, Huntsville.
Marengo—Feb. 6, 1818, Linden.

Marion—Feb. 13, 1818, Hamilton.
 Marshall—Jan. 9, 1836, Guntersville.
 Mobile—Aug. 1, 1812, Mobile.
 Monroe—June 29, 1815, Monroeville.
 Montgomery—Dec. 6, 1816, Montgomery.
 Morgan—Feb. 6, 1818, Decatur.
 Perry—Dec. 13, 1819, Marion.
 Pickens—Dec. 19, 1820, Carrollton.
 Pike—Dec. 7, 1821, Troy.
 Randolph—Dec. 18, 1832, Wedowee.
 Russell—Dec. 18, 1832, Seale.
 St. Clair—Nov. 20, 1818, Ashville.
 Shelby—Feb. 7, 1818, Columbiana.
 Sumter—Dec. 18, 1832, Livingston.
 Talladega—Dec. 18, 1832, Talladega.
 Tallapoosa—Dec. 18, 1832, Dadeville.
 Tuscaloosa—Feb. 7, 1818, Tuscaloosa.
 Walker—Dec. 26, 1823, Jasper.
 Washington—June 4, 1800 (Chatham),
 Chatham.

Wilcox—Dec. 13, 1819, Camden.
 Winston, Feb. 12, 1850, Double Springs.

REFERENCES.—*General County Details:* For (1) population, agricultural and manufacturing statistics, consult U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Publications*; (2) Geological formations and resources, Geological Survey of Alabama, *Reports and Bulletins*; (3) Climatological data, U. S. Weather Bureau, various publications; (4) Lists of officials, election returns and many other local facts, the several editions of *Official Directories*, 1886-1909, 8 pamphlets, issued by the Secretary of State, and Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1903, 1907, 1911, 1913 and 1915, 5 vols., issued by the Alabama Department of Archives and History; (5) Financial statistics, receipts, disbursements, taxation and property returns, State Auditor, *Reports*, and Equalization Board, *Reports*; (6) Railroad lines, mileage, valuation and taxation, Railroad Commission *Reports*, and State Auditor, *Reports*; (7) Banks and financial statistics, Superintendent of Banks, *Annual Reports*; (8) Educational school officials and other statistics, Superintendent of Education, *Reports*; (9) Road appropriations and extension, Highway Department, *Reports*; records and details of inmates of prisons, Convict Bureau *Reports*, and State Prison Inspector *Reports*; (10) Rolls of County medical societies, *Transactions of the Medical Association of Alabama*; (11) Church statistics, see the annuals and other issues of Conventions and Associations, Conferences, Councils, Synods and Presbyteries of the several denominations. (12) Lists of members of Constitutional Conventions and of the Senate and House of Representatives will be found in *Brewer's Alabama*, and in *Garrett's Public Men in Ala.* up to 1870; sketches of members of the sessions of 1903, 1907, 1911 and 1915 are in the *Alabama Official and Statistical Register* for those years, and from 1855-56, the *Acts* contain lists by sessions; and in the *Register* for 1903 are lists of members of all constitutional conventions.

COUNTRY CLUBS. Voluntary social and recreational organizations, formed among members for mutual pleasure. They are of comparatively recent development, and are the outgrowth of the necessity for enlarged

recreational opportunity, systematically planned. Through well appointed and carefully arranged grounds, they combine social features and healthy sport. The club houses are usually equipped with gymnasium, reading room, locker rooms, swimming pool and dance hall. Golf links, tennis courts, basketball courts, baseball field, bowling alleys and croquet grounds are provided.

The following is a list of Alabama clubs:
 Anniston Country Club.
 Athens Golf Club.
 Birmingham Country Club.
 Birmingham, Roebuck Golf & Auto Club.
 Eufaula Country Club.
 Greenville Country Club.
 Huntsville Golf Club.
 Mobile Country Club.
 Montgomery Country Club.
 Montgomery, Woodley Country Club.
 Selma Country Club.
 Tuscaloosa Golf Club.

Montgomery Country Club.—About 1897 a club was organized in Montgomery, and a small club house built, in the present Cloverdale section of the city. Tennis courts were prepared, and a 9-hole golf was laid out in the same section in what is locally known as "The Pines." Interest in outdoor sports and athletics grew to such an extent that on October 29, 1903, out of the old club, was organized the Country Club of Montgomery. It was chartered November 24, 1903. The present grounds in the southeastern section of the city were secured, a two-story clubhouse erected, tennis courts and a golf course laid out. The club-house is on the northern end of the course, facing south, and is of rustic design.

The first golf course contained nine holes only. In 1905 John M. Inglis, of Edinborough, Scotland, was secured as superintendent of grounds and instructor. Under his direction an 18-hole course was designed and laid out. Year by year improvements have been added by the construction of traps, bunkers and mounds. Perhaps the most noted features of the course are the excellent bermuda putting-greens. Previous to the successful use of turf, at least ninety per cent of the putting-greens in the South were what are familiarly known as "Sand-greens," simply bare level areas covered lightly with sand. In a work entitled, "Turf for golf courses," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, is this complimentary reference, page 85: "Bermuda putting-greens have in general not been altogether satisfactory, but a very notable exception is found in the greens of the Country Club at Montgomery, Alabama, developed by John M. Inglis."

In 1910 a plan for regular annual invitation tournaments was worked out, and invitations extended golfers throughout the State.

They have been in every way successful, and have been held regularly on the following dates:

First, July 1910.

Second, June 22-24, 1911.

Third, July 4-6, 1912.
 Fourth, July 2-4, 1914.
 Fifth, June 3-5, 1915.
 Sixth, June 8-10, 1916.
 Seventh, June 28-30, 1917.

Alabama Golf Association.—This association was organized in Birmingham July 23, 1915, at the Roebuck Golf & Auto Club. The Birmingham Country Club, the Montgomery Country Club, the Roebuck Golf & Auto Club and the Tuscaloosa Club participated. The first officers were: President, George Stuart, Montgomery; Vice-president, W. W. Crawford, Birmingham; and Secretary-Treasurer, John M. Inglis, Montgomery. The first annual tournament and annual meeting took place September 8-11, 1915, at Montgomery. The winner of the tournament was J. S. Allison. The same officers were reelected, and the following clubs, in addition to those participating in the organization, were added to the roster: Anniston Country Club, Mobile Country Club, Huntsville Golf Club and Woodley Country Club of Montgomery. The second annual tournament was held with the Roebuck Golf & Auto Club, September 20-23, 1916. The championship title was won by Dr. A. B. Harris. All officers were reelected. The Selma Country Club was admitted to membership. Because of war conditions there were no tournaments during 1917 and 1918.

Southern Golf Association.—The Anniston Country Club, the Birmingham Country Club, Mobile Country Club, Montgomery Country Club, and Roebuck Golf & Auto Club of Birmingham are members and supporters of the Southern Golf Association, an organization formed in 1902 for the promotion of the game of golf, the protection of the interest of members, the holding of tournaments, and the suitable recognition of winners in championships or other contests. Alabama clubs have always been well represented in the board of directors. The first secretary was H. B. Yergason of Birmingham, 1902-03, and he was followed by R. H. Baugh, also of Birmingham, who served from 1903 to 1911 inclusive. The office of treasurer was held by L. T. Smith of Anniston from organization, 1902 to 1911 inclusive. Championship tournaments were held in Montgomery, June 3-7, 1913, and in Birmingham, June 5-9, 1917.

Woman's Southern Golf Association.—This organization, formed on _____ at _____ held its championship tournament at the Birmingham Country Club, May 1915, and in Montgomery May 7-12, 1917.

REFERENCES.—Miscellaneous occasional publications of the clubs noted; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

COUNTY COURTS. Inferior courts of statutory creation, having original jurisdiction, concurrent with the circuit courts, of all misdemeanors committed in their respective counties. Terms of the court are to be held on the first Monday of every month in every county at the court house, and must continue until all business is disposed of. In the discretion of the judges these courts are

to be considered open every day in the week except Sunday, for the trial of offenses coming within their jurisdiction, in all cases where parties cannot give bond for their appearance, and desire an immediate trial. In the case of a demand for trial by jury, the defendant is required to enter into bond, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the circuit court to answer the charge. In trials in the county court the judge determines both the law and the facts, without the intervention of a jury, and awards the punishment which the character of offense demands; and no statement of the offense need be made other than contained in the affidavit and warrant of arrest.

Because of the existence of numerous city courts, or courts of law and equity, many of the county courts had been abolished. With the reorganization of the judicial system of the state, however, by an act of September 25, 1915, the legislature reestablished all the county courts which had heretofore been abolished, except in counties having a population of 50,000 or more. This act also provides that in counties where circuit courts are held in two places the county court shall be held at the same places at the county seat on the first Monday in each month, and at the other place on the second Monday. It also repeals all local, general or special laws which provide for the trial of misdemeanors by juries in county courts.

The judges of probate are the judges of the county courts; they are required to enter into bond in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of their duties; and the judges are the clerks of their respective courts, but may at their own expense employ clerks, "who may do all acts not judicial in their character." The status of these courts and of the presiding judge were up for consideration in Burke's case, 175 Ala., p. 561. It was there decided that a proper construction of sec. 154 of the constitution of Alabama, 1901, which required that certain judges of "courts of record," "except judges of probate courts, shall be learned in the law," in the light of conditions existing at the time of the adoption of this section, and the judicial history of the state as evidenced by prior constitutions and acts of the legislature, does not inhibit the legislature from requiring judges of probate courts to act as judges of the county court, even though such court was a court of record, and its judges were not learned in the law. Apart from the exception noted in sec. 154, and which was held not to be conflicting in its terms, an additional reason for investing probate judges with powers and duties of judges of the county court is found in section 139, which mentions such persons as may be by law clothed with judicial powers, which include judges of probate.

County courts of uniform criminal jurisdiction were created by Stone and Shepherd's "Penal Code of Alabama." Their original constitution is set forth in chapter 1 of title 3, in which the criminal jurisdiction of the state was vested in circuit courts, city courts,

county courts, justices of the peace, and such other officers as are by law clothed with criminal jurisdiction. The language of sec. 2 of the act of September 25, 1916, conferring jurisdiction is practically identical with sec. 383 of the Penal Code. Prior to that time county courts, with criminal jurisdiction had no existence.

County courts, as originally existing and continued under the constitution of 1819, were inferior courts of limited civil jurisdiction, concurrent with the circuit courts. Under the territorial acts and until December 14, 1819, the county court was composed of 5 justices, one of whom was chief justice, all of whom were justices of the peace and of the quorum, and who were appointed by the governor. From the last named date until June 14, 1821, the county court consisted of 5 justices, to be elected by the legislature, and who were empowered to elect one of their number as chief justice. By act of June 14, 1821, the previous law was repealed, and provision made for the election of one judge of the county court, to hold office during good behavior. The constitutional amendment of 1830 limited this term to 6 years. The act of February 11, 1850, abolished "the offices of judge and clerk of the county and orphans' court," and established the office of probate judge, who was made the presiding judge in county courts, courts of revenue and roads, and probate courts, the last named taking the place of orphans' courts.

See Chancery Courts; Circuit Courts; City Courts; Court of Appeals; Courts; Criminal Courts; Inferior Courts; Judicial Department; Judiciary; Justice of the Peace; Juvenile Courts; Probate Courts; Recorder's Courts; Supreme Court; Territorial Courts.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), pp. 175-206; *Acts*, 1849-50, pp. 24-40; *Penal Code of Ala.*, 1866, secs. 380-391; *Code*, 1907, secs. 6696-6732; *General Acts*, 1915, p. 862; *Gray v. Dennis*, 3 Ala., p. 716; *Sale v. State*, 68 Ala., p. 530; *Wiley v. State*, 117 Ala., p. 158; *ex parte State*, 71 Ala., p. 363; *ex parte Gibson*, 89 Ala., p. 174.

COURT JURISDICTION IN THE CREEK

INDIAN NATION. Prior to the land session of 1832, after the admission to the State into the Union, and although the U. S. Indian Agent, Colonel John Crowell, had primary authority, within the bounds of the Nation, the State exerted in some way, civil and criminal jurisdiction. By an Act approved January 11, 1827, the limits of the county of Autauga were extended so as to embrace all that country in the Nation, lying west of the Chattahoochee river, south of the dividing line between the Creek and Cherokee Nation, east to the Coosa River, and north of a line, beginning, at the first big falls of the Coosa River, and running in a direct line to Okfuskee Old Town on the Tallapoosa River, and from thence in a direct line to the falls of the Chattahoochee River. This territory embraces all of the Creek country from a line drawn from Columbus, Ga., to Wetumpka, thence generally northeast to Center in

Cherokee County. The object of the act was to confer upon the circuit court of Autauga County, jurisdiction, but not to give any Creek or other Indians any political or civil rights other than those of protection under the law. An Act making it unlawful for Indians to be "found hunting, trapping, or fishing within the settled limits of this State, or upon any lands in this state to which the Indian title has been extinguished," was passed in 1827, and provided the punishment by sale of his gun, trap, or trappings, and payment over of the proceeds to the Agent, of the Nation to which he belonged. A jail sentence was provided in case of the second offense.

REFERENCE.—*Acts of Alabama* 1826-27, p. 32; *Mss. data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.*

COURT OF APPEALS. Established by the legislature, March 9, 1911. For some years the business before the supreme court had accumulated until there was a general demand for relief, not only from justices of that court and members of the bar, but also from litigants. General discussion took definite form at the session of the Alabama State Bar Association, July 13, 1910, with the presentation by Judge Joseph H. Nathan of Sheffield, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence and law reform, of an act to establish such a court, but with its jurisdiction limited to \$500 in civil cases, and in criminal cases where the punishment was ten years or under.

In his first message, January 17, 1911, Gov. Emmet O'Neal declared that: "It is apparent that our supreme court needs relief. The cases coming before that body are too numerous for that court as at present constituted to determine with promptness and at the same time to give the care which many of them, from their grave importance, demand. Every utterance of the supreme court should be the last word, and should represent the utmost research obtainable." The governor made no specific suggestions nor offered any definite plans, but the passage of the act creating the new court had his prompt approval.

It is composed of three judges, the act first requiring them to be appointed for two, four and six-year terms respectively. The governor on the day the act was approved, named Richard W. Walker, of Huntsville, John Pelham of Anniston and Edward de Graffenried of Greensboro, as judges. On the organization of the court, March 11, 1911, Mr. Walker was selected by his associates as presiding judge. The State senate promptly confirmed the appointments. On April 7, hardly a month later, the original act was so amended that all judges should have six-year terms, vacancies to be filled as vacancies on the supreme court, and after the first appointment, the judge who had served the longest as such was ipso facto to be the presiding judge. To complete the organization, Alexander Troy was selected as clerk, and John D.

Bibb, as secretary, both of Montgomery. The reporter, the marshal and assistant marshal of the supreme court are required to discharge the same duties for the court of appeals.

The salaries of the judges are \$5,000 each, the clerk of the court, \$2,500, and the secretary, \$1,650 per annum, all payable as the salaries of other State officials.

The supreme court has general superintendence and control of the court of appeals under section 140 of the constitution, but this power is exercised sparingly and with great caution, and so as not to hamper the latter in the legitimate discharge of its duties and functions, or so as to render it a burden instead of a relief. The revisory power is, therefore, confined to a review of decisions of the court of appeals on questions of jurisdiction and law; and it is never extended under any circumstances, to a review of its findings or conclusions upon the facts only, nor to a review of the facts for the purpose of revising the application of the law to them by that court. (See the three cases noted below.)

The appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals, "except as to actions involving the title to or possession of lands and except as otherwise provided," is "co-extensive with the state of all suits at law where the amount involved, exclusive of interests and costs does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, of all misdemeanors, including the violation of town and city ordinances, bastardy, habeas corpus and all felonies, where the punishment has been fixed at twenty years or under." However, before the court can strike down any statute, Federal or State, the validity of the same must be submitted to the supreme court for determination. If the judges are unable to reach a unanimous conclusion, or decision, in any case or matter before them, any one of the judges may certify to the supreme court any question or questions of law as to which they differ, stating such questions as abstract propositions, and the supreme court is required to give its opinion upon the question so certified, and such opinions are to be given the same effect by the court of appeals as it is required to give to the decisions of the supreme court. The court has original jurisdiction to issue and determine writs of quo warrant, mandamus, injunctions, habeas corpus, and such other remedial and original writs necessary to give it a general superintendency and control of jurisdiction inferior to it and in matters over which it has final appellate jurisdiction. Appeals are to be taken subject to the same general rules provided for appeals to the supreme court. The State is divided into eight appellate divisions, corresponding to the divisions of the supreme court. The court holds its sessions on the afternoons of all days on which calls are had during the morning hours in the supreme court. The attorney general in person or by assistant is required to represent the State in criminal cases, and in all civil suits in which the State is a party. Upon organization the cases then

pending in the supreme court, of which the new court would have jurisdiction under the terms of the act, and which had not been argued orally before the supreme court, were promptly transferred.

The relief afforded the supreme court, together with the better opportunity for a prompt consideration of the cases brought before it and by the new court has given much satisfaction. Two hundred and sixty cases were transferred from the supreme court and placed on the docket of the court of appeals at its first session in 1911. Including that number, at the beginning of the fall term, 1916, approximately 3,650 cases have been brought to the court by appeal. During its existence 462 cases have been transferred to the supreme court, under an agreement between the two courts by which the cases in excess of 40 per cent of submissions in both courts are to be transferred from the court of appeals to the supreme court for determination.

The legislature of 1915 made sundry amendments to the original acts of 1911. These amendments regulate appeals, submissions, terms, and times in which returns must be made.

The first case reported was decided June 30, 1911. Volume 1 of the Reports contains copies of the law establishing the court and acts amendatory thereto, 1911. It also contains an extract from the minutes of the court, in which an account is given of its organization on March 11, 1911. At the session of April 4, 1911, it was ordered that the rules of practice of the supreme court be adopted for the control of the court of appeals.

Presiding Judges.—Richard W. Walker, 1911-1914; John Pelham, 1914-.

Judges.—Richard W. Walker, 1911-1914; John Pelham, 1911-1914; Edward de Graffenried, 1911-1912; E. Perry Thomas, 1912-1914; Ben P. Crum, 1914; J. Bascom Brown, 1914-; Charles R. Bricken, 1917; Wm. H. Samford, 1917.

Clerk.—Alexander Troy, 1911-.

PUBLICATIONS.—Appellate Court Reports, Vols. 1-12, 1911-15, 8vo.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1911, pp. 95, 319, 449, 587, 589; *General Acts*, 1915, pp. 606, 610, 711, 816, 824; Ala. State Bar Association, *Proceedings*, 1910, pp. 9, 133; *Williams v. L. & N. R. Co.*, 176 Ala., p. 631; *Ex parte Stevenson*, 177 Ala., p. 384; *Ex parte State*, 181 Ala., p. 4. The case of *Lovejoy v. City of Montgomery*, 9 App. Court, p. 466, and 180 Ala., p. 473, illustrates the procedure in the certification of cases by the court of appeals to the supreme court to determine questions of constitutionality.

COURT REPORTERS. Competent shorthand writers, appointed under acts of September 22 and 25, 1915, to officially report and to expeditiously transcribe the proceedings of trials in the several circuit courts, and to take down and transcribe the testimony given orally in cases in equity. When directed by the presiding judge, they attend the sessions of the grand jury, and take notes of the tes-

timony before it as directed by the solicitor or foreman. The appointments are made by the circuit judges; the reporters are officers of the court, with power to administer oaths; no two or more judges can appoint the same reporter; and notes officially taken are a part of the records of the court. A salary of \$1,200 is paid in monthly installments by the counties of the circuit, the prorata of each county based upon the assessed tax valuation for the preceding year. In counties having three circuit judges, each judge appoints one reporter, and the salary of each is \$175 per month. In each case, \$5 per day or fraction of a day is taxed as a part of the costs.

Court reporters were first authorized for the circuit courts and courts of like jurisdiction throughout the entire State, by act of August 26, 1909. However the value of such service had for years been recognized, and this act expressly provided it should not operate to repeal any local or special acts providing for stenographers.

The court reporters organized the Alabama Shorthand Reporters' Association, at Montgomery, in 1910; and it has since held two annual meetings, the first at Birmingham, and the second at Mobile in 1915. The officers elected at the last annual meeting are still serving. They are R. D. Algee, of Birmingham, president; David W. W. Fuller, of Montgomery, vice president; L. H. De Wees, of Montgomery, acting secretary-treasurer. The association has been rather inactive, especially since the passage of the court reporter law above referred to.

As early as February 12, 1879, the legislature authorized the appointment of an official stenographer for the circuit, city, chancery and probate courts of Mobile County.

REFERENCES.—*Acts* 1878-79, p. 259, amended, *Ibid.* 1894-95, p. 295; *Ibid.* 1909, p. 263; *General Acts* 1911, p. 25; *Ibid.* 1915, pp. 705, 859; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915, p. 47.

COURTLAND. Post office and incorporated town, on the Southern Railway, in the northern part of Lawrence County, on Big Nance Creek, 15 miles north of Moulton. Altitude: 560 feet. Population: 1872—600; 1880—580; 1890—579; 1900—488; 1910—478.

It was established in 1818, and incorporated December 13, 1819. It is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. Its streets are graveled, and a considerable portion of the sidewalks are paved. The city tax rate is 5 mills, and there is no bonded indebtedness. It has a branch of the Tennessee Valley Bank (State) of Decatur. Its industries are 3 ginneries, a cotton warehouse, gristmill, lumber yard, and planing mill. Besides the public schools, there is a negro Baptist Academy. There is a small park, or playground, in the heart of the city. Its churches are the Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Presbyterian. The former was established in 1818, and was known as "Ebenezer." The town took its name from the fact that a

United States Land Office and the Federal Court were established there; hence the name "Courtland."

The earliest settlers were the Bynum, Shackelford, Sherrod, Gilchrist, Harris, Sykes, Perrine, Saunders, Swope, Watkins, Jones, and Pointer families. The settlement furnished a company of soldiers for the War of 1812. They surrendered with Col. Fannin, and all but four physicians and their four assistants were shot by the Mexicans.

Courtland is said to have the greatest per capita wealth of any town in the State. There were many handsome ante bellum homes there, but all except that of Col. James E. Saunders were burned by raiders during the War. The town is situated on the old stage roads between Lawrenceburg, Moulton, and Tuscaloosa, and between Tusculumbia and Decatur.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 307; Saunders, *Early settlers* (1899), pp. 11, 12, 37, 43, 50, 239; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 66, 67; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 286.

COURTS. The agencies established by the constitution, and organized by statute, through which the judicial department of the state exercises its functions. Under the consolidated court act of August 16, 1915, and special laws unrepealed thereby, they consist of a supreme court, a court of appeals, circuit courts, probate courts, county courts, commissioners' court, inferior courts, juvenile courts, justices of the peace, recorders' courts, and such persons as are "by law invested with powers of a judicial nature." Courts are either constitutional or statutory, the former are permanent, the latter are the creations of the legislative power, and may, together with the officers created thereby, be abolished at will; they are of appellate or original jurisdiction, either one or both, or of limited jurisdiction, as in the case of inferior courts; and they are sometimes known, from the subject matter of the jurisdiction, as common law, chancery and probate courts.

The judicial history of the state reveals the establishment of numerous city, law and equity, or criminal courts, or other inferior courts, usually known by the names of the cities or local areas over which they exercise jurisdiction. All of these courts, however, were struck down by the consolidation act above referred to. In addition to the abolition of these courts by consolidation into the circuit court, the judicial reform legislation of 1915 was far-reaching and important in other directions. Agitation looking to the improvement of conditions in the administration of the courts had extended over a number of years. At every session of the Alabama State Bar Association the more thoughtful, courageous and progressive members urged aggressive action. As a rule the governors of the state have lent their influence toward reform efforts. Gov. Emmet O'Neal on May 10, 1912, proposed and appointed a committee to undertake a careful

consideration of needed changes, if any, in existing procedure, with a view to recommendations to the following session of the legislature. The committee was made up of leading members of the supreme court, of the court of appeals, the attorney general, and the president and several members of the State Bar Association. The organization thus effected prepared a tentative series of suggestions, which were adopted and widely published. They were later submitted to the legislature. The letter of Gov. O'Neal, appointing the members of the committee, happily summarizes the situation demanding relief. Among other things he says:

"As the State has grown in wealth and population litigation has correspondingly increased and many new courts have been established. The necessity for these additional courts could, in my judgment, have been largely obviated had we reformed our ancient and antiquated methods of judicial procedure. It is important that justice be administered speedily and economically in our courts, and that punishment should swiftly and certainly follow crime, but neither of these results can be obtained unless thorough reforms in our present system be secured.

"The imperative necessity of judicial reform has challenged the consideration of all thoughtful people in Alabama, but I feel that it will be impossible to secure the needed changes unless those who are qualified will voluntarily undertake a careful consideration of the subject, and recommend the passage of such legislation as will accomplish the desired results.

"The capacity of a State to deal with crime and to administer justice economically and without delay is a test of the efficiency of popular government, and I am sure you recognize that the reforms suggested are of vital importance."

In due course the recommendations reached the legislature in 1915. The press and the people very generally took up the discussion, and it may be said that the senators and the representatives entered upon their duties pledged to some sort of action. Early in the session a joint resolution was passed providing for the appointment of various committees, including a special committee on judiciary, of three members from the senate and five from the house, "to consider all questions concerning the judicial system of the state, organizations of the courts, circuits, districts, reorganization, consolidation of courts, jurisdiction, procedure, officers, terms, juries and jury commissioners, times of meeting, and such other matters as affect the administration of the laws." The committee so appointed, entered upon its work February 19, 1915, and sat—days during the legislative recess. On July 13, 1915, its report was submitted to the legislature, together with 69 separate bills, embodying the results of their work. The names of the committee are as follows: Senators John A. Lusk, J. C. Milner, Alto V. Lee, and Representatives W. C. Davis, Samuel Will, John, D. C. Blackwell, A. R.

Brindley and Ira B. Thompson. Mr. Davis was chairman. The committee worked faithfully and disinterestedly. There was not always a unanimity of opinion, and Mr. Brindley brought in a minority report. The failure of the governor to approve all of what were known as the judiciary bills involved some complications in the inauguration and working out of the new system, but happily the difficulties were met. After a trial of more than a year, the statistics show that crime has been dealt with, private rights more promptly conserved and protected, and justice administered with more economy and with less delay than ever before in the history of the state.

In addition to consolidation, notwithstanding the general value of other reforms, perhaps the next in importance is the power of supervision conferred upon the chief justice, September 18, 1915. Prior to that time no general administrative supervision of the courts had been authorized, other than through impeachment, indictment, the supervisory power vested in appellate courts and a limited control by the governor. The act in question involves the theory of a central directing agency, charged with the duty of collecting reports and information as to "the administration of justice, the workings and operation of the courts, the amount of business pending, performed or dispatched in the several courts of the state." The chief justice is clothed with the authority and it is made "his duty to see that the business of the several courts of the counties is attended to with proper dispatch, and that the cases, civil and criminal, are not permitted or suffered to become congested or delayed, and he shall take care that prisoners are not allowed to remain in the jails without a prompt trial." He has power to order a call of the dockets of the courts, to direct the supernumerary judge, or the judge of any circuit at any time to call such docket, may order the attendance of any solicitor upon the court for the prosecution of criminal cases or defense in any case in which the state or county is interested, may order one or more judges living out of a circuit to attend and hold or assist in holding courts in other circuits, and may provide for the rotation of circuit judges.

In the evolution of the system of courts, much consideration has been given the subject of officers. These include judges, clerks and deputy clerks, sheriffs and bailiffs, and court reporters or stenographers. The judiciary will be found fully treated under that title. Other officers are traced through the general title Offices and Officers.

Through legislative enactment from time to time the judicial system, it is to be observed, has been developed, and details can only be worked out or traced through the session laws, digests and codes. In the separate sketches of the several courts named above will be found particulars of such legislation, with full bibliographies.

See Distribution of Powers; Judicial Department; and also titles of the various courts, *supra*.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 42, 43, 139, 171, in *Code*, 1907, vol. 3, pp. 41, 105, 124, with cases and illustrations cited; Special Committee on Judiciary, *Report*, as printed Bill No. 59, 1915 (4to, pp. 178); *Proceedings* of the first meeting of the committee on the reform and revision of the judicial system of Alabama (1912); *General Acts*, 1915, p. 279, and Index.

The dignity and authority of the courts is amply protected by the general power "to issue attachments and inflict summary punishment for contempts." This authority extends to all courts or persons clothed with judicial authority, and may be applied to prevent the disturbance or obstruction of the administration of justice, or to impair the respect due to judicial proceedings. It extends to officers, attorneys, parties and all others who may offend, and the right of trial by jury does not apply to proceedings for contempt.

COVINGTON CANAL COMPANY. A company chartered February 5, 1858, with A. G. Mallett and John Dixon as incorporators, with power to hold property not to exceed \$100,000. The right to charge such tolls for boats, rafts or logs as might from time to time be fixed by the court of county commissioners of Covington County, was conferred. The act recites: "That said company is authorized to cut out and construct a canal, commencing on the Conecuh River, at some point above the Sepulga River, and connecting with the Black Water River, at the junction of Bear and Panther Creeks; such canal to be of such width and depth as may be deemed necessary by said company."

The object of the canal was to open a direct channel of communication from the Conecuh River in the western part of Covington County through the Black Water River to Black Water Bay at the town of Milton, Fla. What progress, if any, was made in the venture is not known.

REFERENCE.—*Acts*, 1857-58, p. 144.

COVINGTON COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 18, 1821. Its territory was originally a part of Henry County, and of vast extent. It was gradually reduced to its present proportions by the establishment of Dale County, December 22, 1824, and Geneva County December 26, 1868. The western part of Dale, at first a part of Covington, was set off as Coffee County, December 29, 1841. It has an area of 1042 square miles, or 666,880 acres.

It bears the name of Brig. Gen. Leonard Walles Covington, a native of Maryland, representative in Congress from that state, soldier of the War of 1812, and killed in the engagement at Cryster's Fields, or Williamsburg, November 11, 1813. The legislature, August 6, 1868, changed the name to Jones County, but October 10, 1868, the original name was restored.

Five commissioners, William Carter, jr., James R. Mobley, Aaron Lockhart, Henry Jones and Abel Polk, were named December 18, 1821, to organize the county. They were

empowered to designate a suitable place for a seat of justice, and to contract for and superintend the erection of public buildings. They were to meet at the house of Aaron Lockhart on the first Monday in March, 1822, and hold an election for sheriff, clerk of the circuit court, and clerk of the county court.

What was done under the preceding act was not known, but another was passed December 12, 1822, in which John M. Chapman, William Arthur jr., Henry Jones, Abel Polk and John Cruse were named as commissioners. They were to hold an election on the first Monday in March, 1823, to perform substantially the same duties as were required of the commissioners under the first act.

The county seat selected by the commissioners was Montezuma, located on Conecuh River. However, it was known as Covington on an old map dated 1831.

The first officers were John R. Mobley, elected by the legislature in 1822; and John H. Stone, sheriff, Samuel Bracken, clerk of the circuit court, and Samuel Jones, clerk of the county court, all elected in March, 1823.

The legislature, December 18, 1821, provided that the election precincts heretofore established in Henry County, but which were thrown into Covington County on the creation of the latter on December 18, 1821, should continue as precincts in the latter. The location of these has not been ascertained, since the acts providing election precincts for Henry County do not sufficiently describe them as to location. On December 24, 1824, an additional precinct was provided at the house of John E. Sentell.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the south central section of Alabama, and along the Florida line. To the north lies Butler and Crenshaw, east Coffee and Geneva, west, Escambia and Conecuh counties, and to the south Walton and Santa Rosa counties, Florida. The topography ranges from level to gently rolling in the stream bottoms and terraces to rolling in the uplands. The uplands for the most part consist of broad gently rolling ridges, favorable for farming operations. The general slope is gradual to the south and southeast. The highest elevations lie west of the Conecuh River, in the northern and central part. The roughest and most broken part of the county lies between Conecuh River and Pigeon Creek. The drainage is discharged on the west, south and east through the Conecuh, Yellow, Blackwater, and Pea rivers. The Conecuh River is the largest watercourse. The Yellow River, having the largest drainage area, heads in Bullock County and flows directly through Crenshaw and Covington counties. It has cut a narrow channel from 10 to 60 feet below the adjacent bottoms. The principal tributary streams of the Conecuh River are Patsaliga, Pigeon, Feagin, Big and Fall creeks. Other creeks are Poley, Lightwood, Indian, Lime-stone, and Five Runs, all draining into Yellow River. Panther and Corner creeks flow into the Pea River. The county lies wholly in the Coastal Plain. There are 23 soil types in the

county, excluding Meadow and Swamp. These soils for the most part have very favorable topography positions, and are sufficiently rolling to give surface drainage and yet not steep enough to erode seriously. The upland soils have been derived through the processes and agencies of weathering from Coastal Plain materials, consisting of beds of sand, sandy clays and locally formed beds of heavy clays. Practically all of the soils of the county are of a sandy character. Improvement demands good supplies of organic matter, the practice of crop rotation, and the frequent growing of leguminous forage and winter cover crops. Longleaf pine is its principal forest growth. The annual mean temperature of the county is 65° F., ranging from 15° lower in the winter and 15° higher in the summer. The proximity to the Gulf influences the climate favorably both in winter and summer. The rainfall is abundant and well distributed. The annual mean precipitation is about 51 inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—On Conecuh River in the northwestern section of the county are three large mounds, from which human remains have been taken. They show European contact, in that Spanish relics appear in connection with those of the aborigines. Although a few village sites are found, they have not been identified. On the property of G. A. Mock, three miles east of Andalusia, a fine collection of relics has been found. Included in it is a calumet pipe of granite, one of the largest known. A cave of considerable size is on Yellow River; and an aboriginal cemetery near River Falls is reported.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

Co. B, "McCulloch Avengers," 18th Regt.
Co. A, "Andalusia Beauregards," 25th Regt.
Co. F, "Covington and Coffee Grays," 33d Regt. (in part from Covington).
Co. I, 40th Regt.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.
—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,480.

Acres cultivated, 203,880.

Acres in pasture, 256,220.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 7,010.

Milk cows, 7,080.

Other cattle, 41,750.

Brood Sows, 11,750.

Other hogs, 53,380.

Sheep, 4,100.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Corn, 126,160 acres; 1,369,550 bushels.

Cotton, 14,510 acres; 6,570 bales.

Peanuts, 29,880 acres; 276,590 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 95,840 acres; 23,190 tons.
Hay, 12,680 acres; 8,030 tons.
Syrup cane, 2,070 acres; 223,250 gallons.
Cow peas, 3,380 acres; 10,920 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 2,950 acres; 259,290 bushels.
Irish potatoes, 250 acres; 7,370 bushels.
Oats, 7,950 acres; 33,250 bushels.
Wheat, 120 acres; 290 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. **Official Postal Guide.** (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Andalusia (ch)—7	Opp—3
Falco—2	Poley
Floralala—1	Red Level—1
Gantt	River Falls
Green Bay	Sanford
Lockhart	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1830	1,118	404	1,522
1840	2,055	380	2,435
1850	3,077	568	3,645
1860	5,631	838	6,469
1870	4,269	599	4,868
1880	4,968	671	5,639
1890	6,695	841	7,536
1900	12,912	2,434	15,346
1910	24,003	8,001	32,124

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—DeWitt C. Davis.
1865—Julius G. Robinson.
1867—William R. Jones.
1875—John B. Hudson.
1901—Henry Opp.

Senators.

1822-3—John W. Devereux.
1825-6—William Irwin.
1828-9—William Irwin.
1831-2—William Irwin.
1834-5—William Irwin.
1837-8—Richard C. Spann.
1838-9—James Ward.
1840-1—Angus McAllister.
1843-4—James Ward.
1845-6—John Morrissett.
1847-8—John Morrissett.
1851-2—William Perry Leslie.
1853-4—William A. Ashley.
1857-8—Daniel H. Horn.
1861-2—DeWitt C. Davis.
1865-6—William A. Ashley.
1868—A. N. Worthy.
1871-2—A. N. Worthy.
1872-3—W. H. Parks.
1873—W. H. Parks.
1874-5—W. H. Parks.
1875-6—W. H. Parks.
1876-7—J. A. Padgett.
1878-9—John A. Padgett.
1880-1—L. H. Bowles.
1882-3—L. H. Bowles.
1884-5—P. L. Moseley.
1886-7—P. L. Moseley.
1888-9—J. H. Parks.

- 1890-1—Nicholas Stallworth.
 1892-3—R. E. Steiner.
 1894-5—P. M. Bruner.
 1896-7—A. W. Deans.
 1898-9—A. W. Deans.
 1899 (Spec.)—A. W. Deans.
 1900-01—D. M. Powell.
 1903—Dempsey M. Powell.
 1907—C. E. Reid.
 1907 (Spec.)—C. E. Reid.
 1909 (Spec.)—C. E. Reid.
 1911—W. C. Crumpton.
 1915—C. F. Winkler.
 1919—J. Morgan Prestwood.

Representatives.

- 1834-5—Abraham Warren.
 1835-6—Abraham Warren.
 1836-7—Abraham Warren.
 1837 (called)—Abraham Warren.
 1837-8—Josiah Jones.
 1838-9—Josiah Jones.
 1839-40—Josiah Jones.
 1840-1—Laird B. Fleming.
 1841 (called)—Laird B. Fleming.
 1841-2—Josiah Jones.
 1842-3—Josiah Jones.
 1843-4—George A. Snowden.
 1844-5—George A. Snowden.
 1845-6—George A. Snowden.
 1847-8—Josiah Jones.
 1849-10—Alfred Holley.
 1851-2—George A. Snowden.
 1849-50—Alfred Holley.
 1855-6—W. T. Acree.
 1857-8—Alfred Holley.
 1859-60—Alfred Holley.
 1861 (1st called)—Alfred Holley.
 1861 (2d called)—Julius G. Robinson.
 1861-2—Julius G. Robinson.
 1862 (called)—Julius G. Robinson.
 1862-3—Julius G. Robinson.
 1863 (called)—Alfred Holley (seat vacated).
 1863-4—Thomas P. Cottle.
 1864 (called)—Thomas P. Cottle.
 1864-5—Thomas P. Cottle.
 1865-6—J. D. Chapman.
 1866-7—J. D. Chapman.
 1868—E. J. Mancell.
 1869-70—E. J. Mancell.
 1870-1—E. J. Mancell.
 1871-2—E. J. Mancell.
 1872-3—E. J. Mancell.
 1873—E. J. Mancell.
 1874-5—T. W. Straughn.
 1875-6—T. W. Straughn.
 1876-7—John D. Hudson.
 1878-9—M. Riley.
 1880-1—B. C. Brooks.
 1882-3—W. G. Beck.
 1884-5—Alexander Hart.
 1886-7—A. W. Deans.
 1888-9—E. J. Mancell.
 1890-1—J. P. Rousseau.
 1892-3—W. G. Williams.
 1894-5—E. J. Beasley.
 1896-7—E. J. Beasley.
 1898-9—M. D. Jones.
 1899 (Spec.)—M. D. Jones.
 1900-01—J. W. Williams.

- 1903—William Green Williams.
 1907—Abner Powell.
 1907 (Spec.)—Abner Powell.
 1909 (Spec.)—Abner Powell.
 1911—W. L. Parks.
 1915—J. T. Hardage.
 1919—J. C. McLeod.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Andalusia; Conecuh River; Covington; Florala; Lockart; Montezuma; Opp; Red Level; River Falls; Sanford; Soils and Soil Surveys; Yellow River.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; *Acts*, 1839-40, p. 97; 1840-41, p. 73; 1868, p. 84, 257; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 201; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 285; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 223; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 233; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 103; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1914), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 54; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geo. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

COWETA. See Kawita.

COWIKEE. See Kawaiki.

COWIKEE MILLS, Eufaula. See Cotton Manufacturing.

CREDIT UNIONS. A co-operative form of banking that pools the capital of its members for their mutual benefit and enables its membership to help themselves. It is democratic in its control, each member having an equal vote, and is popularly known as the people's bank. Principles of banking are brought out at directors' meetings. There is no attempt to deal in high finance, but the fundamentals of banking are faced and mastered. It promotes thrift. Co-operative banking has been organized for centuries, the successful modern forms, of which the Credit Union is an illustration, dates from the organization of the Schulze-Deletsch, and Raiffeisen banks of Germany in the middle of the last century. In 1909, the legislature of Massachusetts, the first legislative body in the United States to recognize this form of banking, authorized their incorporation under the name of Credit Unions. Since that date other states have taken official action with regard to these "people's banks." Alabama has no Credit Unions.

REFERENCES.—"A Manual on Credit Unions, published by the Massachusetts Credit Union Association; and Alabama Secretary of State.

CREEK INDIAN AGENTS. 1. James Seagrave; 2. Colonel Benjamin Hawkins; 3. Philemon Hawkins (sub-Agent); 4. David Brodie Mitchell; 5. John Crowell.

James Seagrave, born in Ireland, first Indian Agent among the Creeks, served until

the appointment of the Commissioners in 1796. After the report of this Commission, Colonel Hawkins, a member, became Agent of Indian Affairs, serving until 1816, when he died at the Agency, in the present Crawford County, Ga.

Colonel Hawkins was born in Warren County, N. C., August 15, 1754, died June 6, 1816. He was on George Washington's staff, a Delegate in the Continental Congress, a Senator from North Carolina, and served as Agent for Indian Affairs from the Spring of 1796 until his death.

Philemon Hawkins, a son of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, and Sub-Agent to the Creeks, is shown in the Official Register of 1816 as Acting Agent. He was stationed at Fort Hawkins on Okmulgee River opposite the city of Macon.

David Brodie Mitchell was born near Nuttall, Perthshire, Scotland, October 22, 1766, and died at Milledgeville, Ga., April 22, 1837. He was a State Senator from Baldwin County, Governor of Georgia, 1809-13, and Indian Agent for two years, but was removed on account of irregularities in office.

The last Agent, John Crowell, was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, 1785. He served as Territorial Delegate from the Alabama Territory, and as first Congressman from this State. Was appointed by James Monroe as Creek Indian Agent in 1821. He removed the agency from the Flint River site, Georgia, to Fort Mitchell, in Russell County, Alabama, and served until the removal of the Indians to the West in 1838. He died at his home at Fort Mitchell, June 25, 1846. Woodward says: "He sleeps upon Fort Mitchell hill, where rests a crowd that no man need be ashamed to be picked up with, in a coming day." The administration of this Agent was wrought with numerous contentions, in that, during its early years, controversies arose between Governor Troup of Georgia, the U. S. Government, the Lower Creeks, and Colonel Crowell, the Agent, caused by certain treaties and land sessions which were made contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Nation. Later a controversy between South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, the Baptist Missionaries, and the Agent arose, and it became necessary for the Secretary of War to order an investigation. The difficulties were settled amicably.

REFERENCES.—Woodward, *Reminiscences of the Creek Indians* (1859); U. S. Official Registers.

CREEK INDIAN WAR, 1813-14. The fast increasing number of emigrants into the country along the Alabama, the slow, but sure, pushing back from the native habitat of the Indians by white settlement, the opening of the bridge-path through the Nation into a road consummated in 1811, together with the visit of Tecumseh, the Shawnee from the north, were the main contributing in-

fluences which must be held responsible for the war between the Creek Indians and the government, which began with the Massacre at Fort Mims on Aug. 30, 1813, and ended with the surrender of William Weatherford to Gen. Andrew Jackson at Fort Jackson in August, 1814, after Jackson's decisive victory on March 27 previous, at Horse-Shoe Bend.

Tecumseh, while a native of Ohio, was born two months after the arrival of his parents in that State, from the Shawnee town in the present Montgomery County, and for this reason has a connection with this State, which may have contributed to the influence which he appears to have exerted over the natives of the Upper Creek Nation, during his visit here in 1811-12. While some of the Creek towns allied themselves with the whites, the larger number fought with the natives. The Choctaws from east Mississippi under Pushmataha, rendered valuable aid on the side of the white forces.

While not a chief, William Weatherford can be said to have been the most responsible individual in the Creek opposition. He certainly was the leader after the Fort Mims Massacre, in which he participated, but to which he was opposed.

Detailed accounts of the several engagements have been given under the titles shown. See Battle of Autossee; Bashi Skirmish; Battle of Calebbee; Canoe Fight; Chinaby Fort; Battle of Emuckfau; Battle of Enitachopco; Fort Mims Massacre; Fort Sinquefield Attack; Hillabee Massacre; Holy Ground Campaign; Battle Horseshoe Bend.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen, ed.), (1900); Mms. data in Alabama Department Archives and History.

CREEK INDIAN WAR, 1836-37. Disturbances caused during the removal of the Indians from that section of the country in the eastern part of the State, formerly occupied by them, and comprising the territory now included within a line run from Centre in Cherokee County, southwest to Fort Jackson, thence up Tallapoosa River, to the mouth of Line Creek, thence up Line Creek seven miles by that stream, thence southeast to Eufaula on the Chattahoochee River. This territory had been ceded by the Creeks, by a treaty of 1832.

The provisions of this treaty called for the removal to a territory set apart in the West, of the natives who had formerly occupied this region. Many were unwilling, as the time approached, to make the move, and a number of depredations were committed, in many cases by those natives, who had traded to speculators their holdings in this eastern country.

The center of hostilities extended from the Big Uchee Bridge on the Old Federal Road, in Russell County, to Irwinton, now Eufaula, though depredations were committed all along the Federal Road, then the principal thoroughfare from Augusta, Ga.,



UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, TUSCALOOSA. EARLIEST KNOWN VIEW
(From La Tourrette's Map of Alabama, 1838)

through the Nation to the West. Several murders were committed, in one case ten fleeing settlers being killed at Uchee Bridge. The natives of this section, who took part in the disturbances, were largely H'chitis and allied towns, many of whom later joined the Seminoles in Florida, and they were joined by some Upper Creeks.

Several brigades of state troops, or militia, were called out, and a brigade of Tennessee Volunteers was called into service by the President. The headquarters of the Alabama Troops appears to have been at Fort Moore, in Russell County, while the Tennessee brigade occupied Camp Jordan, on Line Creek, at the point on the Old Federal Road, just within the Nation, and on the present Gaston estate. Murders were committed between Sand Fort and Fort Bainbridge in Russell County, at Uchee Creek crossing, in the same county, three miles west of Midway in the present Bullock County, and at points on the Chattahoochee River. The town of Roanoke, on Chattahoochee River, in Stewart, County, Ga., was burned and the settlers murdered. Only two or three escaped.

General Scott of United States Army, was for a short time in command at Camp Jordan. He was succeeded by General Jesup, U. S. A. General Armstrong commanded a division of the army to the southeast of the territory. The Alabama commanders were: General William Wellborn and Brigadier General Moore, and Major General Patterson, commanding Cavalry. Captain John Page, of the United States Army, a captain in the Fourth Infantry, was in command at Fort Mitchell, which of necessity was the supply base, it being a regular U. S. Military post. Alabama companies engaged, and which formed the "regiment of observation," ordered out March, 1836, were: Captain A. H. Ramsay's Company, from Sumter County; Captain John Abbott's Company, from Perry County; Captain William Robinson's Company, from Madison County; Captain Carmack's Company, from Lauderdale County; Captain Norwood's Company, from Jackson County; Captain Joab Bagley's Company, from Jefferson County; Captain Philpott's Company, from Morgan County; Captain Smith's Company, from Greene County; Captain George W. Patrick's Company, from St. Clair and Shelby counties; and Captain Cook's Company, from Franklin County. The Legislature at its December session in 1836 appropriated various sums to cover the expenses, and claims of the militia, raised a short time previous to that date. The center of hostilities shifted to Florida, and to what is popularly known as the Seminole War, early in 1837. Few depredations were committed in this State after the spring of that year. The Legislature memorialized Congress to pay damages suffered by the white settlers of

that section of the State, during the depredations.

REFERENCES.—*Acts of Alabama* (1836-37), pp. 6, 7, 10, 149; *Arrow Points*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (February 5, 1921), pp. 38, 39; Mss. Archives of the Alabama Adjutant General's Department, in Alabama Department of Archives and History. Drake, *Indians* (15th edition), (1880), pp. 433-436.

CREEK LAND SESSION. The territory embraced within the present counties of Barbour, Calhoun, Chambers, Coosa, Macon, Lee, Randolph, Russell, Talladega, Tallapoosa, having been ceded by the Treaty of Washington, sometimes referred to as the Treaty of Cusseta, March 24, 1832, is generally referred to as that section of the State secured by the session of that date, and the transfer is commonly called the "Land Session of 1832." See sketches of the several counties above referred to, for further details; Indian towns.

REFERENCES.—*U. S. Statutes at large*, Vol. 7, p. 366; *Acts of Alabama*, 1832.

CREEK PATH. A Cherokee Indian settlement, established about 1785, and located at the old Russell place on the east side of Brown's Creek, at the crossing of the present road from Warrenton to Albertville. It took its name from the fact that it was situated on the "Creek Path," extending from the Coosa and Alabama Rivers to the hunting grounds of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. It was inhabited by Cherokees, but also by some Creeks and Shawnees. It constituted a very important Cherokee community, consisting of between 400 and 500 souls, or about one-third of the entire Cherokee population of Alabama, and among them, John, Samuel, and Edward Gunter, Richard Riley and Richard Brown, headmen of the Cherokees. It is now best known as the "Old Missionary," from the fact that in 1820 the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions established a mission school and church there, under the superintendence of Rev. William Potter. This mission was maintained until the final emigration to the west, and many of its pupils have had distinguished careers in the new Cherokee Nation. The establishment and maintenance of this mission in the Creek Path village finally led to the application of the name in a general way to the entire group of Cherokee villages lying in what is now Marshall County, viz: Brown's, Cornsilk's, Creek Path, Gunter's, Griffin, Melton's, and Wasasa's.

REFERENCES.—Bureau, "American Ethnology, Fifth annual report (1887)", p. 144; *Ibid*, *Nineteenth annual report* (1900), p. 526; Fitzgerald, *Life of Rev. Dr. John B. McFerrin* (1901), p. 64; Foster, *Life of Sequoyah* (1885), p. 117; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1899-1903, vol. 4, p. 193; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 362; O. D. Street, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 417.

CRENSHAW COUNTY. Created by the legislature, November 24, 1866. It was

formed from Butler, Coffee, Covington, Pike and Lowndes Counties. The county contains 618 square miles, or 395,520 acres.

It was named for Anderson Crenshaw of Butler County, a distinguished early settler from South Carolina, and the ancestor of the prominent family of the name represented throughout the State.

The act of establishment named Felix Jordan, George W. Thaggard, Thomas Mahone, J. D. Chapman and Adam Benbow as commissioners, to hold an election for county officers on the first Monday in March, 1867, for authorized county officers, also to hold an election for county seat, and to erect a suitable court house and jail. The election resulted in the choice of the village of Rutledge, named for an old family in the vicinity.

The first officers of the county were George W. Thaggard, probate judge, John R. Snow, sheriff, and Francis M. Cody, clerk of the circuit court, all chosen at the election in March, 1867.

At an election held on the third Monday in January, 1893, Luverne was chosen as a new county seat, and in accordance with the act all of the county offices and records were moved from Rutledge. The new town provided necessary lots, on which it erected a two story brick court house and a two story brick jail, without expense to the county.

Location and Physical Description.—It is located in the south central section of the state. It is bounded on the north by Lowndes and Montgomery, east by Pike and Coffee, south by Covington, and west by Butler, Covington and Lowndes Counties. It lies wholly within the coastal plain. Its surface is broken, but there are no very considerable elevations. It is drained by the Conecuh and Patsaliga Rivers, and Patsaliga Creek, which flows south through the northern section into the river of that name. Its soils are of two classes, the upland or sedimentary and the lowland or alluvial soils. These date from the three great geologic periods, the Cretaceous, the Tertiary and the present. The loams, sands and clays prevail throughout the county. They are fairly productive and respond readily to fertilization. The northern section is known locally as "red line land." The lower part of the county is largely pine woods. The timber resources consist of oak, hickory, gum, and pine. At Highland Home for 1917 the mean annual temperature was 64.2° F., and the precipitation 56.65 inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are dated in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Some few Indian remains are to be found, but they are not numerous. Along the larger streams debris and remains of village sites are met with. On the plantation of H. C. McLeod, two miles northwest of Glenwood station are three mounds, two large and one small. A village site and cemetery are near by, on which surface finds have been made.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They

were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,000.

Acres cultivated, 171,100.

Acres in pasture, 84,460.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 5,320.

Milk cows, 7,100.

Other cattle, 12,640.

Brood sows, 5,680.

Other hogs, 35,240

Sheep,

Selected Crops (Acres and Quality).—

Corn, 81,960 acres; 867,200 bushels.

Cotton, 15,360 acres; 4,870 bales.

Peanuts, 27,820 acres; 392,380 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 64,380 acres; 20,520 tons.

Hay, 9,160 acres; 6,620 tons.

Syrup cane, 1,700 acres; 195,880 gallons.

Cowpeas, 4,230 acres; 18,340 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,880 acres; 141,380 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 40 acres; 1,400 bushels.

Oats, 3,140 acres; 13,660 bushels.

Wheat, — acres; — bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Bradleyton—1	Lapine—1
Brantley—4	Luverne (ch)—4
Dozier—1	Patsburg—1
Glenwood—2	Petrey
Highland Home	Rutledge—3
Honoraville—2	Saright—2

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1870	8,950	2,206	11,156
1880	9,118	2,608	11,726
1890	11,745	3,679	15,425
1900	14,057	5,601	19,668
1910	15,798	7,514	23,313

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1867—James H. Howard.

1875—Isaac H. Parks.

1901—J. O. Sentell.

Senators.

1868—A. N. Worthy.

1868—William Mastin.

1869-70—William Mastin.

1870-1—M. P. Calloway.

1871-2—A. N. Worthy.

1872-3—W. H. Parks.

1873—W. H. Parks.

1874-5—W. H. Parks.

1875-6—W. H. Parks.

1876-7—J. A. Padgett.

1878-9—John A. Padgett.

1880-1—L. H. Bowles.

1882-3—L. H. Bowles.

1884-5—P. L. Moseley.

1886-7—P. L. Moseley.

1888-9—J. H. Parks.

1890-1—Isaac H. Parks.

1892-3—W. B. Darby.

- 1894-5—W. B. Darby.
 1896-7—Geo. N. Buchanan.
 1898-9—Geo. N. Buchanan.
 1899 (Spec.)—Geo. N. Buchanan.
 1900-01—R. H. Arrington.
 1903—Richard Henry Arrington.
 1907—Lucian Gardner.
 1907 (Spec.)—Lucian Gardner.
 1909 (Spec.)—John Gamble.
 1911—Felix Folmar.
 1915—R. H. Arrington.
 1919—Riley Kelly.

Representatives.

- 1871-2.—M. P. Calloway.
 1872-3.—C. Broadnax.
 1873.—C. Broadnax.
 1874-5.—J. P. Rousseau.
 1875-6.—J. P. Rousseau.
 1876-7.—Crowell Broadnax.
 1878-9.—J. C. Fonville.
 1880-1.—J. J. Owens.
 1882-3.—G. W. Thagard.
 1884-5.—J. T. Watson.
 1886-7.—John F. Watson.
 1888-9.—J. T. Watson.
 1890-1.—M. Tucker.
 1892-3.—C. L. Eiland.
 1894-5.—Jno. C. Routon.
 1896-7.—C. L. Eiland.
 1898-9.—George H. Thigpen.
 1899 (Spec.)—George H. Thigpen.
 1900-01.—J. O. Sentell.
 1903.—Madison Webster Rushton.
 1907.—M. W. Rushton.
 1907 (Spec.)—M. W. Rushton.
 1909 (Spec.)—M. W. Rushton.
 1911.—I. F. Helms.
 1915.—George H. Smith.
 1919.—W. H. Stoddard.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Brantley; Coastal Plain; Conecuh River; Dozier; Glenwood; Highland Home; La Pine Luverne; Mineral Springs; Patsaliga River; Rutledge; Searight; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, p. 38; 1892-93, p. 16; *Brewer, Alabama*, p. 203; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 286; *Riley, Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 223; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 233; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 104; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 60; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; *Ala. Anthropological Society, Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Ala., Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS. See Convicts, Board of Inspectors of; Industrial School, Alabama; Jails; Juvenile Courts.

CRIMINAL COURTS. Courts having jurisdiction in criminal cases, but not under that name or designation, since the consolidation act of August 16, 1915. The criminal jurisdiction of the state is vested in the circuit courts, county courts, inferior courts, justices of the peace, juvenile courts, and such other

courts and officers as are by law clothed with criminal jurisdiction, as recorder's courts, or other municipal courts. With the growth of population and the development of cities came the necessity for increased court facilities. This was met by creating city courts, or courts of law and equity. These were usually clothed with criminal jurisdiction, concurrent with, and sometimes exclusive of the circuit courts. Some of these were called criminal courts, with criminal jurisdiction only. All of these courts were struck down by the consolidation act above referred to. Since its establishment, March 9, 1911, the court of appeals has had appellate jurisdiction, coextensive with the state, of "all misdemeanors, including the violation of town and city ordinances, bastardy, habeas corpus and all felonies, where the punishment has been fixed at twenty years or under." In other felonies the supreme court has jurisdiction. Prior to the date named all appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases was vested in the supreme court. Consult the titles of the foregoing courts for details.

See Crime and Punishments; Law, or Laws.
 REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, pp. 279, 535, 560, 724, 825, 862; *Code*, 1907, vol. 3, p. 462 *et seq.*; *Mayfield, Digest* (1901), vol. 1.

CRIMINAL LAW. See Crimes and Punishments; Laws.

CRIMINOLOGY. See Convicts, Board of Inspectors of; Crimes and Punishments; Industrial School, Alabama; Jails; Juvenile Courts; Law; Negro Reformatory; Training School for Girls, State.

CROPS. A term used to designate articles planted, as cotton, corn, or vegetables, as well as the yield or harvest derived from such planting. The term crop is also referred to the yield of fruit trees, or of grasses, or of wild fruit, nuts or berries. The word has been fixed at twenty years or under." In other cattle, returns on investments, or the share of the landlord in the things grown by the tenant under contract or otherwise, usually called the landlord's part of the crop. The phrase "crop yield," "good crop," "bad crop," "bad crop year," "injury to growing crops" are familiar and well known expressions in agricultural sections of the State.

In agriculture the word is used to indicate given groups of plants, their cultivation, use and purpose, as "field crops," "forage crops," "fiber crops," "cover-crops," "catch-crops," or "green-manure crops." The three first are such as are usually grown under field culture, and include the classes of grasses, hay and forage, fibre, tuber, root, sugar plants and stimulant. Cover-crops are applied to crops employed to prevent injury or losses to soils, and either directly or indirectly to build them up, and often incidentally to afford protection to trees and other plants, rather than to secure a harvest from the products planted. Catch-crops are grown between the period of other crops, and are sometimes called "companion-crops," thus utilizing land to the ut-

most. Green-manure crops are for the enrichment of the land.

One of the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries is the collection of crop and other agricultural statistics. A like function is exercised by the agricultural experiment station at Auburn. These agencies have been without facilities for any full, complete or exhaustive compilations. Their publications contain such as have been made. They have coöperated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its surveys and other statistical activities. The latter have been published in the yearbooks. Crop statistics also appear in the U. S. Statistical Abstracts, now issued by the Department of Commerce.

Under the Law.—The term has a definite significance in the legal phraseology of the State. The law provides for the protection of matured crops of corn, cotton or other produce raised by persons in such manner as to make them joint owners or tenants in common therein, whether gathered or ungathered.

Elaborate regulations have grown up, governing the landlord and tenant in reference to crops grown on rented land for rent for the current year, and for advances made in money, or other things of value, either by him directly or by another at his instance or request, for which he became legally bound or liable at or before the time such advances were made. The original statutes on this subject were passed as early as 1807 and 1812. All advances matured November 15 in the year in which the crop is grown. The lien for rent and advances is paramount to and has preference over any other lien for rent for the current year, and for advances made in money or other things of value to make the crop.

A tenant at will is entitled to his emblements if the crop is sowed before notice to quit by the landlord or the tenancy otherwise suddenly terminated, as by the sale of the estate by the landlord, or by judicial sale, or death of the landlord or tenant. Emblements are the crops growing upon the land, which are grown annually by expense and labor, and does not include fruits on trees, not planted annually.

Any crops commenced by a decedent may be completed and gathered by the executor or administrator, and, the expenses of the plantation being deducted therefrom, is assets in his hands, and may be sold by him at private sale, in or out of the State. It is optional with the personal representative whether he completes and gathers the crop, but it is not an arbitrary option, and it is his duty to act in the matter so as to conserve the interests of the estate. Unless the personal representative does complete and gather the crop, it is not assets of the estate, but belongs to the heirs or distributees who cultivate or gather it.

For many years a statute has existed prohibiting any person from buying, selling, receiving, bartering, or disposing of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas or potatoes "after the hour of sunset and before the hour of sunrise of the next succeeding day," and the mov-

ing or transporting, except within the limits of the farm or plantation on which it is raised or grown, of cotton seed in the same hours. The courts have declared such legislation as a valid police regulation, saying that "the primary object of this law is not to interfere with the right of property or its vendible character. Its object is to regulate traffic in the staple agricultural product of the state, so as to prevent a prevalent evil, which, in the opinion of the law-making power, may have done much to demoralize agricultural labor and destroy the legitimate profits of agricultural pursuits to the public detriment."

See Cereals, Climatology; Sails; and names of crop products possim.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 22, 2614, 4733-4746, 5234-5252, 6878-6879, 7423; *Davis v. State*, 68 Ala., p. 58; *Wright v. Watson*, 95 Ala., p. 304; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, p. 529; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture* (1912), vol. 2, p. 258.

CROSS PLAINS. See Piedmont.

CROWTOWN. One of the "Five Lower Towns on the Tennessee," and one of the most important Cherokee towns in the Tennessee Valley. It was situated on Crow Creek in Jackson County, one-half mile from its confluence with the Tennessee. It was settled about 1782 by a portion of the Chickamauga Cherokees under their chief, "The Crow." The Chickamaugas were inveterate enemies of the whites, and from these Towns originated many of the bloody incursions upon the white settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky. An important trail led from this town to Long Island Towns, in one direction, and to Sauta, and Cossada in the other.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 139-147; Bureau of American Ethnology, *Fifth annual report* (1887), pp. 144, 151; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 260; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1899-1903, vol. 4, p. 193; O. D. Street, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 118.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. A criminal offense, designed not only to protect animals from cruel treatment, but also to encourage a humane and considerate regard for them. It was not until February 23, 1883, that specific legislation was enacted. On that date an act was passed, now section 6232 of the Code of 1907, which provides that "Any person, who overrides, overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beaten, mutilated or cruelly kills, or causes or procures to be overridden, overdriven, driven when overloaded, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, cruelly beaten, mutilated, or cruelly killed, any animal, and whoever, having the charge or custody of such animal, either an owner or otherwise, inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon the same, or fails to provide the same with proper food, drink, or protection from the weather, or

cruelly drives the same when unfit for labor, must, on conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; but this section shall not be construed as prohibiting the dehorning of cattle."

In the enforcement of the foregoing it is made the duty of "any officer of the law, county or municipal, and it is lawful for any other person," to arrest and take the offending party before a justice of the peace, for which the informer is entitled to \$2.00. By way of further encouragement in "the efficient enforcement" of the laws, the legislature December 9, 1890, provided that all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed and collected in any county in the state "under the provisions of every act passed or which may be passed relating to or in any wise affecting children or animals, except when otherwise provided, shall enure to the duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals organized in such county." The same body March 11, 1911, empowered courts of county commissioners or boards of revenue "to employ a suitable person or persons who shall be charged especially with the duty of enforcing all laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and all laws for the prevention of cruelty to children," and to fix his compensation, to be paid as other county salaries, such appointment to carry with it the powers of deputy sheriff.

It is an offense to unlawfully or maliciously kill, disable, disfigure or injure any dog the property of another without good excuse, for which, on conviction, a fine of not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$100.00 must be imposed, and the defendant may be imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than six months.

On review in the supreme court the object of such legislation was discussed. The quotation from the opinion in *Horton v. State*, 124 Ala., p. 80, taken in connection with the statute itself, illustrates public opinion in the State: "The manifest purpose of the statute is the prevention of cruelty to domestic animals, and it is immaterial whether the cruelty is inflicted by the owner of the animal, or by another. The word cruelly as employed in the statute must have some significance, and when taken in connection with such other words as 'torture,' 'torments,' 'mutilates,' or 'cruelly beats,' found therein, as well as with the manifest purpose of the statute, evidently means something more than to kill. The manner of the killing, such as tormenting or torturing to death, or prolonging the agony, suffering, and pain of the animal in terminating its life," is material.

Campaigns have been unsuccessfully made for legislation to prevent vivisection, or experimentation with animals in scientific investigations.

There was an earlier statute approved December 17, 1821, "for the punishment of malicious mischief." It provides among other things, that "any person or persons who shall unlawfully, willfully, maliciously and secretly kill, wound, and disable any horse, mare or gelding, colt or filly, jack, jenny or mule, or

any goat, sheep or cattle, or any hog, or live stock of any description whatsoever, belonging to any person or persons," should on conviction be fined not exceeding four-fold the value of the property injured or destroyed, "which fine shall be paid as a recompense to the party aggrieved." However, the object of that legislation was primarily directed against malicious injury to property, rather than to the protection of the animal itself against cruel or unusual treatment.

The leading municipalities have not been slow in responding to appeals for stringent cruelty ordinances. In Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham the regulations themselves appear to be ample. Public opinion has kept pace with and encouraged humane spirit of the times, and such regulations are usually well observed. In Birmingham ordinances are in force prohibiting dealing in disabled horses or mules, prohibiting the overhead checkrein, or checkrein of any kind which may cause the animal physical pain or discomfort, and regulating the care and transportation of poultry in the city.

Local organizations, popularly known as societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in Alabama date from the formation of the Mobile society in 1885. If there were others of earlier date, records are not preserved. The following is a list of those of which information is at hand: Birmingham Humane Society, originally organized January 1, 1890; Huntsville Civic Club, 1915; Mobile Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, June 2, 1885; Tuscaloosa County Humane Society, December 10, 1906. Humane work in Huntsville is only one of the many activities of the Civic Club. The Tuscaloosa society covers the entire county, and is active and vigilant.

American Red Star Animal Relief has branches in the State. It has joined forces with other agencies, and by well directed publicity, public parades, and the use of "Tag day," funds have been realized and public opinion quickened in behalf of its humane objects.

Mobile Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—So far as records exist, this is the first organized effort in behalf of the objects stated in its title. It was incorporated June 2, 1885. Its by-laws were adopted June 9, one week later, and revised in January 1914. Its present objects are stated to be "to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children within the State of Alabama, to enforce all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of animals and children; and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws."

This society has been perhaps the most active general agency in humane work in the State. (The laws of 1890 and 1911 above noted were prepared, and their passage secured by Frederick G. Bromberg of the Mobile Society. Under the act of 1911, a humane officer is employed by the Mobile County Commissioners. This office is re-

ported as administered with efficiency, and both children and animals have been protected through its interposition.

Birmingham Humane Society.—Work in Jefferson County dates from the efforts of a few thoughtful men and women, resulting in the organization of the Birmingham Humane Society January 1, 1890. Details of its organization and activities are not available, but its name early appears on the roll of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It seems to have been reorganized September 12, 1902, at least the present organization of the name has its existence from that date. It was incorporated February 21, 1910. The latter has an excellent record. All forms of activity, projected by the most advanced societies, have been encouraged by it. In addition to prevention of cruelty, it has systematically administered to animal relief, and has promoted veterinary establishments, drinking fountains, and the humane killing of stray animals. It has also been watchful in preventing cruelty to children. This society brought about the passage of a law, February 25, 1915, empowering boards of revenue in counties of 200,000 population or more, and also imposing it upon them as a duty to employ one or more persons charged specially with the duty of enforcing the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to fix his compensation, to be paid as other county officers, and such appointment to carry with it the powers of a deputy sheriff.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), p. 232; *Acts*, 1882-23, p. 187; 1892-93, p. 218; 1890-91, p. 71; *General Acts*, 1911, p. 112; 1915, p. 949; *Code*, 1907, secs. 6230-6234; *Horton v. State*, 124 Ala., p. 530; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, p. 580; Mobile Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children, *Charter and by-laws* (1914); Birmingham Humane Society, *Reports*, 1911, 1912, 1913, and *Circulars*.

CUBA. Post office and station on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, in the southwestern part of Sumter County, about 6 miles southwest of York. Altitude: 210 feet. Population: 1880—368; 1890—265; 1900—384; 1910—650. It is incorporated. The Bank of Cuba (State) is located there. The Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Baptist denominations have churches in the town. Its industries are a sawmill, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, and truck gardening.

CULLMAN. County seat of Cullman County, in the north-central part of the county, on Brindley Mountain, about 2 miles west of Little River, and on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 53 miles north of Birmingham, and 33 south of Decatur. Altitude: 802 feet. Population: 1888—1,500; 1890—1,017; 1900—1,255; 1910—2,130. It was first incorporated by the legislature March 6, 1875, with mayor and six councilmen, and corporate limits "commencing in the north-west corner of section fifteen (15), township ten (10), range

three (3) west, the north end of fourth avenue west running east to the sixth avenue, east with the section line of said section, thence down said sixth avenue east to tenth street, thence west said tenth street to sixth avenue west, thence north said sixth avenue to the section line to the point of commencing." By act of February 7, 1879, a new charter was established with corporate limits somewhat different from the original limits, and by act of February 28, 1889, the new charter was amended so as to establish the boundaries of the corporation, as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of section fifteen, township ten of range three, west; thence north one-fourth of a mile, thence west one mile; thence south to Tenth street in said town; easterly on Tenth street to the section line between sections fourteen and fifteen in township ten of range three, west; thence north on said section to the place of beginning." In 1910 the town was put under the provisions of the municipal code of 1907. It has a city hall, city-owned electric light plant, and waterworks, a volunteer fire department, 5 miles of macadamized streets, and 20 miles of concrete sidewalks constructed from 1911 to 1916. Its tax rate is 5 mills for general purposes and 2½ mills for schools. Its bonded indebtedness is \$35,000, issued in 1900, and due in 1920, for the light and water plants. The city also guarantees the payment of \$27,000 sidewalk-paving bonds. The Parker Bank & Trust Co. (State) is the only banking institution of the town; but there are three newspapers published there, namely, the Cullman Democrat, a weekly, established in 1901, the Cullman Tribune, a Democratic weekly, established in 1872, and the Southern Odd Fellow, a fraternal monthly magazine, established by Jacob Pepperman in 1897. Its industries are a brick and a tile works, a furniture factory, an iron works, a wagon and buggy factory, 2 ice and cold-storage plants, sash, door and blind factory, woodworking mill, cottonseed oil plant, a union warehouse, 3 cotton ginneries and warehouses, 2 fertilizer plants, and a brass foundry. In addition to the city schools, it has the county high school. There is a small park and playground. Its churches are the First Methodist, West Cullman Methodist, First Baptist, West Cullman Baptist, St. Paul's Lutheran, St. John's Lutheran, Sacred Heart Catholic, East Side Christian, and West Side Christian.

In 1872, when the South & North Railroad was completed from Decatur to Montgomery, John G. Cullman secured 349,000 acres of land in townships 9, 10, and 11, extending for 15 miles, east and west, on either side of the railroad. On this the Cullman colony, consisting of five families, was planted, in April, 1873. By January, 1874, there were 123 families, and a town with streets 100 feet wide, two churches, and a log hotel had been established.

Cullman was made the county seat of the new county by the same name created by act of January 24, 1877, and the courthouse was erected in 1878. Among the early settlers

and prominent residents of Cullman were W. O. Meisner, George Parker, William Bauer, G. A. Prinz, A. B. Hays, J. A. Johnson, S. H. Herrin, J. A. McMinn, R. T. Searcy, P. M. Musgrove, Paul Mohr, geologist, J. H. Karter, William Richard, A. J. York, S. L. Fuller, H. P. Bennett, P. Leroy, and Millard McEntire.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1874-75, pp. 325-330; *Ibid*, 1878-79, pp. 304-313; *Ibid*, 1888-89, p. 868.

CULLMAN COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

An industrial corporation, chartered May 6, 1909, in Alabama; capital stock authorized and issued—\$750,000 cumulative preferred, \$1,250,000 common, total, \$2,000,000; shares, \$1,000; funded debt, \$750,000; property in Alabama—12,637 acres of coal lands, of which 6,416 are in fee simple, at Juliana, Cullman County; and 4,089 acres of farm and timber lands in the same county. The different properties are connected by private railroad, aggregating 25 miles in length. In January, 1915, the company's affairs were put in charge of the Parker Bank & Trust Co., of Cullman, as receiver, and all work has been suspended awaiting reorganization; offices: Cullman.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 2845.

CULLMAN COUNTY. Created by the legislature January 24, 1877. It was formed out of portions of Blount, Morgan and Winston counties. It contains 763 square miles, or 488,320 acres.

It was named in compliment to John G. Cullman, the fonder of the town of Cullman, and largely through whose efforts the section, later included in the county, was built up by a thrifty and vigorous body of German immigrants.

The act of establishment named Thomas C. Wilhite, T. W. McMims and Pleasant Williams as commissioners to lay off election precincts, to designate the places of voting therein, and to hold an election March 6, 1877, for the selection of a permanent county seat, and the election of county officers. The electors were authorized to vote for either Cullman or Milner as the county seat. The former was chosen.

The first officers, all chosen at the election just referred to, were T. W. McMinn, probate judge, J. F. Thomson, sheriff, and R. H. L. Whorton, clerk of the circuit court.

Location and Physical Description.—It lies in the north-central section of the state. It is bounded north by Morgan and Marshall, east by Marshall and Blount, south by Blount and Walker, and west by Walker, Winston and Lawrence. The county is triangular in shape. The county lies in the Cumberland plateau. Its general elevation in the northern part is 800 feet above sea level, with a gradual decline to the south. The eastern section is rolling to moderately hilly, with steep hills along the creeks. The ridge forming the divide between the two drainage systems of the Warrior River and the Tennessee River, averages at its highest points 1100 feet above sea level. Along the northern county line the

plateau, or mountain, constituting the dividing ridge referred to, abruptly terminates in steep declivities with numerous outcroppings of massive sandstone. The general topography consists of ridges with narrow valleys between. The largest stream wholly within the county limits is Ryan Creek. It heads a few miles northwest of Cullman and flows a little southwest to the Sipsey River. From a few miles below Trimble to its junction with the river Ryan Creek has many bluffs ranging from 50 to 100 feet sheer ascent from the water, with steep slopes leading back to a comparatively level top. Crooked, Blevins, Dorsey, Sullivan, Marriott, Broglen and Duck creeks are other streams draining various parts of the county into the Warrior River, through extensive drainage areas in the southern part of the county.

The soils of this area are comparatively simple in their origin and geological relationship. They are residual, and are derived directly from the underlying sandstones and shales. There are limited areas of alluvial soils in the southern part of the county, but they differ very little from those which are strictly residual. The average depth of the soil is about 5 feet, rock or shale usually occurring at about that depth. Ten soil types are recorded. The forest growth upon the uplands consists of post oak, red oak, chestnut oak, hickory, shortleaf pine, maple and dogwood. The climate is agreeable, the winters are not very cold, and the long summers are pleasantly modified by reason of the elevation. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Along the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River are seen some evidences of Indian life. It is possible that some outlying villages were located in the county, but no places are at present positively identified. No mound sites are reported.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 4,580.

Acres cultivated, 211,530.

Acres in pasture, 63,280.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 10,740.

Milk cows, 8,040.

Other cattle, 9,200.

Brood sows, 2,350.

Other hogs, 14,740.

Sheep, 490.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quality).—

Corn, 99,110 acres; 1,636,900 bushels.

Cotton, 56,140 acres; 11,090 bales.

Peanuts, 1,440 acres; 30,740 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 900 acres; 5,820 tons.

Hay, 10,800 acres; 9,400 tons.

Syrup cane, 3,320 acres; 187,960 gallons.

Cowpeas, 15,340 acres; 39,440 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 2,040 acres; 254,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 1,230 acres; 66,000 bushels.

Oats, 3,630 acres; 14,600 bushels.

Wheat, 1,810 acres; 9,440 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.)

Ardell	Hanceville—4
Arkadelphia—2	Holly Pond—1
Baileytown—1	Joppa—2
Bremen—1	Logan—1
Crane Hill—1	Saint Bernard
Cullman (ch)—10	Trade
Garden City	Vinemont—3

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1880	6,312	43	6,355
1890	13,401	38	13,439
1900	17,828	21	17,849
1910	27,788	533	28,321

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—1901—George H. Parker, W. T. L. Cofer.

Senators.

- 1882-3—John C. Orr.
- 1884-5—C. F. Hamil.
- 1886-7—C. F. Hamil.
- 1888-9—W. E. Skeggs.
- 1890-1—W. E. Skeggs.
- 1892-3—J. M. C. Wharton.
- 1894-5—J. M. C. Wharton.
- 1896-7—W. G. Brown.
- 1898-9—Will G. Brown.
- 1899 (Spec.)—Will G. Brown.
- 1900-01—R. L. Hipp.
- 1903—Robert Lee Hipp.
- 1907—John F. Wilson.
- 1907 (Spec.)—John F. Wilson.
- 1909 (Spec.)—John F. Wilson.
- 1911—J. B. Sloan.
- 1915—C. J. Higgins.
- 1919—A. A. Griffith.

Representatives.

- 1882-3—H. L. Watlington.
- 1884-5—J. A. Baker.
- 1896-7—W. E. L. Cofer.
- 1888-9—C. J. Higgins.
- 1890-1—W. H. Guthrie.
- 1892-3—J. T. Burke.
- 1894-5—Thos. J. Burks.
- 1896-7—W. C. L. Cofer.
- 1898-9—W. T. L. Cofer.
- 1899 (Spec.)—W. T. L. Cofer.
- 1900-01—S. J. Griffin.
- 1903—George H. Parker.
- 1907—George H. Parker.
- 1907 (Spec.)—George H. Parker.
- 1909 (Spec.)—George H. Parker.
- 1911—A. A. Griffith.
- 1915—R. E. Ryan.
- 1919—T. H. Robertson.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of

Arkadelphia; Cullman; Hanceville; Joppa; Odd Fellows Home; Saint Bernard College; Soils and Soil Surveys; Vinemont.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1876-77, pp. 69-71; *Brewer, Alabama*, p. —; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 287; *Riley, Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 62; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 133; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 105; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 61; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; *Ala. Anthropological Society, Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Ala., Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 383, port. of John G. Cullman; *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 1, p. 798.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

—See Presbyterian Church, The Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY.

A former educational institution founded and conducted by the Alabama Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was located in Piedmont, Calhoun County. The school opened in October 1893. It was incorporated by the legislature December 5, 1894, with Rev. J. W. Caldwell, Rev. W. B. Witherspoon, J. H. Ledbetter, C. L. Nolen, G. L. Waller, A. W. Woodall, J. W. Duncan, Rev. Rome Pickens, A. F. Tomlin and R. A. D. Dunlap as trustees. Power was given to grant diplomas and confer degrees. While conducted by the Cumberland Presbyterians the school was non-sectarian. It occupied a four story building. A boarding department was maintained. Prof. M. M. Russell was the first chairman of the faculty, and head of the Prof. N. J. Finney and Prof. J. M. Paschal as co-principals. It is now closed.

Reference—*Catalogues*, 1893-94, 1896-97; *Acts*, 1894-95, pp. 13-14.

CUSTOMS DUTIES. See Import Duties.

D

DADEVILLE. County seat of Tallapoosa County, in the east-central part of the county, in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 4, T. 21, R. 23, E., 10 miles east of the Tallapoosa River, on the north fork of Sandy River, and on the Central of Georgia Railroad, 30 miles northwest of Opelika, 20 miles southwest of Lafayette, 60 miles northwest of Columbus, Ga., 95 miles southeast of Birmingham. Altitude: 760 feet. Population: 1880—740; 1888—1,000; 1890—873; 1900—1,136; 1910—1,193; 1916—2,000. It was incorporated by the legislature, June 30, 1837, with intendant and five counsellors, and with the corporate limits including the parcel of land above described.

The town owns its electric plant and water-works, and has paved sidewalks and improved streets. The Tallapoosa County Bank (State), and the Sturdivant Bank (State) are

located there. The "Spot Cash," a Democratic weekly newspaper, was established in 1898. It has a cottonseed oil mill, a sash, door and blind factory, a gristmill, a sawmill, wagon and blacksmith shops, a planing mill, 3 drug stores, and 14 general stores. In addition to the city public schools, it has the Tallapoosa County High School. The Methodist Episcopal, South, Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations have churches in the town.

Dadeville was settled before the lands had been purchased by the Government. When the legislature established Talladega County in 1836, certain citizens donated to the county all the necessary land, on condition that Dadeville should be made the county seat. The condition was accepted, and Dadeville has been the seat of justice since the erection of the county. The town was laid out and the courthouse located by John Broadnax. Among the early settlers were the Vaughan, Gresham, Lowry, Davenport, Berry, Dennis, King, Reeves, Cosby, Bostick, Hatcher, Corpew, Clark, Leftwitch, Holley, Johnson, Oliver, Lane, Lisle, Goolsby, and Sturdivant families. Other prominent citizens were Capt. Joseph H. Johnston, first county court clerk; William H. Barnes; M. J. Bulger, who commanded the Forty-seventh Alabama Regiment at the Battle of Bull Run and at Gettysburg; Bird Young, the original "Simon Suggs;" Johnson Hooper, the author of "Simon Suggs and How He Turned Jack;" David Culberson; and Charles A. Culberson, his son, governor of Texas and later United States Senator.

One of the notable landmarks in Dadeville is the old Dennis Hotel, built in 1836 and still in a good state of preservation. It was in this hotel that Hooper, while solicitor of the circuit, wrote his notes and memoranda for "Simon Suggs." Within 12 miles of Dadeville is the Horseshoe Bend in the Tallapoosa River, where Gen. Jackson fought the decisive battle of the Creek War. The old highway from Guntersville to Fort Mitchell used by Jackson's army in reaching the Horseshoe Bend, passes through the town. Dadeville was named for Maj. Dade, who was killed by the Indians in 1835.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1837 called sess., pp. 33-37; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 332; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 546; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 169; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 298.

DADEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY. Incorporated by members of the Tohopika Lodge No. 71, or Dadeville Chapter No. 45, A. F. and A. M., which order had its lodge room in the upper story of the building, 30 by 50 feet. In 1853 the first session of the school was opened with the following corps of teachers: Benjamin T. Smith, principal; Mrs. Smith, his wife, assistant principal; Miss Catherine Clark, primary teacher; Miss Bedell, music teacher. In 1856 Benjamin Akers was principal, his wife assistant, Miss Ada Parker, primary teacher, and Miss Ada Parker, music teacher. The old school closed after that session and on the same site there

now stands a brick building which houses the grammar school and lodge rooms.

REFERENCE.—Letter from George W. Vines, in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

DAIRIES. See Cattle; Live Stock and Products.

DALE COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 22, 1824. Its territory was taken from Barbour, Covington, Henry and Pike Counties. On December 29, 1841, its western section was set off to form Coffee County; and its southern portion to Geneva County, December 26, 1868. The formation of Houston County, February 9, 1903, still has an area of 563 square miles, or 360,320 acres.

It was named in honor of Gen. Sam Dale, the pioneer and Indian fighter, with whose achievements is associated much of the romance of the early history of the State.

The act of establishment appointed Samuel W. Pearman, Duncan Douglass, Isaac Ledbetter and John D. Cruse as "commissioners of roads and revenue" for the county to serve until the general election in 1826. Under this direction an election was ordered held in October 1825 for the election of a sheriff, clerks of courts, justices of the peace and constables. On January 10, 1826, the legislature named John Turner as commissioner in place of Duncan Douglass removed.

The organization of the county appears to have proceeded slowly. The settlements were widely scattered, the distances great and communication difficult. The original act required the commissioners to select a quarter section of land for the use of the county, pursuant to an act of Congress of May 26, 1824, granting to counties "pre-emption rights to a quarter section of land in trust for the said counties and parishes respectively, for the establishment of seats of justice therein." The specific location of a county seat was not fixed, the choice evidently depending on the selection of the government quarter section.

The first officials were as follows: Lewis Hutchinson, judge county court, commissioned September 24, 1825; Isaac Ledbetter, judge county court, November 21, 1826; James Boles, sheriff, September 6, 1827; Asa Alexander, clerk county court, September 6, 1827; William Loftin, judge county court, January 12, 1828; Jeremiah Gilley, clerk county court, June 6, 1828; and John M. Kimmey, sheriff, September 15, 1828.

The formation of Dale County had thrown Richmond, the county seat of Henry, in the limits of the former, and an act of December 20, 1827, provided that the circuit court should be held in the old court house until a new location should be made and suitable buildings erected. Old Richmond, also known as Wiggins Springs, was located about 10 miles east of Newton, and here was transacted the first official business of the county, and here the first courts were held. However, the legislature, January 26, 1829, repealed

this provision, and required the circuit courts to be held "at the house of Creede Collins." The legislature, December 8, 1830, required the judge and the commissioners of roads and revenue of Dale County to sell "the old court house and jail, formerly the court house and jail of Henry County, now in the limits of said Dale County."

The same act of December 20, 1827, appointed Isaac Ledbetter, Obediah Dick, Lewis Hutchinson, Samuel W. Pearman, together with the judge of the county court, as commissioners "to fix and designate a suitable place for a seat of justice and to contract for and superintend the erection" of necessary public buildings. The commissioners selected a point centrally located, and which was known on old maps as Dale Court House, but which later became Daleville. Through it passed the main lines of travel from Columbia on the Chattahoochee across the southern part of the state, and from Choctawhatchee Bay north through Pike to Montgomery.

The formation of Coffee County, December 29, 1841, took a large section of the county on the west. The act establishing Coffee named Barney Wadford, James Arthur, Thomas Andrews, James C. Ward, and Captain ——— Hendrix "to locate a new county site for the County of Dale," at a near, or not exceeding six miles from the center of the county. The village of Newton, located on the Choctawhatchee River, was selected.

The growth of Ozark, first known as Woodshop, had brought about discussion, running through several years, looking to the removal of the county seat. The legislature responded to the agitation, and an act was passed, January 13, 1870, authorizing a popular vote. A bitter contest arose between Newton and Ozark, in which the latter won. The legislature, January 30, 1871, legalized the election which appears to have been held January 7, 1870.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the southeastern section of the state. It is bounded on the north by Barbour and Pike Counties, on the east by Houston and Henry, on the south by Geneva and Houston, on the west by Coffee County. The county lies wholly in the coastal plain. Its topographical features are varied, although there are no very great elevations. The general drainage direction is southwest. The northern half of the county is gently rolling to hilly, and the northeast section is made up of broken ridges. The southern half consists of slightly rolling ridges to comparatively flat and rolling areas. The Choctawhatchee and its tributaries drain the eastern and southern sections. The East Fork of that river divides the eastern part of the county into two main watersheds, lying between Little Choctawhatchee on the south and the main branch of the river on the west. A small portion of the northwestern section of the county drains to Pea River. The principal creeks of the county are Clay Bank and Judah, and their several branches. The county lies

wholly within the coastal plain, and its soil materials represent weathered or re-worked materials of ancient marine deposition. The soils present a wide range in structure and texture even over small areas. The upland soils consist of gray surface soils with yellow, red friable sandy clay, gray clay, and dark red sandy clay sub-soils. The bottom lands include meadow, the Cahaba and the Kalmia series. These soils are in general sandy, but fairly productive, and practically the entire area is suitable for cultivation. The timber growth of the county consists of long leaf and short leaf pine, poplar, water oak, red oak, post oak, black oak, birch, black and sweet gum, bay, magnolia, hickory, ash and some cypress. The proximity to the Gulf tempers the extremes of both summer and winter. The winters are mild. Zero weather is almost unknown. The minimum winter temperature is 10° to 12° F. The mean annual precipitation is 51 inches, with a summer mean of 16.2. Details of the extent and character of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Limited aboriginal evidences are to be found on Choctawhatchee River and on some of the larger creeks. A burial mound, 10 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, on the Choctawhatchee River, 15 miles from Enterprise, was opened in 1900, and skulls and prehistoric relics were secured. A town site is located on the farm of S. C. D. Brown one mile west of Daleville; and two mounds, near Sylvan Grove, above Newton. Two mounds, which have been explored, but without results, are to be found two miles east of Skipperville.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

Co. E, "Dale County Beauregards," 15th Regt.
Co. B, 33d. Regt.
Co. G, 33d. Regt.
Co. D, 57th. Regt.
Co. I, 57th. Regt.
Co. K, 57th. Regt.
Co. E, 59th. Regt.
Co. K, 65th. Regt. (or 4th. Reserves).

Cavalry.

Co. D, 53d. Regt. (Mounted Infantry).

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,210.
Acres cultivated, 140,400.
Acres in pasture, 49,090.
Farm Animals.
Horses and mules, 4,900.
Milk cows, 3,200.
Other cattle, 5,110.
Brood sows, 7,000.

Other hogs, 31,810.

Sheep,

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 58,460 acres; 585,610 bushels.

Cotton, 12,130 acres; 3,610 bales.

Peanuts, 64,860 acres; 1,029,800 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 3,500 acres; 36,200 tons.

Hay, 23,540 acres; 10,400 tons.

Syrup cane, 920 acres; 118,750 gallons.

Cowpeas, 1,240 acres; 10,550 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,350 acres; 140,350 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 50 acres; 1,750 bushels.

Oats, 4,560 acres; 29,060 bushels.

Wheat, 240 acres; 1,120 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Ariton—3	Midland City—3
Clopton—1	Newton—2
Daleville—2	Ozark (ch)—7
Douglas	Pinckard
Grimes	Skipperville—2

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1830	1,757	274	2,031
1840	6,809	588	7,397
1850	5,622	760	6,382
1860	10,379	1,816	12,197
1870	9,528	1,797	11,325
1880	10,553	2,122	12,675
1890	13,867	3,358	17,225
1900	16,320	4,869	21,189
1910	15,797	5,810	21,608

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—D. B. Creech, James McKinney.

1865—J. C. Mathews, Ransom Deal.

1867—Henry R. Deal.

1875—Pitt M. Callaway.

1901—M. Sollie, William W. Kirkland.

Senators.—

1828-9—William Irwin.

1831-2—William Irwin.

1834-5—William Irwin.

1837-8—Richard C. Spann.

1838-9—James Ward.

1840-1—Angus McAllister.

1843-4—James Ward.

1847-8—Angus McAllister.

1849-50—Elisha Mathews.

1853-4—James Searcy.

1857-8—James McKinney.

1859-60—William Wood.

1863-4—Reddick P. Peacock.

1865-6—William H. Wood.

1868—Philip King.

1871-2—Philip King.

1872-3—J. M. Carmichael.

1873—J. M. Carmichael.

1874-5—J. M. Carmichael.

1875-6—J. M. Carmichael.

1876-7—A. C. Gordon.

1878-9—A. C. Gordon.

1880-1—F. M. Rushing.

1882-3—F. M. Rushing.

1884-5—C. H. Laney.

1886-7—C. H. Laney.

1888-9—W. C. Steagall.

1890-1—W. C. Steagall.

1892-3—R. H. Walker.

1894-5—R. H. Walker.

1896-7—Geo. W. Brooks.

1898-9—George W. Brooks.

1899 (Spec.)—George W. Brooks.

1900-01—Walter Acree.

1903—Walter Upson Acree.

1907—P. B. Davis.

1907 (Spec.)—P. B. Davis.

1909 (Spec.)—P. B. Davis.

1911—C. A. Stokes.

1915—T. S. Faulk.

1919—W. W. Morris.

Representatives.—

1837-8—Abraham Warren.

1838-9—Abraham Warren.

1839-40—Abraham Warren.

1840-1—James J. Blair.

1841 (called)—James J. Blair.

1841-2—A. H. Justice.

1842-3—A. H. Justice.

1843-4—J. H. Calloway.

1844-5—John Merrick.

1845-6—John Merrick.

1847-8—James Ward.

1849-50—E. R. Boon.

1851-2—E. R. Boon.

1853-4—James Ward.

1855-6—James Ward.

1857-8—Elias Register; Haywood Martin.

1859-60—Noah Fountain; W. Griffin.

1861 (1st called)—Noah Fountain; W. Griffin.

1861 (2d called)—D. B. Creech; John T. Lee.

1861-2—D. B. Creech; John T. Lee.

1862 (called)—D. B. Creech; John T. Lee.

1862-3—D. B. Creech; John T. Lee.

1863 (called)—Q. L. C. Franklin; H. I. M. Kennon.

1863-4—Q. L. C. Franklin; H. I. M. Kennon.

1864 (called)—Q. L. C. Franklin; H. I. M. Kennon.

1864-5—Q. L. C. Franklin; H. I. M. Kennon.

1865-6—P. M. Calloway; Charles T. Cotton.

1866-7—P. M. Calloway; Charles T. Cotton.

1868—John R. Ard.

1869-70—John R. Ard.

1870-1—J. M. Carmichael.

1871-2—J. M. Carmichael.

1872-3—Levi Wilkinson.

1873—Levi Wilkinson.

1874-5—L. M. Edwards.

1875-6—L. M. Edwards.

1876-7—S. J. Doster.

1878-9—P. W. Bailey.

1880-1—P. M. Calloway.

1882-3—J. W. Dowling.

1884-5—J. W. Dowling.

1886-7—C. A. B. Edwards.

1888-9—H. J. Smisson.

1890-1—C. A. B. Edwards.

- 1892-3—John C. Killebrew.
 1894-5—John C. Killebrew.
 1896-7—W. B. Killebrew.
 1898-9—William Garner.
 1899 (Spec.)—William Garner.
 1900-01—William Garner.
 1903—James Coleman Barnes.
 1907—Henry B. Steagall.
 1907 (Spec.)—Henry B. Steagall.
 1909 (Spec.)—Henry B. Steagall.
 1911—Major Carroll.
 1915—W. W. Morris.
 1919—Frank O. Deese.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Arifton; Baptist Collegiate Institute; Choctawhatchee River; Midland City; Newton; Ozark.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1824-25, p. 79; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 204; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 288; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 238; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 234; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 109; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1911), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 62; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); W. L. Andrews, "Early History of Southeast Alabama," in *The Southern Star*, Ozark, May 10, 17, 24, 31, June 28, July 11, 1899.

DALLAS ACADEMY. An educational institution, chartered January 25, 1845, and maintained as a public high school until 1913, when it became the Selma High School, a part of the regular public school system.

The academy had its genesis in the far-sighted efforts of a few patriotic women of Selma, including Mrs. William Treadwell, Mrs. Philip J. Weaver, Mrs. William Wadell, Mrs. Elias Parkman, Mrs. Isaiah Morgan, Mrs. Hugh Ferguson, Mrs. Robert L. Downman, Mrs. Robert Patteson, Mrs. John F. Conoley, Mrs. Andrew Hunter, Mrs. Stephen Maples and Mrs. Uriah Griggs. In response to their appeal the Ladies Education Society Academy, which had been organized, was chartered January 30, 1839, by the legislature, and Nicholas Childers, Robert N. Philpot, J. W. Lapsley, Elias Parkman, John W. Jones, Jeremiah Pitman and Harris Brantley were named as trustees. The board of trustees was made self-perpetuating, and the property of the society was exempted from taxation. In 1844 William Johnson donated to the society the lot on the northwest corner of Alabama and Donation Streets. Joining forces with the Masons, a two-story brick building was erected, the lower floor for a school, and the second for use as a Masonic lodge. Prof. Lucius B. Johnson, and his wife, Harriet Johnson, were engaged as teachers. The prosperity of the school was immediate, and soon outgrew the capacity of the entire building. The Masons disposed of their interest to the society.

The growth of the school was such that a reorganization of plans seemed advisable. This was effected through the repeal of the original charter, and the incorporation of the Dallas Male and Female Academy, "all the property real and personal, all the rights, immunities and privileges" of the society being vested in a new board of trustees. The new board was made up of Philip J. Weaver, Thomas J. Frow, Wesley N. Plattenberg, John W. Jones, Peyton S. Graves, David A. Boyd, Edward W. Marks, William Seawell, George W. Gayle, Drewry Fair, and John Mitchell. In addition to the usual corporate privileges, the board was given authority to appoint a "teacher or teachers to take charge of said academy, and prescribe such a course of academical instruction in said academy, with such rates of tuition and rules for the government of the pupils, as to them shall seem proper." Power was given "to confer degrees, grant diplomas, and do all such other acts as other institutions of similar nature are by law authorized to do." This board was also made self-perpetuating.

After the repeal of their charter, the Ladies Educational Society preserved its organization as a voluntary group of interested workers. It assisted in raising funds, both through entertainments and by subscriptions. Through its efforts Mr. Johnson made the gift of another lot, located at the corner of Alabama and Church Streets, the site of the present high school. The original brick building was used for boys, and the new building erected on the last named lot was for girls. The Johnsons had come to Selma in 1842, and opened a male and female school in the old wooden Cumberland Presbyterian Church building on the corner of Church and Dallas Streets. Their second session was opened in the old wooden building used as a Presbyterian Church at the corner of Washington and Dallas Streets. In 1844 they took charge of the Dallas Academy, which was chartered in January of the next year.

The story of the academy from this date until its close in 1864 is given in the following extract from Hardy, *History of Selma*, p. 184:

"In 1845, the session was opened—the brick building on Alabama street being used for the male and the wooden building at the corner of Church and Selma streets used as the female department, Prof. Johnson controlling the male, and Mrs. Johnson the female department. Thus the school continued until 1850, all the time prospering, and giving the most complete satisfaction to the public. There are hundreds of the best men and women in Alabama and other States, who were educated, and who graduated during this period of the Dallas Male and Female Academy who remember until this day Prof. L. B. Johnson and his venerable lady with the most delightful pleasure. In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were called to take charge of the Camden Male and Female Academy at Camden, Wilcox County, leaving Selma, which was generally regretted. After these

popular teachers left the Dallas Academy, the institution gradually declined, and continued to do so until the fall of 1853, when Mr. and Mrs. Johnson returned to Selma and again took charge of the institution. During their absence the building had become involved in debt, and the brick building for the male department had gone into the hands of Col. P. J. Weaver. In October, however, a female school was opened in the wooden building, the death of Prof. L. B. Johnson taking place on the 6th day of October, 1853, just six days after the opening of the school. Mrs. Johnson, notwithstanding her troubles, continued to conduct the school until the end of the session.

"Mrs. Johnson having given such general satisfaction, she was induced to again commence a session on the first day of October, 1854, and continued without interruption to manage and direct the Dallas Female Academy with unparalleled success until 1864, when, becoming in feeble health, she abandoned the school and no further efforts were made by the trustees to keep up a school until 1866."

The temporary suspension in 1864 continued until 1866, when the academy was reopened by the trustees. The buildings were repaired, and Prof. W. B. Seals and wife, of Columbus, Georgia, were placed in charge. Prof. Seals resigned at the close of the session of 1868, finding the school wholly unremunerative.

About this time began the movement, resulting in the permanent organization of the public school system of the city of Selma. The citizens had organized to consider a donation from the Peabody fund, a gift of \$2,000 to be available when Selma had raised a sum double that amount. The necessary subscription having been raised, a school board was elected, consisting of Joseph R. John, Joseph Hardie, George O. Baker, George Peacock, Charles M. Shelley, A. G. Mabry, James M. Dedman, Edward Woods, John White, James W. Lapsley, and S. C. Pearce. The trustees of the Dallas Academy, after conferences with the school board, reorganized by the election of those just named to the position of trustees of the academy. Plans for opening were then perfected, in which separate schools were provided for boys and girls, and a mixed school in East Selma. Capt. N. D. Cross was elected principal and superintendent in 1868. In 1869 the State board of education established the city of Selma as a separate school district. Small appropriations were made from the general public school fund. Capt. Cross continued in his position three years, declining a reelection. Prof. G. A. Woodward of Talladega was chosen as his successor, and in October, 1871, the schools opened as usual. Prof. Woodward served for eleven years, retiring in 1882. He was succeeded by Prof. Richard E. Hardaway, who died in 1907, while serving as superintendent. His successor was Miss Emily F. Ferguson, who held the position one year, and she in turn was

succeeded by Prof. Arthur F. Harman in 1908, the present incumbent.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1838-39, p. 54; 1844-45, p. 120; Hardy, *History of Selma* (1879), pp. 144, 183; and Dallas Academy, *Annual announcement, with history, statistics, etc.*, 1888.

DALLAS COUNTY. Established by the Territorial Legislature, February 9, 1818. Its territory was a part of the original Creek cession of August 9, 1814, but had been nominally a part of Monroe, 1815, and of Montgomery, 1816. It has retained its limits substantially as originally created, although its boundaries have undergone a few changes. It has an area of 957 square miles, or 612,480 acres.

It was named for Hon. Alexander J. Dallas of Pennsylvania, federal secretary of the treasury, and father of Hon. George M. Dallas, vice president of the United States, 1845-49.

The act of establishment provided for terms of the superior and the county courts, and directed that "for the time being, the said courts in and for the said County of Dallas, shall be holden at the mouth of the Cahawba (sic); but the said courts may, respectively, for want of necessary buildings, adjourn to some convenient place contiguous thereto." On November 27, 1819, the county court was authorized by the legislature to levy a tax to pay for building a county jail. The same body, December 13, 1819, fixed the county seat at Cahoba.

Evidently there was dissatisfaction with the location of the county seat at Cahoba, for the legislature, December 7, 1833, provided for an election to be held on the first Monday in February, 1834, "for the purpose of obtaining public sentiment as to the place where the seat of justice of said county shall be fixed and located." The election did not result in favor of removal. However, with the decline of Cahoba, under an act of December 14, 1865, Selma was chosen, and there the county seat has remained.

The first officials of the county, all named by Gov. W. W. Bibb, were George Shirley, sheriff, appointed February 23, 1818; Willis Roberts, clerk of the superior and the county courts, February 14, 1818; Arthur C. Wingate, coroner, February 23, 1818; John Howard, ranger, February 23, 1818; and Alex Cathey, justice of the peace, and Reuben Davidson, constable, both appointed February 23, 1818. The first chief justice of the county court was ——— McLeod; and the first justices of the quorum were Thomas Craig, Alex. Outlaw, and John Tubbs, all serving in 1818.

The first election precincts were fixed at the mouth of the Cahoba, February 9, 1818; at the house of George Tubbs, and the house of Joseph Britton, November 21, 1818; and at the house of Joseph Vann, December 3, 1821. By act of December 26, 1822, precincts which had been established at the house of a Mr. Frederick of Town Creek, and

at the house of a Capt. Yoast (sic) were discontinued; and additional precincts were located at the house of Daniel Hardy on Old Town Creek, at the house of James S. Gaines on the road to Perry courthouse, and at the house of Richard Hall in the Mulberry settlement.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the west central section of the state. It is bounded north by Perry and Chilton, east by Autauga and Lowndes, south by Wilcox, and on the west by Wilcox, Marengo and Perry counties. The county is irregular in outline, and from its northern to its extreme southern boundary represents varied topographical conditions. The three physiographical divisions of the county comprise, first the hilly uplands in both the northern and southern parts of the county; second, the sandy plains which border the Alabama in its northwest and southwest corners through the county; and, third, the rolling prairie or canebrake lands in the western section. The soils of the first division are all of the cretaceous age. These hilly uplands comprise the Orangeburg fine sand, fine sandy loam and clay, all derived from the Lafayette sands and clays. The lands bordering the Alabama River section, making up the second division, consist of rich alluvial lands, in many cases subject to overflow. Its characteristic soils are Norfolk sand, fine sand and fine sandy loam. The rich canebrake or black belt lands in the western and northwestern section of the county, consist of gently rolling prairie lands, rich and productive. The county is well watered, the Alabama River flowing in a winding course through its entire extent. The Cahaba River flows into the Alabama at the site of old Cahaba. The principal creeks are Bogue Chitto, Cedar and Valley. The timber consists of a mixed growth of pine, hickory, boy, post oak, black oak, red oak, birch, poplar and gum. There are 11 types of soils in the county represented in these three divisions. The weather records at Selma show a mean temperature of 63.9° F., with an average of 40° F. in January, and 81.4° F. in July. The mean annual precipitation is 51.72 inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Aboriginal remains are numerous along the Alabama and the Cahaba rivers. De Soto passed through the county in the summer of 1540 on his way to Mauvilla, stopping at Casiste, now old Cahaba, and Caxa, near Harrell. There are in the collections of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences may pieces of earthenware, shell and copper ornaments and pipes, from the cemetery at Durant's Bend, 13 miles above Selma. Urn-burial is met with there, and some of the finest pieces of pottery found in the south have been taken from that site. Mounds and debris remains are found at the following sites: at old Cahaba; old Caxa; another one-half mile below Cahaba; and others four miles below Selma on the right bank of the river, eight miles south of Selma on the

public road near Cedar Creek, and two miles south of Marion Junction. Caxa and the Marion Junction sites show no mound remains. Relics are found on Boguechitto Creek in the western part of the county. The ditches at old Cahaba, now nearly obliterated, are thought to have been the work of the aborigines. Cahaba Old Town, a probable Creek outpost, was located in the northern part of the county and just back from Cahaba River, on a stream known as Oldtown Creek. The site of Humati, a village passed by De Soto in 1540, is identified as near the present Perry County line on Oakmulgee Creek, but across the Cahaba River from his line of march.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

- Co. A, "Governor's Guard," 4th Regt.
- Co. C, "Magnolia Cadets," 4th Regt.
- Co. G, "Cahaba Rifles," 5th Regt.
- Co. D, "Independent Blues," 8th Regt.
- Co. B, "Phoenix Reds," 20th Regt.
- Co. I, 28th Regt.
- Co. G, "Wash Smith Guards," 44th Regt.
- Co. H, 58th Regt.
- Co. H, 62d Regt.
- Co. I, "Rosser Reserves," 62d Regt.

Cavalry.

- Co. F, "Curry Dragoons," 3d Regt.
- Co. I, "Mathews Rangers," 3d Regt.
- Co. K, "Crocheron Light Dragoons," 3d Regt.
- Co. F, Ball-Hatch's 8th Regt.
- Co. I, 51st Regt. (Mounted Infantry.)
- Co. E, 53d Regt. (Mounted Infantry.)

Artillery.

- Co. C, 1st Ala. Battalion of Artillery.
- Jeff Davis Artillery.
- Selden-Lovelace's Battery.

Farms, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

- Number of all farms, 4,710.
- Acres cultivated, 314,580.
- Acres in pasture, 203,040.

Farm Animals:

- Horses and mules, 13,110.
- Milk cows, 12,300.
- Other cattle, 32,910.
- Brood sows, 9,330.
- Other hogs, 37,530.
- Sheep, 1,710.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity):

- Corn, 137,310 acres; 1,820,490 bushels.
- Cotton, 64,230 acres; 14,240 bales.
- Peanuts, 16,320 acres; 141,930 bushels.
- Velvet beans, 12,450 acres; 37,330 tons.
- Hay, 21,030 acres; 22,320 tons.
- Syrup cane, 5,400 acres; 329,940 gallons.
- Cowpeas, 22,380 acres; 113,490 bushels.



Crocheron Home, Cahaba



Perrine Mansion at Cahaba, now demolished



"Gaineswood" estate of Gen. Nathan B. Whitfield, near Demopolis



Surgeons' Home at Mt. Vernon Hospital of Insane Negroes, formerly U. S. Barracks



President's Mansion, University of Alabama, erected about 1835, now in use

ANTEBELLUM HOMES

Sweet potatoes, 4,260 acres; 251,730 bushels.
 Irish potatoes, 210 acres; 8,340 bushels.
 Oats, 14,100 acres; 234,900 bushels.
 Wheat, 450 acres; 5,070 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Beloit	Martins Station
Berlin—2	Massillon
Blalock	Minter—2
Browns—1	Orrville—4
Burnsville	Pinebelt
Central Mills	Plantersville—4
Eleanor—1	Pleasant Hill
Ellis	Portland
Harrell	Safford—1
Hazen	Selma (ch)—4
Ingomar	Summerfield—1
Kings Landing	Tyler—1
Marion Junction—3	Valegrande—1

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	3324	2679	6003
1830	6794	7223	14017
1840	7922	17277	25199
1850	7461	22266	29727
1860	7785	25840	33625
1870	8552	32152	40705
1880	8425	40007	48432
1890	8016	41329	49348
1900	9285	45372	54657
1910	9890	43511	53401

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—William Rufus King.
 1861—John T. Morgan, William S. Phillips.
 1865—John S. Hunter, Thomas M. Matthews.
 1867—Benjamin F. Saffold, John Silsby, Brig. Gen. Datus E. Coon, Henry Stokes (negro), Jack Hatcher (negro).
 1875—John F. Burns, Sumter Lea.
 1901—Watkins M. Vaughn, P. H. Pitts, John F. Burns, B. H. Craig, H. F. Reese.

Senators.—

1819-20—Thomas Casey.
 1822-3—Thomas Casey.
 1825-6—Thomas Casey.
 1828-9—Horatio G. Perry.
 1829-30—Horatio G. Perry.
 1832-3—George Phillips.
 1835-6—Jesse Beene.
 1838-9—James M. Calhoun.
 1840-1—William S. Phillips.
 1841-2—William S. Phillips.
 1844-5—William H. Norris.
 1847-8—Charles G. Edwards.
 1851-2—Francis A. Saunders.
 1853-4—Samuel R. Blake.
 1855-6—Robert S. Hatcher.
 1857-8—James M. Calhoun.
 1859-60—James M. Calhoun (1862).
 1863-4—Robert H. Ervin.

1865-6—Aaron B. Cooper.
 1868—Datus E. Coon.
 1871-2—D. E. Coon.
 1872-3—Jere Haralson (Negro).
 1873—Jere Haralson (Negro).
 1874-5—Jere Haralson (Negro).
 1875-6—(No senator).
 1876-7—B. F. Saffold.
 1878-9—J. R. Satterfield.
 1880-1—J. R. Satterfield.
 1882-3—A. V. Gardner.
 1884-5—A. V. Gardner.
 1886-7—Jordan C. Compton.
 1888-9—Jordan C. Compton.
 1890-1—Jordan C. Compton.
 1892-3—Jordan C. Compton.
 1894-5—Francis L. Pettus.
 1896-7—Frank L. Pettus.
 1898-9—James H. Nunnelee.
 1899 (Spec.)—James H. Nunnelee.
 1900-01—James H. Nunnelee.
 1903—William B. Craig.
 1907—Henry F. Reese.
 1907 (Spec.)—Henry F. Reese.
 1909 (Spec.)—Henry F. Reese.
 1911—Victor B. Atkins.
 1915—Benj. F. Ellis.
 1919—Jas. B. Ellis.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Edwin D. King; James Saffold.
 1820-1—Isaac S. McMeans; Horatio Gates Perry.
 1821 (called)—Isaac S. McMeans; Horatio Gates Perry.
 1821-2—Walter Crenshaw; Randall Duckworth.
 1822-3—Walter Crenshaw; Thomas B. Rutherford.
 1823-4—Walter Crenshaw; George Phillips.
 1824-5—Walter Crenshaw; Joseph Pickens.
 1825-6—Walter Crenshaw; Joseph Pickens; James Saffold.
 1826-7—Walter Crenshaw; Joseph Pickens; Bernard Johnson.
 1827-8—James C. Sharp; John A. Tarver; Erasmus Walker.
 1828-9—Ezekiel Pickens; John A. Tarver; Erasmus Walker.
 1829-30—Uriah Grigsby; William Taylor; Jefferson C. Van Dyke.
 1830-1—Peter Walter Herbert; William Taylor; Benjamin R. Hogan.
 1831-2—Peter Walter Herbert; E. W. Saunders; John W. Paul.
 1832 (called)—Peter Walter Herbert; Ethelbert W. Saunders.
 1832-3—Peter Walter Herbert; Ethelbert W. Saunders.
 1833-4—Jesse Beene; E. W. Saunders; George W. Gayle.
 1834-5—James M. Calhoun, Bernard Johnson; George W. Gayle.
 1835-6—James M. Calhoun; Joseph P. Saffold; Burwell Boykin.
 1836-7—James M. Calhoun; John J. Greening; Burwell Boykin.
 1837 (called)—James M. Calhoun; John J. Greening; Burwell Boykin.

- 1837-8—James M. Calhoun; John J. Greening; William S. Phillips.
 1838-9—Uriah Grigsby; William C. Clifton; William S. Phillips.
 1839-40—Daniel H. Norwood; William H. Norris.
 1840-1—Daniel H. Norwood; William H. Norris.
 1841 (called)—Daniel H. Norwood; William H. Norris.
 1841-2—Daniel H. Norwood; William H. Norris.
 1842-3—James M. Calhoun; William H. Norris.
 1843-4—R. S. Hatcher; George R. Evans.
 1844-5—William B. King; C. B. Watts.
 1845-6—George W. Gayle; Ethelbert W. Saunders.
 1847-8—George C. Phillips; Ashley W. Spaight.
 1849-50—Robert S. Hatcher; George P. Blevins.
 1851-2—Benjamin M. Woolsey; Hezekiah Bussey.
 1853-4—Robert S. Hatcher; George C. Phillips.
 1855-6—Benjamin M. Woolsey; Robert J. English.
 1857-8—Albert G. Mabry; Thomas E. Irby.
 1859-60—Albert G. Mabry; Thomas E. Irby.
 1861 (1st called)—Albert G. Mabry; Thomas E. Irby.
 1861 (2d called)—Albert G. Mabry; Washington M. Smith.
 1861-2—Albert G. Mabry; Washington M. Smith.
 1862 (called)—Albert G. Mabry; Washington M. Smith.
 1862-3—Albert G. Mabry; Washington M. Smith.
 1863 (called)—N. H. R. Dawson; Elijah Bell.
 1863-4—N. H. R. Dawson; Elijah Bell.
 1864 (called)—N. H. R. Dawson; Elijah Bell.
 1864-5—N. H. R. Dawson; Elijah Bell.
 1865-6—Albert G. Mabry; James T. Reese.
 1866-7—William Craig (vice J. T. Reese).
 1868—Warren A. Brantley; Joseph Draun; A. Emmons; John Hardy; Spencer Weaver.
 1869-70—Warren A. Brantley; Joseph Draun; A. Emmons; John Hardy; Spencer Weaver.
 1870-1—George F. Marlowe; Henry Cochran; Edward Gee (Negro); Jere Haralson (Negro); R. Johnson (Negro).
 1871-2—H. Cochran; Ned Gee; Jere Haralson; R. Johnson; George F. Marlowe.
 1872-3—Henry Cochran; R. L. Johnson; Thomas Walker; Alexander White.
 1873—Henry Cochran; J. H. Goldsby; R. L. Johnson; Anderson Smith; Thomas Walker.
 1874-5—W. H. Blevins; W. A. Brantley; D. E. Coon; C. E. Harris; Jacob Martin.
 1875-6—W. H. Blevins; W. A. Brantley; D. E. Coon; C. E. Harris; Jacob Martin.
 1876-7—Wm. H. Bevins; Greene J. Johnson; W. J. Stevens.
 1878-9—W. C. Billingslea; F. Boykin, Jr.; W. P. Molett; J. H. McIlwain.
 1880-1—N. H. R. Dawson; W. C. Billingslea; J. F. Calhoun; W. R. Nelson.
 1882-3—Randle D. Berry; Sam'l Will. John; C. P. Whitt; F. H. Smith.
 1884-5—S. W. John; John F. White; Sumter Lea; H. C. Graham.
 1886-7—F. L. Pettus; B. F. Ellis; S. W. John; R. D. Berry.
 1888-9—John F. White; W. R. Hardy; W. C. Billingslea; Francis L. Pettus.
 1890-1—F. M. Pettus; Wm. W. Quarles; J. Craig Smith; Lewis Johnson.
 1892-3—F. L. Pettus; N. H. R. Dawson; W. R. Hardy.
 1894-5—R. T. Burns; H. C. Graham; R. H. Tuck.
 1896-7—J. C. Smith; P. H. Pitts; J. F. Burns.
 1898-9—J. D. Riggs; Paul Carson; W. M. Vaughan.
 1899 (Spec.)—John D. Riggs; Paul Carson; W. M. Vaughan.
 1900-01—F. L. Pettus; Calvin Young; B. H. Craig.
 1903—Walter Russell Shafer; Elbert Soule Starr; Calvin Young.
 1907—Robert R. Kornegay; Alexander D. Pitts; Samuel C. Lacey.
 1907 (Spec.)—Robert R. Kornegay; Alexander D. Pitts; Samuel C. Lacey.
 1909 (Spec.)—Robert R. Kornegay; Alexander D. Pitts; Samuel C. Lacey.
 1911—S. A. Fowkes; J. W. Green; A. D. Pitts.
 1915—Joseph W. Green; J. W. Lapsley; S. W. John.
 1919—J. E. Dunnaway; J. L. Edwards; J. W. Green.
- For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Alabama River, Baptist Colored University; Cahaba; Cahaba Old Town; Cahaba River; Capitals, the State; Casiste; Caxa; Centenary Institute; Dallas Academy; Fairs; Humati; Marion Junction; Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Orphanage; Orrville; Plantersville; Selma; Vice President of the U. S. from Alabama.
- REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1923), index; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 207; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 283; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 159; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 189; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 112; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1905), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 63; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), Cahaba and Selma, index; Hardy, *Selma* (1879); Hawes, *Cahaba* (1888); Mrs. Amelia G. Fry, *Memories of Old Cahaba* (1908); Wyeth, *Life of Forrest* (1899); West, *History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893); "Midsummer edition," *The Morning Times*,

Selma, Aug., 1899; "Christmas Souvenir Trade Magazine of Selma, Alabama, of To-Day," December, 1906.

DALLAS MANUFACTURING CO., Huntsville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

DANIEL PRATT GIN COMPANY. An industrial corporation, now merged with the Continental Gin Co. (q. v.). The plant of this company, which for many years was the largest and best known cotton gin manufactory in the world, is a monument to the energy and integrity of one man—Daniel Pratt (q. v.), who erected the first small factory, on a part of the site of the present group of large buildings, in 1838. For five years previous Mr. Pratt had operated a small gin factory $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the present location, but upon the expiration of his lease upon the land, the owner demanded an excessive price for a renewal, and Mr. Pratt set out to find another location. The present site was selected because of its almost unlimited supply of timber suited for his needs, and for its proximity to plentiful water power. The first building erected was a sawmill and shingle factory. It was soon enlarged and adapted for use as a gin factory. During 1839-40 a blacksmith shop and several dwellings for operatives were erected. Mr. Pratt conducted the business himself for several years, and later, as a partnership. From the beginning he made first-class gins only, using the best materials obtainable. He required timber to be well seasoned; the iron of the best grade, the steel of the highest temper, imported from England; and the workmanship, skilled and honest. Improvements and new devices were adopted from time to time, and the product of the factory was guaranteed to be the equal of that of any similar factory in the world. The machines soon became famous among cotton men everywhere and thousands were sold. The business greatly prospered. Despite heavy losses during the War, he kept the business going. Before 1899 the Daniel Pratt Gin Co. had become the greatest factor in the cotton gin industry of the country, and was the dominant interest in the consolidation of companies to form the Continental Gin Co.

REFERENCES.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 1671; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 162-163; Tarrant, *Daniel Pratt: a biography* (1904); *Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. i, pp. 357-358; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 111-112; DuBose, *Notable men of Alabama* (1904), vol. i, pp. 422-423; *Cotton Planter and Soil*, Montgomery, May, 1857, p. 156; Daniel Pratt Gin Co., *Illustrated Catalogue* (1899) p. 50.

DANVILLE KNITTING MILLS, Bon Air. See Cotton Manufacturing.

DAPHNE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. A "Class B" Normal School, permanently established in the town of Daphne, Baldwin County, "for the education of white male and female teachers." The governor, superintendent of

education and the president of the school, ex officio, and six trustees appointed by the Governor, were named as a board of control. Permission was given to establish, in connection with the institution, a public or other school. An appropriation of \$2,500 annually from the State treasury was made for support and maintenance, "upon condition that the court of county commissioners of Baldwin County shall furnish free of charge a suitable building and grounds for said normal school, and place said building and grounds under the complete control of the board of trustees." To meet this condition Baldwin County deeded to the State the old county court house, a large two-story brick building, slate roofed, of modern construction and well located. The citizens of Daphne made cash and pledged contributions aggregating \$5,500. The moving spirits in securing the establishment of the school were Dr. J. A. B. Lovett, who subsequently became president, Captain James W. O'Neal, and Hon. S. C. Jenkins.

The school opened on October 1, 1907. It has carried on its work continuously, following the regulations and ideals projected by the State board of trustees, appointed under act of April 18, 1911. A summer school is now maintained, in order to afford teachers and students an opportunity for restful study, in a wholesome and healthy environment, and to provide, by means of lectures, inspiration and healthful stimulus. Academic, business and music departments are maintained. A training school is conducted, consisting of the seven grades of the public school of the town of Daphne. They afford opportunity for observation work by the senior normal students. A lyceum course is offered annually to afford diversion and instruction. The "Washington" and the "Lee" literary societies are conducted by the students, and through them is given an opportunity to develop ease and grace in public speech, power in debate, and exercise in parliamentary procedure.

The legislature, April 13, 1911, made an additional supplementary appropriation of \$2,500 annually for four years to be used for the purchase of necessary lands, for the erection of new buildings, and for their furnishing and equipment. At the same session an amendment was adopted to the general provision for the maintenance of the State normal schools, directing an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to be set aside for the school at Daphne. Following this additional aid, a department of manual training was added. A dormitory was also provided in 1911.

A small but well selected library has been built up. The college annual, the first number which appeared in 1912, is called "The Nymph."

On September 30, 1917, its reports to the State Superintendent of Education showed buildings and site valued at \$35,000; equipment, \$5,000; 7 teachers; 125 pupils, of which 75 were in the model school, and 50 in the normal work; 2,500 volumes in library, valued at \$2,500; 9 Alabama counties and 5

states represented among pupils; and State appropriation of \$5,000.

Presidents.—Dr. J. A. B. Lovett, 1907-08; Prof. B. B. Baker, 1908-15; and Prof. Hilary Herbert Holmes, 1915—.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, sec. 73; *Code*, 1907, sec. 1761; *General Acts*, 1907, p. 327; *Local Acts*, 1907, p. 414; 1911, pp. 404, 416, 494; 1915, p. 846; *Catalogues*, 1907-1917; *Summer school announcements*, 1912-1917; *The Nymph*, 1912 and 1913.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SOCIETY OF. An hereditary, patriotic society, organized in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, and incorporated by Act of Congress in 1896. The objects are to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country; and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty. Membership is restricted to those women whose ancestors (at least one) aided in establishing American Independence."

In 1902 the Society purchased a lot in Washington, D. C., and later erected upon it "Memorial Continental Hall," a handsome building of classic architecture which is the national headquarters, and where the annual conference of chapter delegates is held.

Publications.—A series of lineage books containing the record of the ancestry of each member of the organization; and "The American Monthly Magazine."

Chapters were formed in Alabama soon after the Society was incorporated and later a State Society was formed. First State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Birmingham; second State Regent, Mrs. Aurora Pryor McClellan.

Objects.—To bring into closer relations the chapters of the State, that interest in the National Society may be increased, its influence extended, and its patriotic work promoted and enlarged throughout Alabama."

Committees.—There are four standing committees: (1) on graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Alabama (2) on Real daughters of the Society of D. A. R. in Alabama; (3) on Continental Hall; (4) Revolutionary Relics. In addition to the foregoing there are working committees: (1) American Monthly Magazine; (2) legislative and patriotic incentives to education; (3) proper observance of National anniversaries and Alabama Day; (4) State society genealogy and badges; (5) monumental memorial committee; (6) Jackson roads in Alabama; (7) preservation of the "Natchez Trace" in Alabama; (8) historic spots and graves of Revolutionary heroes and heroines; (9) child labor legislation; (10) cultivation of fraternal relations with the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution; (11) to secure pensions for Real Daughters; (12) Jones Valley memorial road.

Alabama Chapters.—Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega. Organized January 25, 1898. First regent, Mrs. J. Melville Thornton.

Bienville Chapter, Anniston. Organized June, 1906. First regent, Mrs. A. L. Tyler. Cherokee Chapter, Selma. Regent in 1908, Miss Nellie Baker.

Colbert Chapter, Tuscumbia. Organized November, 1907. Regent 1908-9, Mrs. John E. Deloney.

Francis Marion Chapter, Montgomery. Organized February 15, 1904.

Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston. Organized June 28, 1898. First regent, Mrs. Margaret Love Mooring.

General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham. Organized February 4, 1895. First regent, Mrs. George C. Ball.

John Wade Keys Chapter, Athens. Organized May 2, 1900. First regent, Mrs. Aurora Pryor McClellan.

Katharine Steel Chapter, Oxford. Organized April 23, 1906. First regent, Mrs. James R. Draper.

Lewis Chapter, Eufaula. Organized April 18, 1901. First regent, Mrs. Carolyn Simpson Dean.

Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn. Organized April 8, 1896. First regent, Mrs. P. H. Mell.

Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika. Organized July 4, 1898. First regent, Mrs. Fanny L. W. Harrison.

Mobile Chapter, Mobile. Organized January 10, 1901. First regent, Mrs. Richard H. Clarke.

Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery. Organized January 19, 1898. First regent, Mrs. John M. Wylly.

Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa. Organized February 20, 1901. First regent, Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce.

Twickenham Town Chapter, Huntsville. Organized May, 1908.

REFERENCES.—Year books, and official literature.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY. See United Daughters of the Confederacy.

DAUPHIN ISLAND. A long, narrow island in the Gulf of Mexico directly south of Point Le Barron and Cedar Point on the extreme southern line of Mobile County. It is the eastern island of the group, including in order Petitbois, Horn and Ship Island. It is west of the entrance into or the main channel of Mobile Bay. Between the island and the main land are Little Dauphin Island, and to the west are Cat and Grass Islands, and Isle aux Herbes. Its surface is flat, and only a few feet above high tide. The soil is coastal beach, with the exception of a narrow strip on the north shore. This type of soil consists of a medium to coarse white beach sand, containing a number of small shell fragments.

On the eastern point Fort Gaines is located, in which a small garrison of troops is maintained. Fort Morgan is just opposite on Mo-

bile Point. Less than 100 people live on the island exclusive of the Fort. These are engaged in fishing. The Mobile County "Soil Survey," issued in 1912, contains the following reference:

"At present there is but little development on the islands. Dauphin Island has been recently purchased with the idea of connecting it with the mainland by a railroad and establishing a deep-water coaling station. A fine hotel is also planned to convert the island into a winter and summer resort. Surf bathing on the Gulf side and fine fishing and sailing on the Mississippi Sound are features which will make the place attractive."

Dauphin Island was first visited by Iberville in 1699. It was called Massacre Island from a number of skulls and bones found at its southwestern extremity. Early in 1702 it was the scene of some activity in connection with the colonization of French Louisiana. There Iberville landed goods and provisions, erected magazines, and built barracks for the soldiers, while 16 leagues distant up the Bay and River he was busy erecting Fort Louis de la Mobile. In this year Iberville changed the name to Dauphin Island, that is, l'isle Dauphine. However, in the old Mobile Catholic church records the first name persisted until February 1715, when the new name first appears.

In 1707 several families then residing at Fort Louis secured permission from Bienville to settle on the island. They carried with them their cattle and poultry, and began the cultivation of small gardens. This appears to be the beginning of farming or agriculture by white people in the bounds of what is now Alabama. It is reported that the increase of the cattle and poultry of these settlers found a ready sale with vessels from France. As an evidence of growing prosperity, in 1708 D'Artaguet built a small vessel of 70 tons, for the purpose of trade between the island and Fort Louis. In 1709 Capt. Lavigne Volsin, by permission of Bienville and D'Artaguet, built a fort and a beautiful little church on the island. By reason of the latter several settlers were attracted from Fort Louis to the island. In 1710 there was a large accession to its population, consisting of free persons from France, the newcomers settling so as to form a separate settlement. In 1711 the locality suffered severely from the destructive raid of an English pirate ship from Jamaica, the loss of property being estimated at 50,000 livres. The year 1712 saw such a rapid increase of population that Cadillac found it necessary to build houses for their accommodation.

In 1717 L'Epiney reached Dauphin Island as the successor of Cadillac. On the news of his arrival reaching the Indians, the chiefs of 24 nations, representing nearly all of the Southern tribes, came to welcome him. The smoking of the calumet, with accompanying songs and dances, lasted more than two months. All were well received by Gov. L'Epiney, who sent them away with presents. This was the first great assembly or confer-

ence of Indians in the South. During the Pensacola War a hostile Spanish force, 1719, made an attempt to capture the place, but was repulsed by the soldiers and Indians of St. Denis, who was in command of the defenses.

The history and further growth of the Island was changed by the bar, which in 1717 closed its port on the southern side. Nothing further of large interest in its history took place until the great storm of September 11, 1740, in which half its area was washed away, and 300 head of cattle destroyed. The last French record pertaining to Dauphin Island is dated December 20, 1762, in which the Mobile Catholic church register notes the baptism of Jeanne, infant daughter of Nicolas Bouvier, a soldier of the local garrison.

The island remained a British possession from the evacuation in 1763, until its capture by the Spaniards in 1781. In the latter year the island was granted by Gov. Grimarest to Joseph Moro, and on its capture by Gen. James Wilkinson in 1813, his title to the island was confirmed to Augustin Le Conte. In 1822 Fort Gaines was erected on the eastern point. The Fort was occupied by State troops January 5, 1861, in anticipation of secession. A Confederate garrison there on August 8, 1864, surrendered to the Federal forces.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, BIRTHDAY. See Special Days.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON. President of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865, and a distinguished resident of the city of Montgomery, temporary seat of government of the Confederacy from February 17 to May 21, 1865.

Mr. Davis was born June 3, 1808 in Christian County, Kentucky, and was the tenth child of Samuel and Jane (Cook) Davis, the former from Georgia, and the latter of South Carolina stock. In 1811 the entire family removed to Wilkinson County, Miss. During the whole of his life, Mr. Davis was a citizen of that State. He was well educated, graduated at West Point in 1824, served in the U. S. Army, and 1853 resigned his commission to become a planter in the State of his adoption. He entered politics and until the close of his public career in 1865, he was one of the notable leaders of the South. He served in the United States House of Representatives, was a colonel in the Mexican War, served as United States Secretary of War, 1853-1857, and on January 21, 1861, resigned his seat in the United States Senate to follow the fortunes of Mississippi as a member of the new Confederacy.

On February 9, 1861, Mr. Davis was elected provisional president of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America. Leaving his home, he journeyed by way of Jackson through northern Mississippi and Alabama, by way of Chattanooga and Atlanta to Montgomery. He reached Montgomery on the evening of February 17 at 10

o'clock, on the railroad from West Point, Ga., accompanied by Ethelbert Barksdale, of the Jackson Mississippian, C. R. Dickson, of Jackson, Miss., and by the committee on the part of the State, of which Col. E. C. Bullock was chairman. The Alabama committee, appointed by Gov. A. B. Moore, met the party at West Point, where in a formal way Col. Bullock extended greetings. Of Mr. Davis' response, a newspaper writer of the period says that he had never heard it "surpassed for comprehension, power, spirit and eloquence." Col. Charles T. Pollard, president of the railroad, had provided a special car for the president-elect. At Opelika a stop was made for supper. Dr. Thornton spoke, to which Mr. Davis responded. At Auburn Mr. Davis appeared on the platform and spoke to the company. Leachapoka was ablaze with excitement as the train passed. At Montgomery Judge H. W. Watson, "in the name of the corporate authorities," welcomed the distinguished guest. Mr. Davis was then taken to his apartments at the Exchange Hotel. An immense and enthusiastic company crowded about the hotel. Mr. Davis and the committee appeared on the Commerce Street portico. Hon. Wm. L. Yancey presented Mr. Davis, saying, among other things—

"The country does not now look to men, but to principles. But how fortunate is our country? She has not only the principles for the administration of government, but also the men. She has found in the distinguished gentleman she has called to preside over her public affairs, the statesman, the soldier and the patriot. She has the statesman—one eminently skilled in public affairs, thoroughly understanding the great principles on which our government is based, skilful, wise and moderate. She has the soldier, distinguished upon the field of battle, wise in council, terrible in the charge. She has a patriot, just, upright and incorruptible. Neither fear would deter or favor seduce him or cause him to swerve from the path of rectitude and duty. I may say again, fortunate, thrice fortunate, are the people of the south. They have found the man as well as the principles—a man in whom is combined in so eminent a degree the wisdom of the statesman, the skill of the soldier, and the incorruptibility of the patriot. The man and the hour have met."

On the following day, February 18, Mr. Davis was inaugurated as president, standing on the west or front portico of the Alabama State Capitol. Under the direction of a committee of Congress, an imposing procession, led by the President in a carriage drawn by six white horses up Dexter Avenue, the street sides lined with thousands, and more than 7,000 people overflowing the Capitol grounds. In the carriage with Mr. Davis were the Grand Marshal Col. Hugh P. Watson, Provisional Vice President Alexander H. Stephens and Hon. Howell Cobb, president of the provisional congress. The company arrived at the Capitol steps and proceeded to the senate chamber, which was used as the hall of the

Provisional Congress, where he was formally received. A procession was then formed and descended the stairs to the front or west portico, where the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Cobb. After the delivery of a well-tempered and patriotic inaugural address, the historic State Bible, used by all Alabama executives since 1853 was presented, and quoting the language of the Weekly Issue, published in Selma February 27, 1861, "President Davis kissed the Bible, and then turning to the vast assemblage said, with deep and solemn emphasis, So help me God." A brass star, placed by the Sophie Bibb Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, marks the spot where he stood.

Mr. Davis, on arriving at Montgomery, took up his residence at the Exchange Hotel, where he remained until about April 1, 1861. He was joined at that time by Mrs. Davis. Col. Edmund Harrison turned over to the President his town house, located on the corner of Bibb and Lee Streets. This was occupied by Mr. Davis and family until their removal to Richmond in May. It is now known as the First White House of the Confederacy, and an association of that name chartered in 1898-99, has for its purpose the purchase of the house for preservation as a museum for Confederate relics and historical objects.

Of his life at this period, T. C. De Leon says:

"It is certain that Mr. Davis was the heart and brains of the government; and his popularity with the people was, at this time, unbounded. They were perfectly content to think that the government was in the hollow of his hand; and pronounced any of his measures good before they were tried. His energy, too, was untiring; and it was wonderful to look on the frail body and believe that it endured the terrible physical and mental strain he imposed upon it.

"At this time the President and his family, having left their temporary quarters at the hotel, were living at a plain mansion provided for them, but a few steps from the Government House. In the latter building were the executive office and the Cabinet room, connected by an always open door; and in one or the other of these Mr. Davis spent some fifteen hours out of every twenty-four. Here he received the thousands of visitors whom curiosity, or business, brought; consulted with his secretaries, revised bills, or framed new projects for strengthening the defenses of the open and wide frontier. It was said that he managed the War Department, in all its various details, in addition to other manifold labors; finding time not only to give it a general supervision, but to go into all the minutiae of the working of its bureaux, the choice of all its officers, or agents, and the very disbursement of its appropriations.

"His habits were as simple as laborious. He rose early, worked at home until breakfast, then to a long and wearing day at the Government House. Often, long after midnight, the red glow from his office lamp, shining

over the mock-orange hedge in front of his dwelling, told of unrelenting strain."

Mr. Davis accompanied the Confederate provisional Congress to Richmond. His fortunes as the great head of the Confederacy, however, still claimed the interest of all patriotic Alabamians. When the end came, with the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston and Taylor and Kirby-Smith, the State of Alabama, together with the whole South, was deeply concerned for the welfare of the President. His capture and confinement at Fortress Monroe, May, 1865-May, 1867, in violation of all the principles of humanity and law, are matters of history. The people of Alabama deeply resented the outrageous treatment accorded Mr. Davis as a prisoner of war. As indicating their feelings, resolutions were adopted by the legislature of 1865-66. In the preamble it was recited that, Whereas, Mr. Davis had by the fortunes of war become a prisoner in the hands of Federal authorities, and, whereas, the army and navy which he commanded had been surrendered or destroyed, and the Confederate government had been utterly overthrown; and, whereas, the people themselves had "with the most remarkable unanimity and quietness, submitted to the great changes which have taken place, and with but few exceptions, accepted the Executive clemency and renewed their allegiance to the old government; and whereas, all armed opposition to the Federal Government by the Southern people has ceased," after which it was resolved:

"That we earnestly invite and urge upon all public bodies, both religious and political in the South and at the North, in England, France and Germany, and wherever patriotism is known, and the God of the Christians is worshipped, to express their sympathy, for our suffering and imprisoned President, and to implore the Federal Executive, for the sake of humanity, and the honor of the Christian people over whom he rules, to strike off the chains and throw open the prison doors of Jefferson Davis, and all others who are imprisoned for similar causes, and restore to us the constitution and laws of our fathers, and thus write everlasting gratitude upon the hearts of the Southern people."

In Mobile, Montgomery and throughout Alabama, as well as elsewhere, the news of Mr. Davis' release on May 4, 1867, was received with every expression of delight and pleasure. Mr. Dodd (1907), p. 370, says: "The whole South rejoiced likewise at the liberty of him on whom the penalty for secession had been visited."

When the people of Alabama were ready to dedicate the spot on which the monumental tribute to the dead soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy should be placed, they called Mr. Davis from Beauvoir to Montgomery to join in the ceremonies. The exercise took place on the Capitol hill, April 29, 1886. Mr. Davis stopped at the Exchange Hotel, where he had stayed in 1861. A procession was formed with General Edmund W. Pettus as

grand marshal of the day. Preceded by several military companies as an escort, Mr. Davis, Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Watts, Gov. Edward A. O'Neal and Mayor Warren S. Reese, in an open carriage drawn by four white horses, followed by carriages containing other distinguished visitors, moved up Dexter Avenue to the State Capitol. The windows, balconies, house tops and streets were lined with people. The cheers were deafening. Ladies and children shouted, waving handkerchiefs and flags, and clapping their hands. Mr. Davis was deeply moved, and expressed his appreciation by constantly bowing to the enthusiastic crowds.

At the Capitol he took his place on the front portico, on which he had sworn to defend the Confederacy years before, and again spoke to the beloved people. His address, although short, aroused great enthusiasm. He expressed his profound appreciation of the honor done him, saying that he felt the more deeply grateful because it was for "a sentiment far dearer to me than myself." Speaking of the brave men who had gone forth from Alabama, many to never return, he said:

"They live in memory, and their spirits stand out the greatest reserve of that column which is marching on with unfaltering steps to the God of constitutional liberty." He mentioned the fact that the demonstration of 1861 did not exceed that which was accorded him now. Referring to the reception given him on the evening of February, 1861, when introduced by Yancey in the Exchange Hotel, he says:

"I felt last night as I approached the Exchange Hotel, from the galleries of which your orator, William Lowndes Yancey, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery in language which only his eloquence could yield, and which far exceeded my merit, I felt, I say again, that I was coming to my home—coming to the land where liberty dies not, and heroic sentiment lives forever."

He was followed by Gen. John B. Gordon, who delivered the principal address. After the conclusion of the speech salutes were fired by the Montgomery Field Artillery. The company then dispersed. Just as Mr. Davis had gotten into his carriage preparatory to the return of the procession to the city hall, numbers of old Confederate veterans approached him with hats in hand. With tear dimmed eyes they gave him an affectionate "God bless you."

Mr. Davis left Montgomery and went on a special train to Atlanta, Macon and other points in Georgia, after which he returned to Beauvoir. At Macon he delivered a great address, which so exhausted him that, on advice, he declined all similar invitations.

On December 6, 1889, his unconquerable spirit took its flight to join the great company of those whom he had led, and who fought that constitutional liberty might not perish from the earth. Again quoting Dodd:

"Members of the Grand Army of the Republic forgot for once their great enemy and

added their tears to the universal lament. He was borne to his temporary tomb in Metairie Cemetery by the governors of nine states, and during the winter following, the legislatures of the South held formal memorial sessions. Never was more universal homage rendered to a departed chieftain. The North looked on in mute astonishment at the loyalty of the defeated South; for did not the Southern people 1861 (1st called)—F. J. Burgess; Seabird blame Davis for their ruin! In summing up a favorable review of his life, the New York World said truly, "A great soul has passed away."

In 1904 in response to the appeal of the people of Beauvoir and of the South, the remains of Mr. Davis were carried to Hollywood Cemetery on the James. The body passed through Montgomery, the train lingered, another procession moved up historic Dexter Avenue, and the casket with the beloved remains of the martyred leader rested over night in the historic State House on Capitol Hill. Here thousands came to look upon the form of him who had lived and suffered for the South.

REFERENCES.—Dr. William E. Dodd, *Jefferson Davis* (American Crisis Biographies), 1907, in which will be found a bibliography, pp. 354-355. See also Montgomery *Daily Advertiser*, February-May, 1861, and April 29, 1886; Mrs. Davis, *Memoirs* (1890), 2 vols.; Simpson, *Sketches of the capitol of Alabama* (1898); DeLeon, *Four years in Rebel Capitals* (1890), pp. 39-40.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, STATUE COMMITTEE. See Davis, Jefferson, in Alabama.

DAVIS, W. B. & SONS, HOSIERY MILLS, Fort Payne. See Cotton Manufacturing.

DAVISTON. Post office and incorporated town in the northeast corner of Tallapoosa County, about 4 miles northwest of Tallapoosa River, 20 miles northeast of Dadeville, and about 22 miles northeast of Alexander City. Population: 1910—127. It was incorporated by the legislature February 16, 1887, with mayor and council, and corporate limits extending one-half mile in every direction "from the center of the street, between the stores of John D. Motley and J. T. Moncus."

The town is in a good farming district which is also rich in minerals. With the development of transportation facilities, its mineral resources will assume greater importance.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 546; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 169; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 303.

DAYTON. Post office and interior town in the northeastern part of Marengo County, 10 miles northeast of Linden. Population: 1861—300; 1870—426; 1880—473; 1890—412; 1900—427; 1910—382. It was settled by the Glover, Jones, Mixon, Coleman, and Cash families. It has a cottonseed oil mill, wagon

and blacksmith shop, and a Masonic Hall. The first church was built by Benjamin Glover, and donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The town is on the road from Uniontown to Linden.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 207; *Tharin's Marengo County directory*, p. 67.

DEATHS FROM ALABAMA IN THE WORLD WAR, AS REPORTED IN U. S. OFFICIAL BULLETIN, JANUARY 1, 1919, TO MARCH 29, 1919. The list following shows those men who were killed in foreign service and who died in military camps, and is arranged by counties.

Autauga.—

Tyus, Carter J., Autaugaville.
Bickerstaff, Robert, Billingsley.
Goodson, John, Booth.
Whitstone, Mack McKinley, Booth.
Kirkland, Ed, Jones.
McCullough, Mathew W., Jones.
Moten, Corn, Jones.
Rogers, Jesse, Jones.
Lee, Johnson, Kalmia.
Wadsworth, Lee A., Mulberry.
Cook, McGhee, Peace.
Golson, Mount E., Prattville.
Jackson, Jim, Prattville.
Killough, Joseph C., Prattville.
Milton, Lester, Prattville.
Houston, Newel S., Statesville.
Rawlinson, Robert W., Vida.

Baldwin.—

Harris, Edward T., Bay Minette.
Moorer, Minter M., Bay Minette.
Roberts, Griel, Bay Minette.
Taylor, Douglas, Bay Minette.
Taylor, John T., Bay Minette.
Wright, Hilliard, Blacksher.
Durant, Little Ed., Bromley.
Sledge, William, Bromley.
Carpenter, Aurelius M., Carpenter.
Grimes, Daniel M., Daphne.
John, Raymond, Daphne.
Robinson, John G., Daphne.
Knight, Leroy, Dyas.
Arnett, Tobe, Gateswood.
Broughton, Dan, Hurricane.
Mitchell, Aubrey, Lillian.
Weeks, John P., Magnolia Springs.
Brown, Boaton, Perdido Station.
Bryars, Joseph W., Perdido Station.
Givens, John R., Robertsedale.
White, Thomas W., Robertsedale.
Lassiter, Willis J., Scrantage.
Turner, Marion, Styx.
Ladd, Madison, Tensaw.
Williams, Wilson, Tensaw.

Barbour.—

Baker, William R., Bakerhill.
West, Porter, Bakerhill.
Mallard, Marshall, Batesville.
Calloway, Abraham, Clayton.
Clayton, Col. Bertram T., Clayton.
Davis, America, Clayton.
Franklin, Joseph W., Clayton.
Hodges, Lester, Clayton.
Johnson, Mathew, Clayton.
Kennedy, Vernon B., Clayton.

Quillen, Jeff, Clayton.
 Speer, Grady B., Clayton.
 White, Thomas, Clayton.
 Ceaser, Upshaw, Clio.
 Dixon, Cleveland, Clio.
 Brannon, Robert W., Eufaula.
 Brown, Pat L., Eufaula.
 Doughtie, Porter R., Eufaula.
 Holleman, Hinton C., Eufaula.
 Lewis, Zacharias, Eufaula.
 Loch, William, Eufaula.
 Persons, Ulysses, Eufaula.
 Pipkin, Willie, Eufaula.
 Thompson, John H., Eufaula.
 Gray, William, Louisville.
 McCray, Judge, Louisville.
 Warren, William, Louisville.
 Hill, Frank, Ray.
 Dunham, Thomas P., White Oak Springs.
 Govan, Edgar D., White Oak Springs.
 Mallard, Jeremiah, White Oak Springs.

Bibb.—

Gillespie, Matthew L., Blocton.
 Morse, Lonnie, Blocton.
 Peyton, Jim, Blocton.
 Polovich, Jake, Blocton.
 Smelly, Dock, Blocton.
 Fletcher, Eugene, Brent.
 Harris, James S., (John S.), Centerville.
 Ingle, Joseph Pete, Centerville.
 Kornegay, Reuben C., Centerville.
 Shuttleworth, Walter F., Centerville.
 Sanders, Ellie G., Lawley.
 Walker, Bert H., Lawley.
 Higginbotham, John Wesley, Piper.
 Cummings, Carlos, Randolph.
 Prim, James C., Randolph.

Blount.—

Robinson, Dave, Allgood.
 Dutton, John S., Bangor.
 Thompson, Lorenzo, Bangor.
 Snider, Allie, Blountsville.
 Bentley, Joseph R., Cleveland.
 Deaver, John A., Cleveland.
 Neely, Fonzy, Cleveland.
 Fant, Sam H., Liberty.
 Martin, James R., Liberty.
 Ingram, William T., Oneonta.
 Maynor, Eldridge W., Oneonta.
 Nash, Oscar K., Oneonta.
 Birchfield, Sam, Village Springs.
 Cosby, Sidney E., Village Springs.

Bullock.—

Beecham, Abraham, Fitzpatrick.
 Braswell, Gordon E., Fitzpatrick.
 Cogman, Willis, Fitzpatrick.
 Cope, Eldridge M., Inverness.
 Dennis, Davie, Union Springs.
 Faulkner, James H., Inverness.
 Foreman, Arthur, Union Springs.
 Hall, Jessie, Union Springs.
 McSwain, Preston, Union Springs.
 Winters, Dossie, Union Springs.

Butler.—

McInvale, Joe W., Butler Springs.
 Hall, Edgar W., Chapman.
 Hoomes, Charles L., Chapman.
 Lewis, Robert, Forest Home.
 Shavers, Wade, Garland.
 Wallace, Walter, Garland.

Allen, Fred, Georgiana.
 Brooks, Eugene T., Georgiana.
 Calne, Claude, Georgiana.
 Covin, Charles B., Georgiana.
 Hancock, Allen D., Georgiana.
 Haslip, Verner, Georgiana.
 Powell, James H., Georgiana.
 Rigsby, Horace, Georgiana.
 Stinson, William H., Georgiana.
 Wright, Joseph M., Georgiana.
 Boone, John, Greenville.
 Brunson, Benjamin Henry, Greenville.
 Bush, Amos, Greenville.
 Cheatham, William T., Greenville.
 Clark, Wilton, Greenville.
 Haigler, Marion L., Greenville.
 Hall, Albert, Greenville.
 Hendricks, Rufus P., Greenville.
 Lewis, Esie, Greenville.
 Payne, Wiley, Greenville.
 Phelps, Joseph R., Greenville.
 Williams, Will Frank, Greenville.
 Ealum, George K., McKenzie.
 Price, Bryant, McKenzie.
 Milton, Lee, Oakley Streak.
 McCormick, Burie G., Pigeon Creek.

Calhoun.—

Campbell, Sam M., Anniston.
 Carter, Henry W., Anniston.
 Champion, William, Anniston.
 Chastine, Lewis, Anniston.
 Dabbs, Henry L., Anniston.
 Dismuke, Homer L., Anniston.
 Eichelberger, M. L., Anniston.
 Hamlet, George O., Anniston.
 Heath, Frank, Anniston.
 Henry, Milton, Anniston.
 Matthews, John, Anniston.
 Meredith, George Newton, Anniston.
 Milligan, M. G., Anniston.
 Snow, Frank Hamilton, Anniston.
 Southers, John A., Anniston.
 Steadom, Willie, Anniston.
 Suggs, Monroe, Anniston.
 Thomas, John H., Camp McClellan.
 Wooten, James B., Anniston.
 Hindman, Gus L., Bluemountain.
 Williams, James T., Bluemountain.
 Allen, James L., Choccolocco.
 Hanna, Eba, Choccolocco.
 Hawkins, Oliver, Choccolocco.
 Whiteside, Raymond F., Choccolocco.
 Green, Dallas, Gray.
 Porter, Rad C., Jacksonville.
 Scott, Ed., Jacksonville.
 Wingo, Lorenzo, McFall.
 Howle, Amos, Oxford.
 Luttrell, Hugh H., Oxford.
 Sanford, George, Oxford.
 Cheatwood, George P., Piedmont.
 Cobb, Richard Bryant, Piedmont.
 Savage, Robert S., Piedmont.
 Waits, Leo, Wellington.

Chambers.—

Barber, Wiley L., Buffalo.
 Monagan, John H., Buffalo.
 Johnson, Allen, Cusseta.
 Wallace, Hugh M., Cusseta.
 Borden, Joe, Fairfax.
 Bridges, James F., Fairfax.

Bonner, Sam, Fivepoints.
 Brown, T., Fivepoints.
 Clem, Johnson, Glass.
 Beaird, Andrew E., Lafayette.
 Hunter, Luther, Lafayette.
 Jackson, George F., Lafayette.
 Lackey, Archie T., Lafayette.
 Sherman, Charlie, Lafayette.
 Welsh, Bura J., Lafayette.
 Wilkerson, Palmer, Lafayette.
 Wilkinson, Volmer Lee, Lafayette.
 Cox, Ashburn F., Lanett.
 Crowder, Lester D., Lanett.
 Foster, Wesley B., Lanett.
 Bohannon, Walter T., Langdale.
 Perryman, Fred, Langdale.
 Stanfield, Charles D., Langdale.
 Mangrum, William P., Shawmutt.
 Thomas, Bennie O., Shawmutt.
 McFarlin, Robert E., Standing Rock.
 Rowell, Milton, Waverly.
 Shaw, Wilbert, Waverly.

Cherokee.—

Covington, James, Center.
 Kelley, Tobie V., Center.
 Burk, Ira L., Gaylesville.
 Miller, Sam A., Gaylesville.
 Crane, Louis D., Lawrence.
 Townsell, Lee R., Rock Run.
 Naugher, Forney W., Round Mountain.
 Vance, Henry D., Round Mountain.
 Reedy, Porter J., Spring Garden.

Chilton.—

Kirkland, Robert L., Clanton.
 Plier, Porter M., Clanton.
 Shirley, Alonza S., Clanton.
 Stewart, Edward Sartor, Clanton.
 Young, Waymon, Clanton.
 Boswell, Thomas M., Cooper.
 Collum, Jonnie M., Jemison.
 Lewis, Obie J., Jemison.
 Sims, Edward C., Jemison.
 Smith, Enoch E., Jemison.
 Callaway, Rufus C., Maplesville.
 Edwards, Ernest C., Maplesville.
 Edwards, Perry S., Maplesville.
 Miner, Nicholas A., Maplesville.
 Boatfield, William J., Mountain Creek.
 Hudson, Otis L., Mountain Creek.
 Huggins, Hilary H., Mountain Creek.
 Boykin, Bill, Riderville.
 Mattison, George P., Riderville.
 Caton, Walter, Thorsby.
 Driver, Corb, Verbena.
 Plott, Will R., Verbena.

Choctaw.—

Atkins, Spot, Butler.
 Kenon, Earnest, Butler.
 Clanahan, Clarence W., Gilbertown.
 Moore, Augustus G., Gilbertown.
 Moseley, Willie, Gilbertown.
 Ethridge, Ben, Halseel.
 Doss, Albert, Oakchia.
 Beard, Julian D., Silas.
 McIlwain, William S., Silas.

Clarke.—

Coleman, Joseph W., Allen.
 Gibby, James, Barlow Bend.
 Downey, Ozie B., Campbell.
 Tyre, George H., Carlton.

Kidd, Elmer, Chance.
 Dease, James W., Coffeeville.
 Reed, Henry, Dickinson.
 Porties, Timothy, Fulton.
 Moss, John, Glendon.
 Bettis, Lonnie, Gosport.
 Chapman, Claude, Grove Hill.
 Coates, Robert, Grove Hill.
 Harrell, Caley S., Grove Hill.
 Lavender, John R., Grove Hill.
 Oliver, John W., Jackson.
 Skinner, Henry, Jackson.
 Stokes, Hance F., Jackson.
 Beck, Thomas G., Salitpa.
 May, Willie J., Salitpa.
 Overstreet, James S., Salitpa.
 Overtrete, Willis C., Salitpa.
 Atchison, William F., Thomasville.
 Autry, John E., Thomasville.
 Coats, Gus, Thomasville.
 Friddle, Alver, Thomasville.
 Rayboun, Dewey, Thomasville.
 Brewer, Frank B., Walker Springs.
 Rudder, Bryant Carr, Walker Springs.
 Gilyard, Leonard, Whatley.

Clay.—

Brown, Mallard P., Ashland.
 Green, Northen C., Ashland.
 McVey, Cecil, Ashland.
 Wicker, John J., Ashland.
 Dawkins, Benjamin O., Cragford.
 McElrath, John, Hollins.
 Smith, Adam L., Hollins.
 Floyd, Matthews, Lineville.
 Mitchell, Thomas, Lineville.
 Smith, Carl C., Lineville.
 Upchurch, Buren, Lineville.
 Vinson, Dock, Lineville.

Cleburne.—

McCoy, Charles W., Bell Mills.
 Ray, Fred, Bell Mills.
 Wheeler, Thomas M., Bell Mills.
 Ayers, Joseph I., Heflin.
 Buchanan, Benjamin, Heflin.
 Dennis, Joe, Heflin.
 Harper, Adair, Heflin.
 Jairrels, McKinley, Heflin.
 Butler, Rubin J., Hightower.
 Roberts, Ivie, Hopewell.

Coffee.—

Fleming, Sampson, Daval.
 Andrews, Bud, Elba.
 Cole, Walter, Elba.
 Cooper, James A., Elba.
 Culver, Clarence L., Elba.
 Durant, Ed Little, Elba.
 Dye, Tramble, Elba.
 Goolsby, Joseph W., Elba.
 Harris, Homer, Elba.
 Heath, Thurston, Elba.
 Martin, Oders, Elba.
 Batchelor, Harry H., Enterprise.
 Clements, Homer T., Enterprise.
 Commander, Henry H., Enterprise.
 Cook, Melvin O., Enterprise.
 Ellis, Barney, Enterprise.
 Floyd, Adam G., Enterprise.
 Martin, James F., Enterprise.
 Miller, Guy, Enterprise.
 Murdock, Charlie, Enterprise.

Mynard, Monroe T., Enterprise.
 Odom, Leonard R., Enterprise.
 Riley, Lonnie O., Enterprise.
 Thomas, Oscar E., Enterprise.
 Dawson, Henry J., Kinston.
 Daniels, Archie, New Brocton.
 Grimsley, Joseph H., New Brocton.
 Hurst, John E., New Brocton.
 Knight, Bascom A., New Brocton.
 Maddox, Hobson, New Brocton.
 Nixon, James L., New Brocton.
 Pittman, John B., New Brocton.
 Rachiels, Daniels M., New Brocton.

Colbert.—

Thompson, John A., Barton.
 Bevirs, Andrew, Cherokee.
 Trotter, Earl W., Cherokee.
 Wembs, Hezekiah, Cherokee.
 Preuit, William R., Leighton.
 Quillen, Syrd Lee, Leighton.
 Gaisser, Hollis W., Margerum.
 Crowe, James R., Sheffield.
 Felton, Howard, Sheffield.
 Goldstein, Louis, Sheffield.
 Oldham, John H., Sheffield.
 Trousdale, Emmette, Sheffield.
 Dobbs, John Wesley, Tuscumbia.
 Gamble, Robert, Tuscumbia.
 Halsten, Jesse C., Tuscumbia.
 Johnson, Robert, Tuscumbia.
 McClinton, Roy, Tuscumbia.
 Patterson, Jesse, Tuscumbia.
 Sledge, Houston, Tuscumbia.

Concuh.—

Arant, Benjamin F., Belleville.
 Burt, Andrew J., Belleville.
 Smith, Carl B., Belleville.
 Autrey, Mack, Brooklyn.
 Johnston, Percy W., Brooklyn.
 Johnston, Wheatley, Brooklyn.
 Darby, Fletcher, Castleberry.
 Martin, Alma M., Castleberry.
 Montgomery, Tom, Castleberry.
 Rabb, Lazarus P., Castleberry.
 Richburg, Emmett N., Castleberry.
 Witherspoon, Amos, Castleberry.
 Blackman, Newton U., Evergreen.
 Burt, Andrew J., Evergreen.
 Crosby, Jim, Evergreen.
 Daw, Denley, Evergreen.
 Dean, Claude, Evergreen.
 Lee, George, Evergreen.
 McIntyre, John, Evergreen.
 Smith, Rix, Evergreen.
 Pierce, Bryant, McKenzie, R. I.
 Cassar, George, Nichburg.
 Bird, Ransom, Owassa.
 Brown, Jas. W., Jr., Owassa.
 Bell, Ely D., Range.
 Johnson, Charlie, Repton.
 Lowe, Joshua, Repton.
 McCrory, Archie D., Repton.
 Seale, Raymond L., Repton.
 Gomillion, James T., Shreve.

Coosa.—

Robbins, Thomas L., Equality.
 Carroll, Otis M., Good Water.
 Marbury, Jeff, Good Water.
 Reames, John W., Good Water.
 Tate, Edwin H., Good Water.

Slaughter, Pierce, Hagerville.
 Maybury, Jeff, Kellyton.
 Thomas, Roy P., Nixburg.
 Sandlin, John, Rockford.
 Whitaker, Lewis W., Rockford.

Covington.—

Acree, Arthur, Andalusia.
 Blair, Sidney, Andalusia.
 Daugherty, Nicodemus, Andalusia.
 Dixon, Fred, Andalusia.
 Emmons, Jesse B., Andalusia.
 Gillis, William C., Andalusia.
 Hart, William Robert, Andalusia.
 Hassell, Joann T., Andalusia.
 Johnson, Lewis, Andalusia.
 Lord, Henry C., Andalusia.
 Merrill, James O., Andalusia.
 Perrett, Arthur L., Andalusia.
 Pittman, Arthur G., Andalusia.
 Thames, Riley H., Andalusia.
 Turner, Ernest, Andalusia.
 Veasey, Lesse L., Andalusia.
 Henry, Banks, Falco.
 Smith, Eddie C., Florida.
 Smith, Martin L., Florida.
 Ingram, Robert S., Gantt.
 Roberson, Nusom, Lockhart.
 Frazier, Joe, Opp.
 Leonard, Jesse J., Opp.
 Wilson, David F., Opp.
 Clark, Leslie O., Red Level.
 Glidewell, William A., Red Level.
 Robinson, George, River Falls.

Crenshaw.—

Gibbs, George, Brantley.
 Hughes, Jesse G., Brantley.
 Johns, Franklin, Brantley.
 Williamson, Joseph B., Brantley.
 Cox, Isiah, Dozier.
 Duke, Ary A., Dozier.
 Gill, Alec G., Glenwood.
 Lassiter, Wulke R., Glenwood.
 Law, Wilson P., Glenwood.
 Starke, Grady, Highland Home.
 Bonnell, Charlie M., Honoraville.
 Mothershed, Lorenzo B., Honoraville.
 Sample, James L., Honoraville.
 Weaver, James A., Honoraville.
 Pouncy, William E., LaPine.
 Beall, George H., Luverne.
 Burnett, William H., Luverne.
 Foster, Vitcher, Luverne.
 Johnston, Henry P., Luverne.
 Lawrence, Willie, Luverne.
 McDowell, Marion C., Patsburg.
 Nall, Claud Nathaniel, Searight.

Cullman.—

Boyd, John, Arkadelphia.
 Brazil, Clyde G., Bremen.
 Flewellen, Walter, Clarkson.
 Abercrombie, Sam, Cullman.
 Bates, General, Cullman.
 Berrens, Nicholas, Cullman.
 Buggs, Charlie, Cullman.
 Coleman, James W., Cullman.
 Crocker, Joe, Cullman.
 Davis, Irving, Cullman.
 Freeman, A. J., Cullman.
 Galin, Fritz W., Cullman.
 Grusnick, Henry P., Cullman.

Johanson, Erik, Cullman.
 Kreps, Sylvester P., Cullman.
 McCain, Rudolphus D., Cullman.
 McConnell, William E., Cullman.
 Rains, Owen J., Cullman.
 Reighley, William C., Cullman.
 Sparks, Terrell, Cullman.
 Stephens, Virgil H., Cullman.
 O'Neal, Herbert E., Hanceville.
 Pichelmayer, Johnnie, Hanceville.
 Purdy, Bobell, Hanceville.
 Harvell, Thomas R., Joppa.
 Ransom, James A., Joppa.
 Entrekin, Bernice, Logan.
 Carlisle, Mettitt, Loretto.
 Oden, William B., Vinemont.

Dale.—

Arrington, Robert, Ariton.
 Beasley, Ivey Y., Ariton.
 McKinney, Alvin R., Ariton.
 O'Bryant, F. L., Ariton.
 Reynolds, Jay, Clopton.
 Dixon, Hubert, Daleville.
 Patterson, Travis B., Daleville.
 Sansbury, Malcolm, Daleville.
 Avant, Lester, Midland City.
 Jordan, Edgar Lee, Midland City.
 Kirkland, Alexander, Midland City.
 Long, Tellis, Midland City.
 Richardson, Walter S., Midland City.
 Walding, Henry George, Midland City.
 Williams, Thomas E., Midland City.
 Alpin, Obie A., Newton.
 Causlerr, Glen, Newton.
 Andrews, Sam E., Ozark.
 Cotton, Willie W., Ozark.
 Ezelle, Henry, Ozark.
 McRee, John, Ozark.
 Parrish, Otto, Ozark.
 Pouncy, Alto, Ozark.
 Riley, John L., Ozark.
 Riley, Major D., Ozark.
 Skipper, Oliver O., Ozark.
 Spurlock, Hillary, Ozark.
 Whittle, John B., Ozark.
 Gibson, Alto, Pinckard.
 Cook, Malcomb, Skipperville.
 Deese, Peyton V., Skipperville.
 Griggs, James F., Skipperville.
 McKay, John C., Skipperville.
 Snell, Thomas, Skipperville.

Dallas.—

Blackman, John, Orrville.
 Seay, Samuel T., Plantersville.
 Brunson, Joseph F., Selma.
 Cade, George, Selma.
 Campbell, Paul, Selma.
 Eakens, Aubrey L., Selma.
 Fegin, Judge, Selma.
 Frazier, Aaron, Selma.
 Greene, Cecil E., Selma.
 Huston, George Waring, Selma.
 McGrue, John, Selma.
 McLee, William, Selma.
 Melvin, John T., Selma.
 Pernell, Frank, Selma.
 Phillips, Prince, Selma.
 Rain, Sam G., Selma.
 Saffold, Ray P., Selma.
 Savage, Christ, Selma.

Tennimon, James F., Selma.
 Vaughan, E. R., Selma.
 Watts, Archie Y., Selma.
 Williams, Theo, Selma.
 Wilson, Alston Keith, Selma.
 Wood, Edwin M., Selma.
 King, John H., Tyler.
 Moss, Y. C., Tyler.

DeKalb.—

Scruggs, Frank W., Battelle.
 Thompson, David, Chavies.
 Berry, Noah C., Collbran.
 Cannon, Marvin G., Collbran.
 Stewart, Herbert J., Collbran.
 Barbour, Herbert L., Collinsville.
 Collins, Crit, Collinsville.
 Doyal, Byron K., Collinsville.
 Lynch, Charlie, Collinsville.
 Waldrip, Allen H., Collinsville.
 Waldrip, Beatlas, Collinsville.
 Williams, Marion, Collinsville.
 Dilbeck, Andrew W., Crossville.
 Dodd, Arthur, Crossville.
 Sauls, Sam M., Crossville.
 Grooms, James E., Dawson.
 Nash, James S., Dawson.
 Beck, Cecil B., Fort Payne.
 Cochran, Roland G., Fort Payne.
 Coley, Oscar F., Fort Payne.
 Horton, Harry D., Fort Payne.
 Pell, George A., Fort Payne.
 Findley, Charles W., Fyffe.
 Fedder, Willie, Fyffe.
 Gilbert, Merida M., Groveoak.
 Merida, Gilbert M., Groveoak.
 Hill, Herbert L., Henagar.
 Cannon, Eli, Hughes.
 Bolden, Charlie B., Portersville.
 Gilbreath, Walter P., Portersville.
 McCollum, Leonard F., Portersville.
 Peck, Solomon D., Portersville.
 Peck, Thomas O., Portersville.
 Hamrick, Delle, Sulphur Springs.
 Gardner, Thomas Franklia, Valley Head.
 Gifford, Richard, Valley Head.
 Smyth, William W., Valley Head.

Elmore.—

Kent, Maston, Ashbury.
 Parrish, William L., Deatsville.
 Snell, Onnie, Deatsville.
 Vann, James M., Deatsville.
 Wilson, Clifton O., Deatsville.
 Graham, Renial, Eclectic.
 Hollonquist, Isaac, Eclectic.
 Boswell, James A., Elmore.
 Brown, Esbie C., Lightwood.
 Grier, William L., Seman.
 Benton, Edwin J., Speigner.
 Dunn, Aubrey, Tallassee.
 Harris, Robert P., Tallassee.
 Lewis, Frank A., Tallassee.
 Melton, William H., Tallassee.
 Mullins, George F., Tallassee.
 Wood, Wiley H., Tallassee.
 Hann, Grover L., Titus.
 Thompson, James V., Titus.
 Tidwell, William D., Titus.
 Clark, Leon J., Wetumpka.
 Freeman, Joseph W., Wetumpka.
 Gantt, Gaston, Wetumpka.

Hohenberg, Julian Washington, Wetumpka.
 Keyser, Philip Melton, Wetumpka.
 Macon, Preston A., Wetumpka.
 Moore, John W., Wetumpka.
 Oliver, Tollie, Wetumpka.
 Sewell, John W., Wetumpka.

Escambia.—

Cunningham, Clifford, Atmore.
 Hall, Eugene L., Atmore.
 Johnson, Joe O., Atmore.
 McGhee, Riley, Atmore.
 Rushing, Billy Glenn, Atmore.
 Salter, Thomas V., Atmore.
 Adams, John, Brewton.
 Brown, Everett H., Brewton.
 Edwards, Joe, Brewton.
 Emmons, Abraham, Brewton.
 Hardy, Adrian F., Brewton.
 McArthur, Robert G., Brewton.
 McCall, Claude N., Brewton.
 McEntire, William J., Brewton.
 Parker, Judson C., Brewton.
 Smith, James F., Brewton.
 White, Ned A., Brewton.
 Dunson, Henry, Canoe.
 Stanton, Albert E., Canoe.
 Johnson, Sam O., Flomaton.
 Ledkins, William J., Flomaton.
 Morris, Dewey, Flomaton.
 Blackman, John, Foshee.
 Steele, Walter, Foshee.
 Digman, Kevil, Freemanville.
 Johnson, Albert, Jr., McCullough.
 Johnson, Oliver, Nokomis.
 Miller, Charlie Cornelius, Wallace.

Etowah.—

Bagley, Hugh, Alabama City.
 Brewster, Everett, Alabama City.
 Gattis, Paul, Alabama City.
 Gentry, John W., Alabama City.
 Glenn, Phaty Willis, Alabama City.
 Hubbard, Barney T., Alabama City.
 Morris, Joe, Alabama City.
 Peyton, Jim, Alabama City.
 Thacker, Joseph E., Alabama City.
 Willis, Benjamin, Alabama City.
 Cason, Floyd C., Altoona.
 Fleming, Joe, Altoona.
 Gunnell, William J., Altoona.
 Smith, James C., Altoona.
 Aderholdt, Carl, Attalla.
 Gray, Ernest E., Attalla.
 Gray, Julius B., Attalla.
 Hagler, Angus, Attalla.
 Middleton, Hugh C., Attalla.
 Taylor, William T., Attalla.
 Johnson, Will, R. F. D. 1, Boaz.
 Faucett, Lester C., East Gadsden.
 Vickery, Earl W., East Gadsden.
 Ables, Crawford Z., Gadsden.
 Atwood, Joseph I., Gadsden.
 Campbell, Earl C., Gadsden.
 Coxwell, Eisie B., Gadsden.
 Glenn, James E., Gadsden.
 Gregory, Ben P., Gadsden.
 Griffith, Oscar C., Gadsden.
 Jones, Thomas Vincent, Gadsden.
 MacDonald, Gerald, Gadsden.
 Silvey, John E., Gadsden.
 Smith, Hosie, Gadsden.

Smith, Joe, Gadsden.
 Stone, John F., Gadsden.
 Thomas, Ray, Gadsden.
 Walters, John B. F., Gadsden.
 White, Tom, Gadsden.
 Wier, William Vance, Gadsden.
 Landers, Erven L., Hokes Bluff.
 Garrison, Ed. T., Keener.
 Shortnacy, Marcus L., Murrucross.
 Tapley, Hans O., Murrucross.
 Moore, James Walter, Walnut Grove.
 Rains, William, Walnut Grove.

Fayette.—

Fowler, Dexter W., Bankston.
 Williamson, William Marion, Bankston.
 Freeman, Charlie F., Berry.
 Olive, George Frank, Berry.
 Julian, William R., Berry.
 Win, Julian, Berry.
 Casey, Robert S., Covin.
 Forsyth, Edward M., Covin.
 Berry, Dan W., Fayette.
 Campbell, Burt, Fayette.
 Falls, Victor C., Fayette.
 Fowler, James T., Fayette.
 Gregg, Lando, Fayette.
 Guin, Hubert H., Fayette.
 Hinton, William E., Fayette.
 Newton, John H., Fayette.
 McWhirter, William L., Glen Allen.
 Lindley, James D., Urania.

Franklin.—

Childers, Felton, Hodges.
 Dollar, Berry B., Hodges.
 Moore, William H., Hodges.
 Bates, John A., Phil Campbell.
 Bonds, Albert T., Red Bay.
 Ray, Thomas J., Red Bay.
 Self, Mairon, Red Bay.
 Sims, Terrel S., Red Bay.
 Brewer, George, Russellville.
 Farned, Walter B., Russellville.
 Hunter, Columbus E., Russellville.
 Kent, Oscar O., Russellville.
 Pace, William L., Russellville.
 Smith, Joseph H., Russellville.
 Taylor, Thomas H., Russellville.
 Taylor, Thomas B., Spruce Pine.
 Berry, Robert M., Vina.
 Lindley, James D., Vina.
 Morrow, Edd, Vina.

Geneva.—

Dunn, Jessie, Black.
 Canter, Mose, Coffee Springs.
 Culpepper, Calvin C., Coffee Springs.
 Ellis, Turner, Coffee Springs.
 Griswell, Walter E., Coffee Springs.
 Polston, John H., Coffee Springs.
 Gill, Curtiss Lee, Ganer.
 Brown, Henry W., Geneva.
 Cobbe, Alto, Geneva.
 Howell, William D., Geneva.
 Howell, William W. N., Geneva.
 Tharpes, James L., Geneva.
 Thurston, William B., Geneva.
 Wilson, Oscar E., Geneva.
 Harden, William J., Hacoda.
 Rowland, Fred L., Hacoda.
 Brown, Jasper Y., Hartford.
 Burch, Grady L., Hartford.

Coe, Henry H., Hartford.
 Commander, Thomas D., Hartford.
 Hutto, Allen, Hartford.
 Mims, Henry, Hartford.
 Pool, Clifford F., Hartford.
 Quattlebaum, Randel L., Hartford.
 Shiver, Kennoeth, Hartford.
 Smith, William D., Hartford.
 Blowers, Marshall, Malvern.
 Blair, Arthur L., Samson.
 Kersey, Henry L., Samson.
 Murdock, Larkin C., Samson.
 Casey, Carse M., Slocomb.
 Dean, Arley M., Slocomb.
 Dalton, Perry E., Slocomb.
 Givens, Arch Z., Slocomb.
 Martin, Taudy D., Slocomb.
 Raines, Joseph, Slocomb.
 Watford, Leander, Slocomb.

Greene.—

Dunlap, Bert, Eutaw.
 Smith, Clarence J., Eutaw.
 Holder, Thomas S., Forkland.
 Burns, Charlie H., Knoxville.
 Morgan, Thornton, Mount Hebron.

Hale.—

Payne, Joseph H., Akron.
 Beville, W. G., Greensboro.
 Burrough, Columbus, Greensboro.
 Graham, Erving H., Greensboro.
 Holbrook, Lawson H., Greensboro.
 Murphy, Richard W., Greensboro.
 Rhodes, Richard L., Greensboro.
 Sarvis, Harry Dudley, Greensboro.
 Thomas, James A., Greensboro.
 Williams, Hudson, Greensboro.
 Cook, Earnest L., Havana.
 Hoggle, Stanley, Havana.
 Perry, Eliott F., Havana.
 Beal, Wash, Moundville.
 Brown, John, Moundville.
 Essary, Sylvas G., Moundville.
 Hays, Herman, Moundville.
 Sanders, Samuel, Moundville.
 Hicks, Will, Newbern.
 Cobb, Monroe, Rosemary.
 Ducett, Joseph, Sawyerville.

Henry.—

Adams, Henry C., Abbeville.
 Bradley, William E., Abbeville.
 Bush, Henry L., Abbeville.
 Carter, Alex, Abbeville.
 Chapman, Loyd C., Abbeville.
 Johnson, Clarence, Abbeville.
 Kennedy, Phipps, Abbeville.
 Lindsey, William H., Abbeville.
 Martin, Mackie, Abbeville.
 Money, William H., Abbeville.
 Reynolds, Henry, Capps.
 Parker, William S., Abbeville.
 Hardwick, Roy M., Hardwicksburg.
 Ayres, Orin P., Headland.
 Boone, Clarence C., Headland.
 Crockett, Joe, Headland.
 Davis, Tom W., Headland.
 Farmer, Alto C., Headland.
 Ham, Hubert L., Headland.
 Holand, Lee, Headland.
 Kelly, James L., Headland.
 Lomineck, Bennie, Headland.

Floyd, Tally L., Newville.
 Posey, Kirkland, Newville.
 Coleman, Abe, Shorterville.

Houston.—

Barlow, William C., Ashford.
 Bruner, John D., Ashford.
 Gernigan, Joseph, Ashford.
 Jackson, Mack, Ashford.
 Hudson, Joseph A., Ashford.
 Jarnigan, Joseph, Ashford.
 Nelson, Develon, Ashford.
 Rollins, Walter, Ashford.
 Williams, Will R., Ashford.
 Douglas, Marion W., Columbia.
 Love, Connie, Columbia.
 Powell, John, Columbia.
 Webb, Cecil, Columbia.
 Clark, Robert G., Cottonwood.
 Gilmore, James B., Cottonwood.
 Hair, Coley, Crosby.
 Martin, Dewitt, Crosby.
 Barnes, Electer N., Dothan.
 Branton, William T., Dothan.
 Efurd, Robert E., Dothan.
 Espey, Thomas M., Dothan.
 Faulk, Grover E., Dothan.
 Hussey, Robert E., Dothan.
 Jenkins, Preston, Dothan.
 Quattlebaum, Barry, Dothan.
 Williams, Wyatt, Dothan.
 Vickery, Chester R., Dothan.
 Weed, Andrew, Dothan.
 Bowden, Walter H., Gordon.
 Hart, James D., Granger.

Jackson.—

Joyner, John, Bass Station.
 Hammer, Charles C., Jr., Bolivar.
 Grider, Roy Urick, Bridgeport.
 Paris, Albert H., Bridgeport.
 Carson, James F., Dutton.
 Coffee, Lewis, Fackler.
 Davis, Ollie, Hollytree.
 Kilgore, Raymond L., Hollywood.
 Lockerd, Frank, Larkinsville.
 Hammond, Aubry A., Larkinsville.
 Gifford, Thomas J., Milan.
 Boyd, Duke, Paint Rock.
 Childress, Jones A., Paint Rock.
 Lewis, James S., Paint Rock.
 Watson, Moses H., Paint Rock.
 McCloud, Lucian, Pisgah.
 Haas, Joseph W., Scottsboro.
 Kyle, Thomas C., Scottsboro.
 Miller, Sherman, Scottsboro.
 Sharp, Richard A., Scottsboro.
 Webb, Ernest P., Scottsboro.
 Culpepper, William O., Section.
 Harper, Joseph M., Section.
 Johns, Alonzo L., Section.
 Cloud, Gus J., Stevenson.
 Foster, John G., Stevenson.
 Jacoway, John, Stevenson.
 Porter, Robert, Stevenson.
 Ridley, George F., Stevenson.
 Vandiver, Harvey Ray, Swaim.
 Fomby McCager Brown, Talley.
 Count, James, Trenton.
 Pennington, Lee Roy, Trenton.
 Campbell, Roy E., Woodville.



Nicholas Davis Home, Huntsville



Major Echols' Residence, Huntsville



James H. Fitts' Residence, Tuscaloosa, built
1828



Governor's Mansion, Tuscaloosa



Bierne Residence, Huntsville

ANTEBELLUM HOMES

Jefferson.—

Frederick, Altis, Adamsville.
 Hayes, Elmus J., Adamsville.
 Smith, John, Adamsville.
 Hutchins, John P., Adger.
 Willett, Charles, Argo.
 Martin, Charlie, Belle Sumter.
 Albright, Rufie, Bessemer.
 Bailey, Andrew, Bessemer.
 Barr, Sam, Bessemer.
 Bumby, J. E., Bessemer.
 Burnett, Usry, Bessemer.
 Cameron, Fred Lisle, Bessemer.
 Canoles, Carl, Bessemer.
 Carson, William W., Bessemer.
 Davis, Lonnie C., Bessemer.
 Finck, Rufus, Bessemer.
 George, James, Bessemer.
 Gosa, Clemmie, Bessemer.
 Larusso, Angelo, Bessemer.
 Lewis, Worth, Bessemer.
 McNeil, Buck, Bessemer.
 Niles, Wilfred, Bessemer.
 Nolan, Bruce R., Bessemer.
 Roy, Newton M., Bessemer.
 Speaks, Bernice, Bessemer.
 Syphurs, Herman G., Bessemer.
 Ward, Ben, Bessemer.
 Wheeler, Will F., Bessemer.
 Wims, David R., Bessemer.
 Wing, Willie, Bessemer.
 Allison, Jack Stewart, Birmingham.
 Anderson, James, Birmingham.
 Anderson, Jim, Birmingham.
 Anderson, Winston P., Birmingham.
 Barnett, James H., Birmingham.
 Bearden, Walter, Birmingham.
 Best, Lucius V., Birmingham.
 Boggan, James, Birmingham.
 Boorse, Arthur Lee, Birmingham.
 Braxton, Noah, Birmingham.
 Brazeal, J. Wert, Birmingham.
 Brooks, Hardy, Birmingham.
 Burger, Lewis A., Birmingham.
 Burton, John H., Birmingham.
 Carter, Marcus H., Birmingham.
 Chappell, Culum B., Birmingham.
 Cornett, James W., Birmingham.
 Coston, Orville M., Birmingham.
 Couch, Harry P., Birmingham.
 Cowart, Emmett L., Birmingham.
 Crowder, Wilber, Birmingham.
 Duncan, Claud F., Birmingham.
 Edwards, Ester, Birmingham.
 Erickson, Charles H., Birmingham.
 Evans, Chester, Birmingham.
 Evatt, Carl, Birmingham.
 Fallou, Dock, Birmingham.
 Ford, Charles A., Birmingham.
 Gaines, Ernest E., Birmingham.
 Gardner, John P., Birmingham.
 George, John, Birmingham.
 Griggs, Lee, Birmingham.
 Hale, Edwin Stanton, Birmingham.
 Hall, Collier, Birmingham.
 Hancock, Jack P., Birmingham.
 Harmon, William Gerdes, Birmingham.
 Harris, Albert, Birmingham.
 Hart, Earnist, Birmingham.
 Henckell, Emile, Birmingham.
 Herrom, Jeff, Birmingham.
 Hess, Alvey O., Birmingham.
 Houston, Arthur, Birmingham.
 Huffman, Ralph, Birmingham.
 Jackson, Curry W., Birmingham.
 Johnson, Frank S., Birmingham.
 Johnston, J. W., Birmingham.
 Jones, Elliot, Birmingham.
 Jordan, Mortimer H., Birmingham.
 Keys, John F., Birmingham.
 Leftler, Allen Monroe, Birmingham.
 Lewis, Charles A., Birmingham.
 Little, George L., Birmingham.
 Loftis, John William, Birmingham.
 Loveman, Bernice, Birmingham.
 McGavock, Leon R., Birmingham.
 McNeely, William T., Birmingham.
 McWhorter, Verner B., Birmingham.
 Macy, Wiley Jefferson, Birmingham.
 Major, Robert H., Birmingham.
 Marks, Walter R., Birmingham.
 Martin, Fred B., Birmingham.
 Mason, James, Birmingham.
 Masterson, Robert, Birmingham.
 Mire, Albert, Birmingham.
 Mitchell, Frank R., Birmingham.
 Montgomery, Ira Savell, Birmingham.
 Morton, Robert I., Birmingham.
 Nalls, Samuel W., Birmingham.
 Nichols, J. Curtis, Birmingham.
 Parker, Clinton W., Birmingham.
 Perkner, Samuel J., Birmingham.
 Poe, Clarence H., Birmingham.
 Prince, Robert, Birmingham.
 Pritchett, Robert, Birmingham.
 Ramsden, Clarence, Birmingham.
 Roberts, Arthur Meredith, Birmingham.
 Ross, Albert S., Birmingham.
 Ruffin, George, Birmingham.
 Rutstein, Benjamin, Birmingham.
 Sabiston, Robert J., Birmingham.
 Sandifer, Luther D., Birmingham.
 Seay, Royal, Birmingham.
 Sherrill, John D., Birmingham.
 Simpson, William E., Birmingham.
 Sinnott, Chandos R., Birmingham.
 Skinner, John H., Birmingham.
 Smith, Joe, Birmingham.
 Swindle, Clarence, Birmingham.
 Taylor, Thomas Wiley, Birmingham.
 Thomas, Willie, Birmingham.
 Tomlinson, John B., Birmingham.
 Wainright, Henry, Birmingham.
 Watson, Leslie L., Birmingham.
 White, Charlie, Birmingham.
 Williams, David D., Birmingham.
 Williams, Joe, Birmingham.
 Williams, John R., Birmingham.
 Willis, John W., Birmingham.
 Wilson, Frank, Birmingham.
 Yates, Grady, Birmingham.
 Young, Clarence, Birmingham.
 Zataney, Michael, Birmingham.
 Fowler, Jesse W., Avondale.
 Self, Charlie O., East Lake.
 Sims, Theodore E., East Lake.
 Robertson, R. G., West End.
 Churchwell, William, Blossburg.
 Parvin, Gracie J., Blossburg.
 Moore, Walter L., Bradford.

Waits, Joe L., Brighton.
 Kelly, Joe, Cardiff.
 Stewart, John T., Cardiff.
 Renshaw, John H., Coalburg.
 Bailey, James T., Ensley.
 Blalock, James M., Ensley.
 Cherry, Union F., Ensley.
 Cowart, Albert H., Ensley.
 Edge, Ben E., Ensley.
 Felter, Sam, Ensley.
 Fields, Purser L., Ensley.
 Grayson, Granberry, Ensley.
 Knight, Merritt, Ensley.
 Lawrence, Robert LeRoy, Ensley.
 Lee, Robert E., Ensley.
 Levell, Lucien, Ensley.
 McClurg, Mitchell L., Ensley.
 McLendon, Horace, Ensley.
 Miracle, Joseph A., Ensley.
 Morris, George W., Ensley.
 O'Neal, John D., Ensley.
 Quattlander, Paul J., Ensley.
 Rogers, Fred, Ensley.
 Ruff, Austin, Ensley.
 Cumberland, James R., Fairfield.
 Foster, Willis, Fairfield.
 Woods, Willie, Fairfield.
 Smith, Enoch E., Denison.
 Harville, Braxton B., Johns.
 Jenkins, James S., Kimberly.
 Foster, Manon, Leeds.
 Hanna, William A., Leeds.
 Allan, Thomas, Lewisburg.
 Churchwell, William F., Lewisburg.
 Hood, William, Littleton.
 Wordlaw, Thomas Little, Littleton.
 Jenkins, John H., Morris.
 Marsh, Charlie M., Mount Pinson.
 Hicks, Job O., Mulga.
 Price, Thomas V., Palos.
 Hammett, Walter, Palos.
 Biswell, J. H., Pratt City.
 Fowler, Bennie Archibald, Pratt City.
 McCarter, Ira, Pratt City.
 Mitchell, William W., Pratt City.
 Richardson, Tally E., Pratt City.
 Sherrill, Richard, Pratt City.
 Valley, Francis P., Pratt City.
 Whetstone, John, Pratt City.
 Morris, Raymond E., Republic.
 Williams, Luther F., Republic.
 Moore, Walter L., Sayre.
 Fisk, Numan, Tenneys.
 Johnston, John William, Trafford.
 Diseker, Allen, Trussville.
 Wilson, Frank P., Trussville.
 Owen, Munsey, Warrior.
 Thomas, Hubert J., Warrior.
 Tucker, Lonnie G., Warrior.
 Hodges, Fred E., Watson.
 Moore, James W., Watson.
 Lenz, Frank Charles, Woodward.
 Marsh, Dave, Wylam.
 Owens, John Williams, Wylam.
 Thompson, Lando P., Wylam.

Lamar.—

Mixon, Hughes, Crews Depot.
 Sprouse, John Henry, Fernbank.
 Porter, Samuel J., Kennedy.
 Dean, Thomas A., Millport.

Randolph, Marvin, Millport.
 Stripling, Henry D., Millport.
 Marshall, Isaac, Sulligent.
 Otts, Perry H., Sulligent.
 Lawrence, Loyt A., Vernon.

Lauderdale.—

Barkley, John T., Cloverdale.
 Creasy, William M., Cloverdale.
 Livingston, David L., Cloverdale.
 Brewer, William Calvin, Florence.
 Couch, William A., Florence.
 Crunk, Percy, Florence.
 Heuple, Jacob W., Florence.
 Liles, Barney, Florence.
 McFalls, George Edwin, Florence.
 Martin, Beatrice, Florence.
 Smith, Henry, Florence.
 Thompson, Green, Florence.
 Underwood, Thomas Clayton, Florence.
 Wesson, James E., Florence.
 Young, Frank Leslie, Florence.
 Parum, William E., Lexington.
 Nugent, Alonzo, Rogersville.
 Agnew, Zacharia, Smithsonia.
 Adams, Jesse, Waterloo.

Lawrence.—

Harris, Ben, Cleveland.
 Shackelford, Samuel G., Courtland.
 Jones, Conry J., Hillsboro.
 Owens, Joseph, Jr., Hillsboro.
 Christianberry, Curn, Landersville.
 Key, William L., Moulton.
 McCullough, Emmett L., Moulton.
 Shirrell, Beve B., Moulton.
 Warren, Tom, Moulton.
 Bevels, Willis, Mount Hope.
 Smith, Clyde W., Mount Hope.
 Butler, Freddie A., Town Creek.
 Draper, Lavert, Town Creek.
 Kirk, Simon, Town Creek.
 Savage, Green, Town Creek.
 Metcalf, Samuel, Wheeler.

Lee.—

Bunch, James H., Auburn.
 Dowdell, John, Auburn.
 Duncan, George, Auburn.
 McFarland, Thomas, Auburn.
 May, Victor, Auburn.
 Moore, Frank, Auburn.
 Thigpen, Arthur Joel, Auburn.
 Walters, John F., Auburn.
 Wills, John Howard, Auburn.
 Moncrief, Parker J., Blanton.
 Harden, William H., Opelika.
 Jones, Willie T., Opelika.
 Love, Julius, Opelika.
 Melton, William T., Opelika.
 Powell, John H., Opelika.
 Summers, Ralph W., Opelika.
 Tucker, Charlie, Opelika.
 Walker, Mance, Opelika.
 Whatley, Albert B., Opelika.
 Whatley, John D., Opelika.
 Brown, James W., Phenix.
 Coggins, Joe A., Phenix.
 Hodge, Joe, Phenix.
 McCollister, William T., Phenix.
 McKissie, Jimmie, Phenix.
 O'Grady, Francis Clifford, Phenix.
 Pierce, James W., Phenix.

Shavers, Donzell, Phoenix.
West, William L., Phoenix.
Worthy, William G., Phoenix.
Threet, Henry, Salem.

A. P. I. Students.—

McFarlin, H. C., Quincy, Fla.
Smith, C. A., Petoskey, Mich.
Walter, A. B., Napoleonville, La.

Limestone.—

Bell, George, Athens.
Grisham, Carlisle Brazile, Athens.
McLemore, Herbert W., Athens.
Pepper, Benjamin F., Athens.
Smith, James, Athens.
Strange, Osmond, Athens.
McDonald, Luther, Elkmont.
Phelps, Robert J., Elkmont.
Davis, James, Greenbrier.
Hayes, Thomas L., Mooresville.
Carter, Herman L., Mount Roszell.
Horton, Bonnie, Mount Roszell.
Marks, William H., Mount Roszell.
Cannon, Dan, Ripley.

Lowndes.—

Godwin, Lehman, Braggs.
Strickland, Gelnys H., Braggs.
Haigler, Henry W., Burkville.
Middleton, David H., Collirene.
Ballard, Lloyd, Fort Deposit.
Hornaday, Henry C., Fort Deposit.
Royal, Charlie L., Fort Deposit.
Peoples, Hays, Gordonsville.
Davis, George, Hayneville.
Reddock, Ollie, Letohatchee.
Tucker, Anderson, Letohatchee.
Howard, James Malone, Lowndesboro.
Smith, Charley McLemore, Lowndesboro.
Jones, Jessie, Mount Willing.
Traylor, Coliman, Petronia.
White, Willie, Whitehall.

Macon.—

Howard, Alonza, Chehaw.
Gintrau, Henry, Cubahatchie.
Cooper, Linn De Witt, Gabbott.
Jackson, Willie, Hardaway.
Boyd, Ludie, Milstead.
Dillard, Jesse M., Notasulga.
Carter, Dan, Tuskegee.
Chambless, Percy Louis, Tuskegee.
Hendon, William M., Tuskegee.
Smith, George, Tuskegee.
Tarver, Robert S., Tuskegee.
Tolbert, Solomon, Tuskegee.
Whitlaw, John, Tuskegee.

Madison.—

Naugher, Robert L., Chase.
Hill, Jim T., Elkwood.
Rutledge, George F., Farley.
Gilbreath, Henry J., Gurley.
Joplin, Charles West, Gurley.
Thomas, James B., Gurley.
Hope, Ben, Hazel Green.
Acklin, Raymond, Huntsville.
Cochran, Cecil, Huntsville.
Colwell, Alvin, Huntsville.
Davis, Wattie, Huntsville.
Davis, Will, Huntsville.
Fisk, James K., Huntsville.
Gold, Clarence R., Huntsville.
Hill, Dock, Huntsville.

Lane, James A., Huntsville.
Logan, Jonas, Huntsville.
Martin, Grey T., Huntsville.
Mason, James T., Huntsville.
Mayes, Turner, Huntsville.
Moon, Ellis J., Huntsville.
Payne, Milas A., Huntsville.
Prentice, Ralph, Huntsville.
Satterfield, Kirk, Huntsville.
Strong, Robert, Huntsville.
Wells, William S., Huntsville.
Burks, James, Madison.
Fulks, Dennies, Madison.
Kirby, Jim, Madison.
Leslie, Thomas Allen, Madison.
Steward, James F., Madison.
Allison, Oral, New Market.
Stiles, John F., New Market.
Davis, Hugh O., New Market.
Ice, Oscar, Owens Cross Roads.
Maples, Ben F., Owens Cross Roads.
Preston, Horace R., Owens Cross Roads.
Moore, Charlie, Taylorsville.
Moore, Herman, Toney.
Penland, David A., Triana.

Marengo.—

McElhany, Benjamin B., Aimwell.
Banks, Richard, Dayton.
Densby, George, Dayton.
Barker, Oliver, Demopolis.
Braswell, Louis B., Demopolis.
Calhoun, Thomas E., Demopolis.
Mercer, Gordon McC., Demopolis.
Phillips, Sandy, Demopolis.
Bell, Walter E., Faunsdale.
Warner, Samuel, Faunsdale.
Washington, Carter, Faunsdale.
Young, Alfred C., Linden.
Hughes, Willie W., Myrtlewood.
Pruitt, Isaac, Nicholsville.
Boozier, Samuel J., Sweet Water.
Coleman, Willie, Sweet Water.
Smith, Bennie (C), Sweet Water.
Miller, Charles W., Thomaston.
Parkman, Harry E., Thomaston.

Marion.—

Heffin, John C., Brilliant.
Collins, John D., Guin.
Riley, James J., Guin.
Sanderson, Curtis R., Guin.
Shirey, Merida, Guin.
Sullens, Robert Elmon, Hackleburg.
Avery, Henry, Hamilton.
Ford, Neil, Hamilton.
Myhand, James L., Hamilton.
Davis, Homer F., Texas.
Posey, William J., Winfield.
Smith, Clyde R., Winfield.
Thacker, Wilbur C., Winfield.
White, Fred, Winfield.

Marshall.—

Amos, Dewey, Albertville.
Davis, Charles E., Albertville.
Garrett, Aaron, Albertville.
Jackson, Cecil B., Albertville.
Parrish, Steve Rich, Albertville.
Payne, Orville B., Albertville.
Pope, Herschel A., Albertville.
Sims, Edward J., Albertville.
Sims, Tom, Albertville.

Taylor, Lester, Albertville.
 Totherow, Charlie, Albertville.
 Warren, Alvin L., Albertville.
 Powell, Thomas M., Arab.
 Copeland, Charles C., Boaz.
 Gamble, Robert B., Boaz.
 Hamby, Desque, Boaz.
 Richardson, Robert C., Boaz.
 Rouse, William R., Boaz.
 Scott, Joe L. J., Boaz.
 Searcy, Charles H., Boaz.
 Jones, Edward, Columbus City.
 Poarch, Peter E., Grant.
 Bodine, Phocan M., Guntersville.
 Conley, Oliver, Guntersville.
 Fletcher, Newman, Guntersville.
 Powers, Ernest A., Guntersville.
 Walker, Thomas P., Guntersville.
 Morris, Glenn, Horton.
 Johnson, Clarence, Meltonsville.
 Chambless, Percy L., Tackets.

Mobile.—

Smith, George, Bucks.
 Garland, Ira M., Citronelle.
 Jackson, Ervin, Citronelle.
 Oliver, John, Citronelle.
 Johnson, Howard N., Citronelle.
 Rogers, Charles L., Citronelle.
 Collins, Edwin, Crichton.
 De Binder, Henry L., Crichton.
 Williams, Frank, Crichton.
 Laney, Edmond, Dauphin Island.
 Harkins, Thomas E., Fowl River.
 Davis, Russell, Grand Bay.
 Jones, Thomas, Grand Bay.
 Atkins, James David, Mobile.
 Banks, Charles, Mobile.
 Beaufort, F. H., Mobile.
 Bollier, Alfred J., Mobile.
 Bromberg, Charles E., Mobile.
 Bush, Sim, Mobile.
 Casey, Owen H., Mobile.
 Chambers, Charles A., Mobile.
 Chestang, Lee (Leo) J., Mobile.
 Childs, William, Jr., Mobile.
 Collins, Edward F., Mobile.
 Dickerson, George I., Mobile.
 Dodd, Arnold W., Mobile.
 Doyle, William N., Mobile.
 Flach, Adolph G., Mobile.
 Ganey, Porter C., Mobile.
 Hamilton, Mose, Mobile.
 Harwell, Jesse J., Mobile.
 Henderson, Lewis, Mobile.
 Hunter, Willie, Mobile.
 Jarvis, Lester R., Mobile.
 Keegan, Matthew W., Mobile.
 McLeod, M. Lamar Young, Mobile.
 Mahoney, James F., Mobile.
 Malichis, Constantine, Mobile.
 Malone, James H., Mobile.
 Mandich, George, Mobile.
 Mathews, Willie, Mobile.
 Mumme, Fred W., Mobile.
 Myers, Ed H., Mobile.
 Owens, Zack, Mobile.
 Patrick, William J., Mobile.
 Rolls, Guy E., Mobile.
 Schmidt, Albert M., Mobile.
 Schock, Clifton E., Mobile.

Thomas, George, Mobile.
 Thompson, Francis W., Mobile.
 Tobler, John, Mobile.
 Westry, Willie, Mobile.
 Williams, Jerry M., Mobile.
 Barnett, Henry P., Mount Vernon.
 Harris, Robert D., Mount Vernon.
 Williams, George, Plateau.
 Crane, Cleveland F., Prichard.
 Dailey, George, Prichard.
 Doty, Harold A., Prichard.
 Griffith, James T., Prichard.
 Kirk, Bozzie, Prichard.
 Thomas, Ike, Prichard.
 Lowery, John A., Semmes.
 Fillingim, Samuel M., Whistler.
 Strachan, Barney H., Wilmer.

Monroe.—

Montgomery, Lee, Beatrice.
 Stallworth, Mack M., Buena Vista.
 Hayles, Louis, Eliska.
 Loyd, Alexander, Eliska.
 Fails, David J., Excel.
 Hybart, Willie A., Finklea.
 Richardson, Jeff, Franklin.
 Snow, Andrew F., Jeddo.
 Fore, Dewitt, Monroeville.
 Helton, —, Natchez.
 Jones, Lee H., Natchez.
 Miller, William, Natchez.
 Hopkins, William, Perdue Hill.
 Hendrix, James E., Roy.
 Sawyer, John C., Roy.
 Simpson, Zellin, Roy.
 Thames, Robert E., Roy.
 McKenzie, Arthur, Wainright.

Montgomery.—

Blakley, Thomas, Cecil.
 Houlton, James E., Grady.
 Hall, John, Hope Hull.
 Espy, John, Mathews.
 Ambers, Abe, Montgomery.
 Bazar, Martin R., Montgomery.
 Briers, James Lewis, Montgomery.
 Brightman, Willet T., Montgomery.
 Brooks, Henry B., Montgomery.
 Carlson, Carlos, Montgomery.
 Cook, Burley H., Montgomery.
 Falling, Courtney B., Montgomery.
 Forlines, George W., Montgomery.
 Franklin, Oscar, Montgomery.
 Garland, Alex, Montgomery.
 Gaston, John Brown, Montgomery.
 Goldthwaite, Robert, Montgomery.
 Greer, Harold C., Montgomery.
 Hardy, Richard O., Montgomery.
 Hattemar, Leon Herman, Montgomery.
 Higgins, Herbert Armistead, Montgomery.
 Hilliard, Eddie L., Montgomery.
 Hines, Arthur F., Montgomery.
 Jones, John R., Montgomery.
 Lee, Anderson, Montgomery.
 Lee, Travis, Montgomery.
 Miles, Reuben, Montgomery.
 Mintor, William, Montgomery.
 Noble, George D., Montgomery.
 Orr, William F., Montgomery.
 Peak, James C., Montgomery.
 Peters, Joseph A., Montgomery.
 Redd, Willie M., Montgomery.

Richardson, Jessie Carter, Montgomery.
 Richardson, John Clausel, Montgomery.
 Rushton, Wyatt, Montgomery.
 Sharp, Willie O., Montgomery.
 Smith, Frasier E., Montgomery.
 Smith, John F., Montgomery.
 Stevens, Walker E., Montgomery.
 Strassburger, Julian M., Montgomery.
 Vann, Grover C., Montgomery.
 Walker, Thomas, Montgomery.
 Wells, William O., Montgomery.
 Wynn, Rush P., Montgomery.
 Dean, John P., Mount Meigs.
 Lewis, Tom, Myrtle.
 Perkins, Lemon, Pike Road.
 Hogan, Nick, Ramer.
 Stinson, John, Ramer.
 Foster, Richard, Sprague.

Morgan.—

Black, Sam, Albany.
 Campbell, Joe M., Albany.
 Comings, Thomas, Albany.
 Euteneur, John A., Albany.
 Evins, Will, Albany.
 Flack, Buford L., Albany.
 Harp, Charner L., Albany.
 Hodges, Florin, Albany.
 Kitchens, Solomon Harrison, Albany.
 Pointer, James, Albany.
 Stockton, Frank R., Albany.
 Wright, Gerald O., Albany.
 Alexander, John, Danville.
 Pope, William H., Danville.
 Smith, Walker, Danville.
 Williams, Nicholas, Danville.
 Dorsey, Mack Baker, Decatur.
 Gilbert, Oscar, Decatur.
 Hopkins, Jones, Decatur.
 Jones, Napoleon, Decatur.
 Lanier, Charles E., Decatur.
 Means, Willie D., Decatur.
 Miller, James, Decatur.
 Patterson, Will, Decatur.
 Ross, John W., Decatur.
 Walker, Stanley, Decatur.
 Wohl, Isaac B., Decatur.
 Parker, Thomas J., Eva.
 Eaton, William Jackson, Falkville.
 Francis, Fred, Falkville.
 Fowler, Owen, Hartsells.
 Herbert, Floyd, Hartsells.
 Parker, Virgil C., Hartsells.
 Tucker, Cephas B., Hartsells.
 Wiggins, Marion, Hartsells.
 Willhite, Daniel W., Hartsells.
 Garner, Zebedee B., Somerville.
 Prince, Alvin J., Somerville.
 Riley, Arthur, Somerville.
 Scott, William G., Somerville.

Perry. —

Miree, John, Felix.
 Hughes, William S., Marion.
 Thomas, Freeman, Marion.
 Underwood, James, Marion.
 Wilkinson, Edgar, Marion.
 Miree, Claude, Perryville.
 Stephens, Willard E., Scotts Station.
 Logan, Walter B., Spott.
 Wallace, Victor D., Spott.
 Greer, Ard, Uniontown.

Pride, Frank L., Uniontown.
 West, Lee A., Uniontown.
 Bryant, Clinton, Walthalls.

Pickens.—

Cottles, William O., Aliceville.
 Robinson, Arthur H., Aliceville.
 Strickland, Herbert M., Aliceville.
 Walker, Henry, Aliceville.
 Williams, Edward L., Carrollton.
 Bailey, Herman C., Gordo.
 Clements, Marvin, Gordo.
 Jones, Herman, Gordo.
 Mills, John W., Jr., Gordo.
 Pearson, William B., Gordo.
 Pettis, Elijah, Gordo.
 Winston, William, Gordo.
 O'Bryant, William Keley, Lathrop.
 Pate, Chapman, Marquis.
 Williams, Jodie, Vienna.

Pike.—

Worthington, Robert, Ansley.
 Shanks, Charlie, Banks.
 Brown, Columbus, Brundidge.
 Newman, Tom, Brundidge.
 Sharpe, John H., Brundidge.
 Thrash, James, Brundidge.
 Smith, Jimmie, Goshen.
 Thomas, John O., Goshen.
 Hall, Henry, Linwood.
 Stanaland, William B., Linwood.
 Craft, John T., Saco.
 Hudson, Joe, Shady Grove.
 Redmond, Job S., Shellhorn.
 Flowers, William, Tennille.
 Wilson, Mode, Tennille.
 Ausberry, Charlie, Troy.
 Barron, Henry C., Troy.
 Bethune, Good, Troy.
 Cowart, Eugene A., Troy.
 Croswell, Algia, Troy.
 Griffin, Bennie R., Troy.
 Herndan, William H., Troy.
 Hill, Ceph K., Troy.
 King, Rupert W., Troy.
 Lott, George Washington, Troy.
 McCall, Frank R., Troy.
 McCaskill, Haley, Troy.
 McMarshall, Willie, Troy.
 McNeal, Lincoln, Troy.
 Motes, James C., Troy.
 Norris, Oscar E., Troy.
 Powell, Benjamin, Troy.
 Reed, Martin L., Troy.
 Russell, Tom, Troy.
 Shirley, William B., Troy.
 Stringer, James, Troy.
 Wages, Joe, Troy.

Randolph.—

West, Eafron, Dickert.
 Anderson, Henry, Lamar.
 Bailey, William B., Lamar.
 Gilley, Ezra A., Lamar.
 Kidd, Hoyt C., Malone.
 Reeves, Robert L., Newell.
 Adamson, Henry, Roanoke.
 Baker, Grover C., Roanoke.
 Carter, Sanford, Roanoke.
 Cummings, Jesse B., Roanoke.
 Mickle, Henry F., Roanoke.
 O'Neal, George S., Roanoke.

Slaughter, Lem W., Roanoke.
 Tramble, Stanley G., Roanoke.
 Busbee, Harvey G., Wadley.
 Gray, Walter B., Wadley.
 Tucker, Jesse, Wadley.
 Wood, Hiram C., Wadley.
 Poole, Shellie J., Wedowee.
 Sikes, Herbert C., Wedowee.
 Word, Claude G., Wedowee.
 Moses, Charles G., Wehadkee.
 Mancil, James H., White.

Russell.—

Pugh, Shad, Fort Mitchell.
 Lipford, Omie, Girard.
 Long, Johnnie, Hurtsboro.
 Colbert, Willie, Pittsview.
 Foster, Aaron, Pittsview.
 Schroll, Charlie, Pittsview.
 Thomas, Ben, Pittsview.

Shelby.—

Milstead, James R., Acton.
 Logan, Walter J., Arkwright.
 Crim, Luther J. P., Calera.
 Evans, Jake, Calera.
 Harlan, Palmer, Calera.
 Martin, Charles L., Calera.
 Shirley, Edward Hubert, Chelsea.
 Shirley, Winfred, Chelsea.
 Fortenberry, James J., Maylene.
 Fancher, James W., Montevallo.
 Hendrick, James C., Montevallo.
 Hudson, Albert G., Montevallo.
 Ramsey, George, Montevallo.
 Bailey, John G., Newala.
 Holloway, Willie Joseph, Shelby.
 Jones, Oso Wonnice, Siluria.
 Jordon, Elva M., Siluria.
 Ozley, William F., Siluria.
 Turner, Ernest A., Sterrett.
 Smith, Thomas L., Underwood.
 Lee, William Thomas, Vincent.
 Taylor, Jessie H., Wilsonville.

St. Clair.—

Bowlin, Russell, Ashville.
 Payne, James D., Ashville.
 Wade, Harrison C., Cropwell.
 Brown, James T., Eden.
 Golden, George W., Eden.
 McLaughlin, Garnsey T., Odenville.
 Green, Gardner, Pell City.
 Patterson, William A., Pell City.
 Scoggins, Jesse T., Pell City.
 Greene, Robert A., Ragland.
 Sheffield, Lonnie L., Ragland.
 England, James Porter, Springville.
 Jones, Ewing, Springville.
 McLaughlin, Octave, Springville.
 Martin, John, Springville.
 Walker, Houston E., Springville.
 Buffington, Hugh G., Steele.
 McCay, John W., Steele.
 Robinson, Burton (Burlon) E., Steele.

Sumter.—

Lowder, Hubert, Coatopa.
 Rushing, Samuel, Coatopa.
 Larkin, James, Cuba.
 Larkins, Jesse, Cuba.
 Wallace, Matthew, Cuba.
 Foy, Will, Emelle.
 Lewis, Joseph, Emelle.

Mitchell, Dee, Emelle.
 Harris, Luther, Epes.
 Thomas, Joe, Epes.
 Williams, Jim, Gainesville.
 Cherry, Joseph, Geiger.
 Gilbert, Edward A., Geiger.
 Stuart, Edward P., Geiger.
 Culpepper, James M., Halsell, R. F. D.
 Brown, Leonard, Livingston.
 Harris, J. E., Livingston.
 Spratt, William Polk, Livingston.
 Tartt, Tom, Livingston.
 Moore, Weston, Panola.
 Hunter, Will, Sumter.
 Bragg, Guy B., Ward.
 Bragg, Sterling B., Ward.
 Lindsey, Alfred, Ward.
 Meador, Walter F., Ward.
 Cole, Stern C., Whitfield.
 Hall, Rufus, York.
 Jackson, John O., York.
 McAlpine, Thomas B., York.

Talladega.—

Allen, Luther T., Alpine.
 Brownlow, Walter E., Alpine.
 Brooks, John L., Chandler Springs.
 Jarrett, Marshall H., Childersburg.
 Morris, Oskar, Childersburg.
 Moss Frederick O. (B.), Childersburg.
 Royal, Talmage, Childersburg.
 Smith, Earnest Reno, Fayetteville.
 Eskins, Ephraim, Jenifer.
 Newsome, Sam., Kynulga.
 Boozer, John E., Lincoln.
 Dispain, James L., Lincoln.
 Measels, William A., Lincoln.
 Ellington, Clifford H., McEldeery.
 Dirkes, James, Munford.
 Garret, Leslie, Munford.
 Waters, Grover, Munford.
 Dingler, Rufus J., Renfro.
 Hubbard, Cleophus, Renfro.
 Sims, Coy V., Sycamore.
 Cassells, Marion, Sylacauga.
 Cates, Robert T., Sylacauga.
 Chappell, Thomas M., Sylacauga.
 Harrison, Henry, Sylacauga.
 Haywood, James H., Sylacauga.
 Hill, Armstrong, Sylacauga.
 Mitchell, Arthur, Sylacauga.
 Rudd, Henry O., Sylacauga.
 Cunningham, Larkin, Talladega.
 Haywood, Zebedee, Talladega.
 Lee, Bill, Talladega.
 Patterson, Wiley, Talladega.
 Randall, Francis M., Talladega.
 Sales, Ernest, Talladega.
 Stockdate, Harry, Talladega.
 Styres, Lucius, Talladega.
 Taylor, William, Talladega.
 Ware, Leon, Talladega.
 Wilkerson, Harvie, Talladega.

Tallapoosa.—

Hill, Cliff, Alexander City.
 Leonard, Irwin, Alexander City.
 McCain, Ulysses, Alexander City.
 Wheeler, William F., Alexander City.
 Berry, Coly, Camp Hill.
 Stevens, Harmie E., Camp Hill.
 Wise, Luther, Camp Hill.

Adams, Sanford E., Dadeville.
Brown, Thomas W., Dadeville.
Greathouse, Earnest, Dadeville.
Haywood, Sterling, Dadeville.
Mask, Handley, Dadeville.
Patterson, Isaac, Dadeville.
Simmons, Albert L., Dadeville.
Ward, Ross R. V., Dadeville.
Debose, Wilmer, East Tallassee.
Harris, Paul H., East Tallassee.

Tuscaloosa.—

Deaton, Ed, Brookwood.
Patrick, Sim E., Buhl.
Roycroft, William T., Coker.
Williams, Patton N., Coker.
Brown, Fred R., Cottondale.
Sullivan, Mitt M., Echola.
Tilley, James, Holman.
Morgan, Judge T., Holt.
Durrett, Findley B., Northport.
Farley, James, Northport.
Gardner, Luther M., Northport.
Gay, Marvin, Northport.
Hill, Will, Northport.
Laycock, Anders, Northport.
McPherson, Jesse W., Northport.
Hinds, Joseph G., Peterson.
Phillips, Willie S., Ralph.
Doss, Perry E., Samantha.
Espey, Grant, Samantha.
Hyche, Nealy, Searles.
Cottrell, Oscar, Tuscaloosa.
Dixon, Andrew, Tuscaloosa.
Edelman, Louis, Tuscaloosa.
Farris, William A., Tuscaloosa.
Leach, Joseph, Tuscaloosa.
Moody, Farley Williams, Tuscaloosa.
Pearson, Jesse, Tuscaloosa.
Pullen, William D., Tuscaloosa.
Robertson, Ike A., Tuscaloosa.
Russell, William, Tuscaloosa.
Turner, George W., Tuscaloosa.
Toliver, Nelson, Yolande.

Walker.—

McCollum, William F., Carbon Hill.
Myers, John H. W., Carbon Hill.
Leans, Love, Clough.
Rush, Jim Jack, Coal Valley.
Woods, Oscar L., Coal Valley.
Lackey, Homer J., Cordova.
McGaugh, Joseph H., Cordova.
Flippo, John E., Corona.
Mayberry, Hunter, Corona.
Thornton, Hollie G., Corona.
Beck, Edward P., Dora.
Vines, Clarence, Dora.
Hamby, Oscar, Drifton.
Wight, Jim, Empire.
Kidd, John E., Jasper.
Morris, J. W., Jasper.
Sherer, Samuel E., Jasper.
Sutton, Charles O., Jasper.
Tucker, Otis A., Jasper.
Mullens, Jesse F., Manchester.
Adams, Halbert, Nauvoo.
Cagle, Harvey F., Nauvoo.
Dodd, Benjamin H., Nauvoo.
Hogan, Alfred, Nauvoo.
Bagwell, Tom, Oakman.
Banks, William T., Oakman.

Evans, Oscar, Oakman.
Kilgore, Oliver, Oakman.
Wolf, Claude, Oakman.
Ferguson, Lester F., Prospect.
Griffith, Lucius G., Prospect.
Bell, George W., Townley.
Cooner, Elmer E., Townley.
Fomby, McCager Brown, Townley.

Washington.—

Onderdonk, Henry A., Chatom.
Platt, Kerry H., Escatawpa.
Smith, Sidney J., Healing Springs.
Anderson, Lemon, Millry.
Whigham, Claud C., Millry.
Woodyard, Frank, Sunflower.
Gibson, Willis, Vinegar Bend.

Wilcox.—

Stallworth, Frank, Bellview.
Watsford, Samuel C., Caledonia.
Blackman, Charley, Camden.
Boykin, William, Camden.
Dumas, William, Camden.
Kelsaw, William, Camden.
McNier, Cleveland, Camden.
Moore, James T., Camden.
Reaves, William McD., Camden.
Savage, Harry I., Camden.
Singleton, Howard, Camden.
Williams, James, Camden.
Brooks, Frank C., Coy.
James, Jim, Furman.
Williams, Willie Gay, Furman.
Battle, Fred, Gastonburg.
Morgan, Walter L., Lamison.
Privett, John Henry, Lower Peach Tree.
McWilliams, Joseph H., McWilliams.
Molton, Garfield, Millers Ferry.
Moton, Warb, Millers Ferry.
Baggett, Nick, Nellie.
Watson, John C., Pine Apple.
Autrey, Oscar L., Pine Hill.
Boutwell, Henry C., Pine Hill.
Treaster, Charles E., Pine Hill.
Robinson, Daniel, Prairie.
Butler, John, Snow Hill.
Autrey, Henry M., Sunny South.
Deaton, Vivian T., Sunny South.
Jones, Jenkins, Sunny South.

Winston.—

Farmer, Walter, Addison.
Park, Charles T., Addison.
Richards, Charles, Addison.
Head, Cleveland, Arley.
Pilgrim, Allen, Arley.
McCollum, Arlie A., Double Springs.
McCollum, Oscar L., Double Springs.
Backus, Jesse W., Haleyville.
Donaldson, Robert L., Haleyville.
Haley, Charles, Haleyville.
Harp, Paul R., Haleyville.
Roberson, Charley D., Haleyville.
Whitehead, George H., Haleyville.
Posey, Elson, Helicon.
Norwood, Hosea, Natural Bridge.

Counties Unknown.—

Cappock, Joseph M., Oran City.
Carlton, John Roy, Wandley.
Connell, Willie E., Salora.
Elliott, Harvey L., Aberdeen.
German, John, Margunville.

Gulley, Perry, Acville.
 Harris, Taylor, Chilakagee.
 Hicks, Will, New Berry.
 Johnson, Nathan, Reeltown.
 Jones, Claude William, Cowper.
 Kelly, George, Shipperville.
 Kyte, Ollie H., Urbana.
 Nunnally, Anderson L., Chatchie.
 Poe, William, Chatchee.
 Pullum, Adrian, Pimento.
 Reece, Henry, Morgue Mine.
 Robertson, Alex G., Lethbridge.
 Smith, William S., Shamrock.
 Stewart, Buford, Manafie.
 Washburn, Jeff, Calvait.
 Williams, Richard, Andenreid.
 McSparren, William T., Germantown.
 Alexander, Mearl C., Shawn.

DEATSVILLE. Post office and station on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in the northwestern part of Elmore County, on Big Mortar Creek, in T. 19, N. R. 17, E. It is about 6 miles northwest of Speigner and about 15 northwest of Wetumpka. Altitude: 306 feet. Population: 1910—194; Cold Spring Precinct, including the town, 2,266. It was incorporated in 1903, and named for W. S. Deats. It is located on the old stage route from Montgomery to Tuscaloosa, now a public highway. It has 2 ginneries, a cotton warehouse, and a sawmill.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 194; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

DE BARDELEBEN COAL COMPANY, INC. An industrial corporation, incorporated April 24, 1915, under the laws of Alabama, as successor to the Maryland Coal & Coke Co.; capital stock, authorized and outstanding, \$600,000; shares, \$100; funded debt, \$570,000; property in Alabama—owns in fee 11,422 acres of coal lands and controls, through leases, 2,360 acres additional, all of which are in the Warrior coal field, about 35 miles northwest of Birmingham on a branch of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad; 14 drift mines, electrically equipped and connected by electric railroad with the company's plant at Sipsey; 1½ miles of railroad connecting its plant with the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad; and 160 acres of surface lands at the town of Sipsey, with stores, houses, etc., for the accommodation of its employees; offices: Birmingham.

The Maryland Coal & Coke Co. was formed by the purchase of the entire capital stock of the Maryland Coal Co., which owned about six thousand acres of coal lands in Walker County, and by the purchase at the same time of approximately eight thousand acres of additional lands from other parties. The name of the first-mentioned company was changed to the above-noted title, May 1, 1915, but no other changes were made.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of industrials*, 1916, p. 2480.

De BARDELEBEN COAL & IRON CO. See Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

DECATUR. County seat of Morgan County, situated on the south bank of the Tennessee River, in the northwestern corner of the county, on the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 122 miles south of Nashville, 188 miles east of Memphis, 122 miles west of Chattanooga, and 182 miles north of Montgomery. The city proper was first embraced within sec. 18, T. 5, S., R. 4 W. with irregular boundary lines. Altitude: 591 feet. Population: 1870—671; 1888—2,500; 1892—2,700; 1900—3,114; 1910—4,228. The present charter was granted by the legislature, February 18, 1891. It has a city hall, jail, and fire department in one building, erected in 1912, at a cost of \$31,000; privately owned gas plant, electric light system, and waterworks; 10 miles of sewerage, installed in 1902 and extended 1½ miles in 1913, costing \$41,000; 2¼ miles paved streets; 24 miles of concrete sidewalks; a Carnegie Library; and electric interurban street-car system. The city has a total tax rate of 5.3 mills and a bonded indebtedness of \$60,000 maturing in 1927 and \$25,000 public building bonds, maturing in 1941. Its financial institutions are the City National Bank, and the Tennessee Valley Bank (State). The Decatur Weekly News, an Independent weekly, established in 1870, and the Guardian (negro), a monthly, established in 1910, are published there. Its industries are a box and basket factory, stove plant, lumber mills, planing mill, ice plant, foundry and machine plant, fertilizer plant, and the public service companies mentioned above. The Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Primitive Baptist, and Episcopal, and several colored organizations have churches in the town.

The city had its inception in 1820 when President Monroe directed the Surveyor-General "to reserve the site for a town to be called Decatur." The project was turned over to the Decatur Land Co. in 1820, but was still a part of the Cherokee Reservation until 1826, when the Alabama Legislature issued a charter, December 8, to the town of Decatur. The first settlement was made by Dr. Henry Rhodes at the eastern end of Muscle Shoals, "at the western terminus of Tennessee river navigation to Chattanooga." At the old Indian crossing of the river, Dr. Rhodes established a ferry, and this circumstance accounts for the first name of the town being Rhodes Ferry. In 1829 he built a rope and bagging factory, supplying it with raw material from a field of hemp, planted on the north side of the river. He was later joined by Gen. Jesse Winston Garth, Simon Sykes, and Dr. Dancy, all men of considerable wealth, who had been the promoters of the land company formed in 1820. The first conveyance was issued by the company in July, 1821, and transferred to Amos Hardin for \$51, the lot now located on the corner of Water and Canal Streets, fronting the river.

The first banking institution was a branch of the State bank, established in a log cabin in 1832. Its first money was \$2,000 in silver, brought from New Orleans to Florence by steamboat and thence to Decatur by wagon.

The first railroad, properly so-called, in the State, was built in 1832 to connect Tusculum and Decatur and to avoid the Muscle Shoals. Upon its completion in 1834, thousands of people came, some of them many days' journey, to see the wonder. A Masonic Hall was built in 1834, the lower floor being used for school and church purposes. The first church was built by the Methodists in 1835. In 1836 the first brick store-building, known as the Hines Building, and a brick warehouse at the river, were erected. In 1838 a large cotton factory was built and in 1839 the Baptists erected a brick church.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1826-27, pp. 88-89; *Ibid*, 1900-01, pp. 1304-1328; Saunders, *Early settlers* (1899), p. 257; Arnes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 305; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

DECATUR, CARNEGIE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

DECATUR, CHESAPEAKE & NEW ORLEANS RY. CO. See Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

DECATUR COUNTY. Created by the legislature, December 7, 1821, out of a part of Jackson County. Its area was described in the act of establishment as including "all that tract of country lying west of Jackson County, south of the Tennessee State line, east of Madison County, and north of the Tennessee River." By an act of December 13, 1821, a commission was appointed to select a temporary seat of justice for the county, to serve until the Government lands within its limits should be sold. On the same day provision was made for the holding of circuit courts in the county, and authority was given the judges and commissioners of the county court to levy a tax, not exceeding one-fourth the amount of the State tax rate, for the erection of a temporary courthouse and jail. An act of December 31, 1822, defined the boundary line between Decatur and Jackson Counties with more particularity, as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Sauta creek; thence up said creek to where the Winchester road crosses said creek; thence to Jesse Thompson's; thence to Caswell Bibey's, including said Jesse Thompson, William Cundic, Hiram Jackson, Thomas Jones, John Smart, and said Caswell Bibey's in Decatur county; thence from said Bibey to the top of the mountain above William E. Haskins, where the Winchester road descends the Cumberland mountain; thence to the most leading point of the mountain, between the mouth of the Lick fork and the mouth of Larkin's fork of Paint rock river; thence to the top of said mountain; thence a northwest course, to the Tennessee state line."

On December 17, 1823, an act was passed to provide for elections to determine the selection of a quarter section of land on which to establish a county seat. On the site thus selected the town of Woodville, at present in Jackson County, was built, and continued as the seat of justice until the county was abolished by the legislature of 1823-24, and its territory divided between Jackson and Madison Counties. The county was of irregular shape, being more than 40 miles in length, and varying from 3 to 25 miles in width. When surveys of its area had been completed, it was found that it did not contain the constitutional number of square miles, and it was therefore abolished. During its short existence, its representatives in the legislature were shown on the senate and house journals as from Jackson and Decatur Counties.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1821-22, pp. 10, 72, 73, 74; 1822-23, pp. 34, 89; 1823-24, pp. 84, 91; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 282; Taylor, "Madison County," in *Huntsville Independent*, circa 1879.

DEFECTIVE CLASSES. Individuals below normal mentally or physically, including the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, deaf, blind, cripple and deformed. In Alabama hospitals have been provided for the white and negro insane. Schools for the deaf and blind are in active operation. An epileptic colony was established in 1907. There are no public or private orthopedic hospitals, convalescent homes or asylums for cripples, no special institutions for the feeble-minded, as imbeciles and idiots, or sanatoriums for incurables or inebriates. It has been the practice to commit some of the feeble-minded and inebriates to the insane hospitals. For want of a better place, the county poorhouses are utilized for the care of defectives, particularly in the less thickly settled counties, but this practice is now discouraged. Care is also offered by some of the larger hospitals, and by one or more private sanatoriums in the State.

See Deaf, Alabama School for; Epileptic Colony; Insane Hospitals; Mental Defectives; Mental Hygiene, Alabama Society for.

REFERENCES.—McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, pp. 557-558.

DEFENSE, ALABAMA COUNCIL OF. State wide committee created May 17, 1917, by executive proclamation to disseminate information, assemble the resources, and distribute to the best advantage, with the least expense the products of the State. Organization meeting of the Council was held in the Senate chamber June 1, 1917. Richard M. Hobbie, of Montgomery was selected as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and as such was "charged with the duty of supervising the work of the Council." The Secretary to the Governor, W. E. Henderson, was named Executive Secretary of the Council.

At the request of the United States Food

Administration, Mr. Hobbie resigned his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee to accept the position of Federal Food Administrator for Alabama. Governor Henderson elevated Mr. Lloyd M. Hooper of Selma, a member of the Executive Committee, at the organization meeting, to the position of Chairman.

On January 1, 1918 the work of the Council of Defense was transferred from the executive department, Montgomery, to Selma. Upon the removal of the Council Mr. Henderson retired as Secretary, and was succeeded by Dr. George Lang of Anniston.

Owing to the fact that the Alabama legislature was not in session at the time of the declaration of war between the United States and the central powers no public funds were available, and as the Federal government had made no appropriation, "believing that the citizens of the various states should bear the expense of preparing the states for their duties in the War," the work could not be carried on with "maximum results." The sum of \$17,500 was raised by patriotic citizens of the state, and additional funds were guaranteed for carrying on the work which had been assigned to the Council by the Federal government. The citizens of the State agreed that they would finance the work of the Committee until the convening of the legislature in January, 1919, at which time it was decided to ask for an appropriation to continue the work. The signing of the Armistice, and the cessation of hostilities made this unnecessary.

Being assured that funds would be available for carrying on the work of the Council, Mr. Hooper removed the central headquarters from Selma to the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on April 1, 1918.

Up to the time of the removal from Selma to Montgomery the executive Committee was composed of Governor Charles Henderson, Chairman Lloyd M. Hooper, L. M. Bashinsky, Albert P. Bush, T. J. Crittendon of Birmingham, Director of Alabama Four Minute Men; J. F. Duggar of Auburn, Director of Farm Extension Service; Richard M. Hobie, of Montgomery, Federal Food Administrator of Alabama; Mrs. James F. Hooper of Selma, Chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Crawford Johnson of Birmingham, State Director of War Savings Committee; Samuel P. Kennedy of Anniston, State Fuel Administrator; W. J. Leppert of New Orleans, Director of Development, designated representative of the American Red Cross; Ray Rushon of Montgomery, State Director of United States Public Service Re-

serve; George B. Tarrant, of Birmingham, State Director of United States Employment Service; Dr. C. C. Thach of Auburn, representative of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges; W. D. Wellborn of Montgomery, designated representative of Liberty Loan Campaign Committee; and Oscar Wells of Birmingham.

The central Committee set about to eliminate as far as possible the duplication of activities, which was doing much to retard war work in Alabama. This was accomplished by the new committee, composed as it was of representatives from all lines in the state. On July 23, 1918, an intensive campaign was inaugurated by the Council of Defense, to organize County Councils of Defense. Under the direction of Dr. George Lang, Walter D. Wellborn, W. O. Phillips, Bernard Loebman, Frank Stollenwerck, and Fred H. Gormley, who were designated as Field Representatives by the Council, a Council of Defense was organized in each County in the State. Alabama claims "the credit of being the first state in the Union to organize its Council on the basis of full representation for all Federal agencies." The National Council, in a general letter to all State Councils of Defense, dated September 10, 1918, commended to them the "Alabama plan," and recommended that it be used as a model for the co-ordination and unification of war work.

By the end of September, 1918, every county in Alabama had been reorganized and "placed on an intensive working basis. The enthusiasm aroused, was due largely to the helpful conferences held between the field representatives and the heads of war work in the various counties.

Dr. George Lang remained as Executive Secretary until he accepted the position of Professor of Philosophy at the University of Alabama. Fred H. Gormley, who had served faithfully as Director of Information and Field Service Secretary succeeded him.

After the formation of County Councils of Defense, had been perfected, an urgent request was made by the Council of National Defense, that community councils be organized. In doing this the original plan of organization was carried out. The field Secretaries again showed their value, and in many localities these Councils were brought to light.

Much assistance was rendered to the Liberty Loan Committee, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, and other war relief organizations, United War Work Campaign Committee, and all other organizations, by the State and County Councils.

The Alabama Council of Defense was "a clearing house for war activities," and was charged with the duty of presenting to the citizens of Alabama "all policies of the government which are given through other distinct organizations."

One of the very first things that was undertaken "was to make plans for the assistance of the War Department in the detection

of deserters." The names of all the men of Alabama commands who had been marked as being absent without leave or as deserters, were ascertained and the committee appointed quietly set about to get in touch with these men and have them return to their organizations. In this work Alabama claims to be a pioneer, and under date of November 14, 1918, a letter was received from the Council of National Defense, in which the statement was made that "Alabama was the state whose excellent work suggested our bulletin making the plan national."

A state speaker's bureau was organized under the direction of Mr. Frank Stollenwerck. Prominent speakers throughout the State who had made themselves available for public meetings of any character were often called upon to render assistance. A speaker was provided for every public celebration held in Alabama on July 4, 1918. This Bureau was also active in assisting those in charge of conducting liberty loan and Red Cross campaigns.

Co-operation between the Council of Defense and the United States Food Administration was shown by the intensive campaign for live stock conservation which was waged. The name of every one who had filed claim for the death of live stock was secured and he or she was written to and asked to do all in their power to help in lessening the loss of live stock. The people written to replied with assurances that they would do all within their power to keep their cattle or the live stock off railroad tracks or places where their lives would be in danger.

The legislature of Alabama in 1915 created an Illiteracy Commission, and a committee was appointed from the Council to work with them, so that the men from Alabama who left the State, due to the selected draft, would be in a position to communicate with their people, or to amuse themselves by reading. The educational forces throughout the State rendered most valuable assistance to both of these committees, and Mr. A. F. Harman of Selma, left his work during the summer of 1918 in that city, and established headquarters with the State Council, whence he directed the work. Upon investigations made by the proper authorities it was shown that 7,651 men of military age could neither read nor write. When the campaign closed 3,563 or 46.5% had been taught to read and write. Schools for illiterate selected service men were opened in forty counties.

Boys' Working Reserve.—Realizing that the call of the nation for men for the army, navy and munition plants demanded that new sources of man power be found, the Council financed the Alabama Division of the Boys Working Reserve. Mr. W. Nash Reid, of Montgomery, became State Director. It has been estimated that approximately 5,000 boys enlisted in this organization and were ready to help the farmers harvest their crops when the call came. The action of congress in amending the selective service law, and calling to the colors many boys who had enlisted

in the Reserve seriously interfered with its work. However, the reports show that the crops of the farmers were harvested without loss to them.

The full co-operation of the Council was given to the draft executive. Among the other activities of the Council which cannot be treated in detail are its non-war construction projects, the appointment of a State Highway transport committees, the purpose of which was to bring to the attention of the government the benefits to be derived by using highways for transportation purposes; the conservation of effort by a one delivery a day system; the formation of an advisory Committee on Negro Organization; the engaging of Mr. Herbert Coleman, a well known photographer of Montgomery, to secure photographs of war activities in the state; the urging upon all municipalities strict enforcement of uniform vagrancy ordinances, and the inauguration of a movement to interest the government in undeveloped Alabama lands.

The Alabama Council of Defense did much to alleviate the suffering of Alabamians, and soldiers during the influenza epidemic which did so much to retard the progress of the preparation of soldiers for service abroad.

Under the able direction of Fred H. Gormley, Publicity Director, a magazine known as the "Alabama Defense Record," began publication on May 16, 1918. Issued twice a month it contained much information about all war activities in the State, and included a complete record of casualties among Alabamians. The circulation was estimated at 6,000.

Among activities carried on by the Council which may be mentioned only with a statement follow: The compilation of a list and data regarding Alabama buildings which could be used as storage houses; assistance rendered to the farm extension service in enrolling boys in agricultural pursuits; aid rendered to secure Alabama's quota of laborers needed in the construction of munitions plants. It assisted in every campaign inaugurated by war relief organizations; helped the government in its fight to secure binoculars and spy glasses for the Navy when our government was unable to buy them due to a shortage in the market; reported the names of all books written and which had been classed as pro-German and asked that they be withdrawn from all libraries; did all in their power to secure information concerning inventions, which might be of value in carrying on the war, and helped the selective service officials make all registration days 100% efficient.

See also War Historian, State.

The following is a list of County Councils of Defense:

Autauga—Allen	Northington	Prattville
Baldwin—W. D.	Stapleton	Bay Minette
Barbour—O. B.	Pruett	Clayton
Bibb—Senator W. H.	Cooper	Centerville
Blount—T. H.	Davison	Oneonta
Bullock—Cliff	Stewart	Union Springs
Butler—W. J.	Beeland	Greenville

Calhoun—W. A. White.....Anniston
 Chambers—C. S. Moon.....LaFayette
 Cherokee—Hugh Reed.....Center
 Chilton—William M. Adams.....Clanton
 Choctaw—Joe D. Lindsey.....Butler
 Clarke—F. A. Carlisle.....Jackson
 Clay—W. H. Duke.....Lineville
 Cleburne—J. M. Adkins.....Heflin
 Coffee—W. B. Glenn.....Enterprise
 Colbert—Frank N. Julian.....Sheffield
 Conecuh—C. P. Deming.....Evergreen
 Coosa—John W. Batson.....Rockford
 Covington—T. E. Henderson.....Andalusia
 Crenshaw—W. C. Sanders.....Luverne
 Cullman—S. J. Griffin.....Cullman
 Dale—Cad Jones.....Ozark
 Dallas—W. C. Agee.....Selma
 DeKalb—Marvin Baker.....Fort Payne
 Elmore—Archie Heyburn.....Elmore
 Escambia—Ed. Leigh McMillan.....Brewton
 Etowah—L. L. Herzberg.....Gadsden
 Fayette—W. S. McNeill.....Fayette
 Franklin—Rev. J. W. Partridge.....Russellville
 Geneva—P. M. Metcalf.....Hartford
 Greene—Judge A. P. Smith.....Eutaw
 Hale—J. A. Blunt.....Greensboro
 Henry—Dr. John Stark.....Abbeville
 Houston—R. C. Williams.....Dothan
 Jackson—John F. Proctor.....Scottsboro
 Jefferson—Forney Johnston.....Birmingham
 Lamar—W. W. Ogden.....Sulligent
 Lauderdale—J. C. Roberts.....Florence
 Lawrence—John P. White.....Moulton
 Lee—J. B. Greene.....Opelika
 Limestone—M. K. Clements.....Athens
 Lowndes—Joseph R. Bell.....Hayneville
 Macon—John H. Drakeford.....Tuskegee
 Madison—W. F. Garth.....Huntsville
 Marengo—George W. Taylor.....Demopolis
 Marion—V. R. White.....Hamilton
 Marshall—R. L. Barnes.....Guntersville
 Mobile—Joseph C. Rich.....Mobile
 Monroe—J. B. Barnett.....Monroeville
 Montgomery—George W. Jones.....Montgomery
 Morgan—E. C. Payne.....Albany
 Perry—Val Taylor.....Uniontown
 Pickens—A. H. Dabbs.....Carrollton
 Pike—W. W. Heath.....Troy
 Randolph—John W. Overston.....Wedowee
 Russell—Frank M. DeGraffenried.....Seale
 Shelby—W. F. Davis.....Columbiana
 St. Clair—James P. Montgomery.....Ashville
 Sumter—Woodson Ennis.....Livingston
 Talladega—W. E. Henkle.....Talladega
 Tallapoosa—Benjamin Russell.....

.....Alexander City
 Tuscaloosa—Frank S. Moody.....Tuscaloosa
 Walker—Judge J. W. Shepherd.....Jasper
 Washington—L. W. Morgan.....Toinette
 Wilcox—Leon Spurlin.....Camden
 Winston—Judge J. J. Curtis.....Double Springs

REFERENCES.—Proceedings of the Alabama State Council of Defense, June 1, 1917; Report of the Alabama Council of Defense May 17, 1917-December 31, 1918, both items published by the Brown Printing Company of Montgomery, Ala.

DEKALB COUNTY. Created by the legislature, January 9, 1836. Its territory formed

a part of the Cherokee possessions in the northeastern part of the State, which were ceded to the Federal government by the treaty of New Echota, made December 29, 1835. Parts of its southern section were set off to Etowah County, December 7, 1866. Its area is 786 square miles, or 503,040 acres.

In its name it honors the memory of Maj. Gen. Baron DeKalb, who was mortally wounded fighting for the independence of the American Colonies, August 16, 1780.

The following are the first county officials: Robert Hooks, judge county court, commissioned January 12, 1836; Robert Murphy, sheriff, March 24, 1836; John Cunningham, clerk circuit court, March 24, 1836; Solomon C. Smith, clerk county court, March 24, 1836; Wm. Withrow and Benj. F. Greene, justices of the peace, May 25, 1836; and A. H. Lamar, constable, May 25, 1836.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the northeast corner of the state. To the north and west lie Marshall and Jackson. On the east is the Georgia line, and Cherokee County, Ala., and to the south lies Etowah County. The county forms a part of the physiographic and geographical area known as the Appalachian province. Its surface consists of broad, level plateaus, alternating with narrow valleys. The trend of its mountains, valleys and streams is from northeast to southwest. Along the northwestern section of the county lies Sand or Raccoon Mountain, to the northwest of which lies Jackson County. This plateau has an elevation of about 1300 feet. Its eastern extension forms a bold escapement facing Will's Valley, a rich and beautiful section of the county, extending throughout its entire length. Lookout Mountain lies to the southeast, forming another plateau several miles in extent, and characterized by the same features as Sand Mountain. This plateau has a maximum elevation of about 1600 feet, the intervening valleys affording a striking contrast to the broad flat type of table mountain or plateaus. The valleys themselves are broken by elongated ridges, so that frequently between the plateaus they are divided into two or more parallel valleys. The rocks of the area are all of sedimentary origin, and belong to the Paleozoic age. Big Will's Creek is its principal stream, flowing into the Coosa in Etowah County. Other streams are Town and Sauty. Little River in its upper course forms a part of the dividing boundary between De Kalb and Cherokee Counties. There are about 8 types of soil in the county, including sandy loam, stony loam and clays. Both on the plateaus and in the valleys the soils are productive. The timber growth consists of pine, birch, oak, hemlock, hickory, gum, chestnut, beech, poplar and cedar. At Valley Head the mean annual temperature is about 58.7°, and the annual precipitation 54.75°. Details of the character and extent of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Aboriginal burial places, denoted by charred shell-heaps are reported from points near Collinsville, but they

are probably not numerous. Will's Town, a place of considerable importance in Cherokee aboriginal history, was situated on Big Will's creek, just above the present village of Lebanon. Here resided Col. Alexander Campbell, the British agent for the Cherokees during the Revolution. Large sand stone mills, or mortars, have been collected from some sections of the county.

Confederate Commands from County.—The commands listed below were made up in whole or in part from this county.

Infantry.

- Co. I, "Yancey Guards," 10th Regt.
- Co. E, "DeKalb Invincibles," 12th Regt.
- Co. B, "Wills Valley Guards," 48th Regt.
- Co. B, "DeKalb Rifles," 49th Regt.
- Co. G, 49th Regt.
- Co. K, 54th Regt. (Formerly Co. K, Walker's 40th Tenn. Inf. Regt.)

Miscellaneous.

- Co. A, 3d Confederate Regt.
- Co. B, 3d Confederate Regt.
- Co. C, 3d Confederate Regt.
- Co. K, 3d Confederate Regt.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 3,110.

Acres cultivated, 129,200.

Acres in pasture, 54,270.

Farm Animals.

Horses and mules, 7,640.

Milk cows, 3,920.

Other cattle, 6,730.

Brood sows, 1,640.

Other hogs, 9,210.

Sheep, 1,580.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).

Corn, 60,400 acres; 1,073,760 bushels.

Cotton, 38,500 acres; 15,650 bales.

Peanuts, 420 acres; 8,220 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 1,060 acres; 5,020 tons.

Hay, 11,980 acres; 11,600 tons.

Syrup cane, 1,820 acres; 142,000 gallons.

Cowpeas, 9,800 acres; 29,900 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 660 acres; 67,900 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 390 acres; 24,060 bushels.

Oats, 2,270 acres; 11,310 bushels.

Wheat, 2,510 acres; 13,230 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Battelle	Henegar—2
Chavies—2	Higdon
Collbran—1	Hughes
Collinsville—4	Jude—1
Crossville—3	Kaolin
Dawson—2	Mentone
Fort Payne (ch)—5	Nightingale
Fyffe—2	Painter—1
Groveoak—3	

Portersville—1
Sulphur Springs

Sylvania
Valley Head—2

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1840	5,589	340	5,929
1850	7,730	515	8,245
1860	9,853	852	10,705
1870	6,656	470	7,126
1880	11,993	682	12,675
1890	19,897	1,204	21,104
1900	22,586	972	23,558
1910	27,407	854	28,261

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1861—William O. Winston, J. H. Franklin.
- 1865—William O. Winston, Alfred Collins.
- 1867—W. A. Austin.
- 1875—David Nowlin.
- 1901—John A. Davis, D. C. Case.

Senators.—

- 1839-40—Solomon C. Smith.
- 1841-2—Arthur Foster.
- 1844-5—Solomon C. Smith.
- 1847-8—William H. Garrett.
- 1849-50—William Garrett.
- 1853-4—James Lamar.
- 1857-8—S. K. Rayburn.
- 1859-60—Robert W. Higgins.
- 1861-2—John P. Morgan.
- 1863-4—James Critcher.
- 1865-6—William O. Winston.
- 1868—C. O. Whitney.
- 1871-2—C. O. Whitney.
- 1872-3—A. Snodgrass.
- 1873—A. Snodgrass.
- 1874-5—A. Snodgrass.
- 1875-6—A. Snodgrass.
- 1876-7—L. A. Dobbs.
- 1878-9—L. A. Dobbs.
- 1880-1—P. Brown.
- 1882-3—Preston Brown.
- 1884-5—Ira R. Foster.
- 1886-7—J. L. Sheffield.
- 1888-9—W. W. Haralson.
- 1890-1—James F. Waddell.
- 1892-3—Thomas Tumlin.
- 1894-5—Thomas Tumlin.
- 1896-7—D. C. Case.
- 1898-9—D. C. Case.
- 1899 (Spec.) D. C. Case.
- 1900-01—L. B. Stone.
- 1903—Lucius Bennett Stone.
- 1907—W. W. Barbour.
- 1907 (Spec.) W. W. Barbour.
- 1909 (Spec.) W. W. Barbour.
- 1911—J. A. Nance.
- 1915—W. H. Elrod.
- 1919—

Representatives.—

- 1837-8—Solomon C. Smith.
- 1838-9—Solomon C. Smith.
- 1839-40—Andrew Wilson; W. F. Mooney.
- 1840-1—Andrew Wilson; William O. Winston.
- 1841 (called).—Andrew Wilson; William O. Winston.
- 1841-2—Thomas J. Rodgers; William O. Winston.
- 1842-3—M. Lankford; William O. Winston.

- 1843-4—M. Lankford; William O. Winston.
 1844-5—B. K. Webb; William O. Winston.
 1845-6—Notley M. Warren; R. Murphy.
 1847-8—Notley M. Warren; Robert Murphy.
 1849-50—Madison Hendricks; Robert Murphy.
 1851-2—Notley M. Warren; Alexander W. Majors.
 1853-4—M. C. Newman; Robert Murphy. Higgins.
 1859-60—F. J. Burgess; Seabird Cowan. Cowan.
 1861 (2d called)—G. W. Malone; L. W. Lynch.
 1861-2—G. W. Malone; L. W. Lynch.
 1862 (called)—G. W. Malone; L. W. Lynch.
 1862-3—G. W. Malone; L. W. Lynch.
 1863 (called)—G. W. Malone; Jephtha Edwards.
 1863-4—G. W. Malone; Jephtha Edwards.
 1864 (called)—G. W. Malone; Jephtha Edwards.
 1864-5—G. W. Malone; Jephtha Edwards.
 1865-6—G. W. Malone; Notley M. Warren.
 1866-7—G. W. Malone; Notley M. Warren.
 1868—G. W. Malone.
 1869-70—G. W. Malone.
 1870-1—John B. Appleton.
 1871-2—J. B. Appleton.
 1872-3—John N. Franklin.
 1873—John N. Franklin.
 1874-5—J. N. Franklin.
 1875-6—J. N. Franklin.
 1876-7—F. M. Baxter.
 1878-9—R. F. Gilbert.
 1880-1—B. Bruce.
 1882-3—W. H. Clayton.
 1884-5—W. J. Haralson.
 1886-7—B. A. Nicholson.
 1888-9—R. M. Blevins.
 1890-1—J. B. Appleton.
 1892-3—D. C. Case.
 1894-5—J. B. Franklin.
 1896-7—J. B. Franklin.
 1898-9—W. T. Fuller.
 1899 (Spec.)—W. T. Fuller.
 1900-01—W. W. Haralson.
 1903—William Frierson Fulton.
 1907—W. H. Elrod.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. H. Elrod.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. H. Elrod.
 1911—W. E. Quinn.
 1915—J. E. Johnson.
 1919—

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company; Collinsville; Fort Payne; Valley Head; Will's Creek; Will's Town; Will's Valley.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1835-36, p. 170; 1838-39, p. 36; *Brewer, Alabama*, p. 234; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 290; *Riley, Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 93; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 135; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 114; U. S. Soil Survey, *Fort Payne Area* (1904), with map; *Alabama*

land book (1916), p. 66; Ala. Official and Statistical *Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

DELINQUENTS, TREATMENT OF. See Convicts, Board of Inspectors of; Crimes and Punishments; Industrial School, Alabama; Juvenile Courts.

DELTA DELTA DELTA. Women's college fraternity; founded at Boston University, November 29, 1888; entered Alabama in 1914, when Theta chapter of Phi Mu Gamma at Judson College, Marion, was absorbed, and became Delta Theta chapter of Delta Delta Delta. Chapter: Delta Theta, 1914, Judson College, 50 members; Delta Mu, 1914, University of Alabama, 15 members. The latter was originally the local Pi Delta Sigma. An alumni chapter is maintained at Marion. Periodical: "The Trident." Colors: Silver, gold and cerulean blue. Flower: Pansy. Tree: Pine. Jewel: Pearl.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* 1915, pp. 416-421; *History of Delta Delta Delta* (1907); *Catalogues*, etc., 11 editions.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON. College fraternity; founded at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1844; and entered the Univ. of Ala. in 1847 with Psi chapter. "The members of the Alabama chapter, upon its extinction by anti-fraternity laws in 1859, formed the first graduate association in the fraternity, at Shelby Springs, Ala. The Alabama chapter was revived in 1885."—Baird. This is the only chapter in the State, and its initiates number 300. A chapter house was erected in 1916, at an approximate cost of \$12,500. An alumni association is organized in Birmingham. Publication: "Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly." Colors: Crimson, blue and gold. Flag: Three vertical stripes of blue, gold and crimson, displaying a rampant lion in black on the gold background.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1912), pp. 123-137; and various editions of the Fraternity *Catalogues*, particularly the ed. of 1910.

DELTA OMICRON ALPHA. Medical college fraternity; founded at Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, La., 1904; entered Alabama with the organization of Epsilon chapter in the Medical Department, Univ. of Ala., at Mobile, Sept. 30, 1910; 46 members. Not in Baird, or Banta.

DELTA SIGMA PHI. College fraternity; founded at the College of the City of New York, 1899; entered the Ala. Pol. Inst. with Kappa chapter in 1908; but its charter was revoked in 1911. Its initiates numbered 35. Periodical: "The Carnation." Colors: Nile green and white. Flower: Carnation.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 149-150.

DEMOPOLIS. The principal town in Marengo County, situated in the northern edge



Artesian Fountain at site of Perrine Home



Present day appearance of Vine St., on which
the capitol was located



Kirkpatrick Home, only building remaining
intact in once city of five thousand people



Landing on Alabama River at mouth of
Cahaba River



Union Church, now Negro Baptist, erected
in early '30s



Brick Columns, remains of Dallas Academy

CAHABA, FIRST STATE CAPITAL OF ALABAMA

of the county, on the southern bank of the Tombigbee River, at its confluence with the Warrior, and on the Southern Railway, 18 miles north of Linden, 20 miles west of Uniontown, 20 miles southwest of Greensboro, 28 miles east of York. Altitude: 106 feet. Population: 1870—1,539; 1890—1,898; 1900—2,606; 1910—2,417; 1916—5,000. It was incorporated by the legislature, December 11, 1821. The corporate limits include parts of townships 18, 19, and 20, R. 4 E. It has electric lights, waterworks, cherted streets, paved sidewalks, sewerage system, and fire department. Its financial institutions are: the Commercial National Bank, the City Bank & Trust Co. (State), and the Robertson Banking Co. (State). The Demopolis Times, a Democratic weekly newspaper, established in 1904, is published there. It has 8 wholesale houses, several cottonseed oil mills, 3 ginneries, cotton warehouses, stave factory, handle factory, spoke and felloe factory, shingle mill, two planing mills, wagon factory, ice factory and cold storage plant, cotton compresses, and a cotton factory, besides the public service companies referred to above. The Methodist Episcopal, South, Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Hebrew churches have buildings in the town.

Demopolis was settled in 1818, by "The Vine and Olive Colony" of French refugees, among them Generals Desmonettes, Juan Rico, Raviesies, and Count Nicholas Raoul, Simon Chandron, Count Clandelle, Henri L'Allemand, Messieurs Bayol, Soullier and Lackanal, Madame the Marchioness of Sinavaldi—wife of General Count Nicholas Raoul, Madame de Daval and Madame Davide, and many others. Because of difficulties in connection with land titles, they had to move their settlement three times. The first two sites were called Eaglesville and Arcola, the latter lying farthest east. The site of Eaglesville is now in fields owned by N. G. Winn and A. F. McCarty, and is marked only by a row of China trees, planted by the French in 1821. Out of 383 olive trees planted in that year and many others planted in 1824, only 2 survive, one in the yard of Capt. John C. Webb, the other in the garden of Judge William E. Clarke.

Among the native settlers of Demopolis were the Gaines, Whitfield, Winn, Lipscomb, Clarke, Strother, Lyon and Webb families. General Whitfield's home, called Gaineswood in honor of General Gaines, is now occupied by Mr. N. G. Winn. Bluff Hall, the home of Francis S. Lyon, and Lyon Hall, the home of Mrs. Annie G. Lyon, erected in the early twenties, are specimens of typical Colonial architecture.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1821, pp. 81-82; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 373; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 207; *Tharin's Marengo County directory* (1861); *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; Prof. John W. Beeson, "Demopolis, the city of the people," in *Demopolis Express*, Jan. 24-Apr. 4, 1895; *Demopolis Times*, industrial number, Oct. 13, 1910.

DEMOPOLIS COTTON MILLS, Demopolis. See Cotton Manufacturing.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA.

A voluntary professional organization.

The association was organized October 6, 1869, at Montgomery, by the more progressive practitioners in the State. Dr. J. G. McAuley of Mobile was elected president. It met in Selma in 1870, Mobile 1871, Montgomery 1872 and 1873, and was to have been held in Mobile in 1874, but for some unexplained reason the meeting did not take place. There were no other meetings until 1880 when a reorganization was effected in Montgomery on July 20 and 21. Of old members there were present Dr. W. D. Dunlap, Selma, first vice president, Dr. J. G. McAuley, Mobile, Dr. S. Rambo, Montgomery, Dr. A. C. Walker, Montgomery, Dr. S. Ball, Marion, Dr. E. H. Locke, Troy, Dr. H. D. Boyd, Troy, Dr. W. W. Evans, Union Springs, Dr. H. S. Paisley, Selma, and the following who were active practicing dentists: Dr. E. S. Chisholm, Dr. S. C. Wilkerson, Dr. John C. Wilkerson, all of Tuscaloosa, and Dr. T. M. Allen, Eufaula, Dr. G. M. Rousseau, Montgomery, Dr. A. Eubank, Birmingham, Dr. T. S. Jordan, Birmingham, Dr. S. G. Robertson, Eufaula, Dr. R. U. Du Boise, Greensboro, Dr. W. R. McWilliams, Athens.

The first officers after reorganization were: W. D. Dunlap, president; E. S. Chisholm, first vice president; W. R. McWilliams, second vice president; T. M. Allen, recording secretary; G. M. Rousseau, corresponding secretary; Samuel Rambo, treasurer.

By an act of February 11, 1881, the legislature provided for a board of dental examiners, to be made up of five dentists who had had at least three years' practical experience. The first board was the executive committee of the Alabama Dental Association. It was elected by the association, which procedure was provided for in the act. The members: E. S. Chisholm, Wm. R. McWilliams, T. M. Allen, W. D. Dunlap and J. G. McAuley. This legislation was prompted through the efforts of the association. This act was amended in 1887, 1901, 1911 and 1915. Beginning with a membership of 19 on reorganization in 1880, the body has now 194 active members in good standing on its rolls.

Presidents.—J. C. McAuley, 1869 and 1870; Samuel Rambo, 1870-1871; J. W. Keyes, 1871-1872; William Deason, 1872-1873; ———— Wheeler, 1873-1874 (no meeting); W. D. Dunlap, 1880; W. D. Dunlap, 1880-1881; J. M. Rousseau, 1881-1882; J. C. Johnson, 1882-1883; E. S. Chisholm, 1883-1884; W. R. McWilliams, 1884-1885; John C. Wilkerson, 1885-1886; R. U. DuBoise, 1886-1887; T. P. Whitley, 1887-1888; A. Eubanks, 1888-1889; J. C. Wilkerson, 1889-1890; R. C. Young, 1890-1891; George Eubanks, 1891-1892; C. L. Boyd, 1892-1893; T. M. Allen, 1893-1894; H. D. Boyd, 1894-1895; A. A. Pearson, 1895-1896; R. A. Rush, 1896-1897; J. H. Crossland, 1897-1898; Geo. S. Vann, 1898-1899; P. R. Tunstall, 1899-

1900; J. P. Corley, 1900-1901; Charles A. Merrill, 1901-1902; W. E. Proctor, 1902-1903; W. J. Reynolds, 1903-1904; H. Clay Hassell, 1904-1905; W. N. Vann, 1905-1906; Charles L. Gunn, 1906-1907; A. T. Reeves, 1907-1908; L. A. Crumley, 1908-1909; George W. Randall, 1909-1910; F. A. Johnston, 1910-1911; Will L. Northen, 1911-1912; A. K. Parks, 1912-1913; E. W. Patton, 1913-1914; Battle Searcy, 1914-1915; H. F. McKinnon, 1915-1916; G. F. Petrey, 1916-1917; J. A. Blue, 1917—

Secretaries.—Dr. W. J. Reese, 1869-1870; Robert A. Savage, 1870-1872; W. J. Reese, 1872-1874; Dr. J. G. McAuley, 1880-1881; T. M. Allen, 1881-1883; E. W. Wagner, 1883-1885; T. M. Allen, sec. pro tem., 1885-1886, and secretary, 1886-1889; R. G. Jones, 1889-1891; J. H. Allen, 1891-1893; S. W. Foster, 1893-1895; J. H. Crossland, 1895-1897; Wm. J. Reynolds, 1897-1900; John T. Cook, 1900-1903; L. A. Crumley, 1903-1907; E. W. Patton, 1907-1911; G. F. Petrey, 1911-1913; J. H. Blue, 1913-1917; Frank F. Perry, 1917—

Annual Meetings, 1869-1916.—The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, and inclusive dates, viz:

- Organization meeting, Montgomery, 1869.
- 1st annual meeting, Selma, 1870.
- 2d, Mobile, 1871.
- 3d, Montgomery, 1872
- 4th, Montgomery, 1873.
- No meetings from this date until 1880.
- 11th, Reorganization meeting, Montgomery, July 20, 21, 1880.
- 12th, Selma, July 19-21, 1881.
- 13th, Montgomery, April 11-12, 1882.
- 14th, Montgomery, April 10-12, 1883.
- 15th, Birmingham, April 8-11, 1884.
- 16th, Montgomery, April 14-16, 1885.
- 17th, Montgomery, April 13-16, 1886.
- 18th, Tuscaloosa, April 5-8, 1887.
- 19th, Selma, April 10-12, 1888.
- 20th, Mobile, April 9-11, 1889.
- 21st, Birmingham, April 8-10, 1890.
- 22d, Anniston, April 11-15, 1891.
- 23d, Montgomery, April 12-15, 1892.
- 24th, Birmingham, April 11-14, 1893.
- 25th, Montgomery, April 10-12, 1894.
- 26th, Mobile, April 9-11, 1895.
- 27th, Selma, April 14-17, 1896.
- 28th, Birmingham, April 13-17, 1897.
- 29th, Montgomery, April 12-16, 1898.
- 30th, Anniston, April 11-14, 1899.
- 31st, Mobile, May 8-12, 1900.
- 32d, Montgomery, May 15-17, 1901.
- 33d, Tuscaloosa, May 14-17, 1902.
- 34th, Birmingham, May 12-15, 1903.
- 35th, Anniston, May 10-13, 1904.
- 36th, Gadsden, May 9-12, 1905.
- 37th, Mobile, May 8-11, 1906.
- 38th, Birmingham, May 14-17, 1907.
- 39th, Birmingham, May 12-14, 1908.
- 40th, Anniston, May 11-14, 1909.
- 41st, Mobile, May 10-13, 1910.
- 42d, Montgomery, June 6-9, 1911.
- 43d, Tuscaloosa, June 11-13, 1912.
- 44th, Birmingham, June 10-12, 1913.
- 45th, Selma, June 9-12, 1914.
- 46th, Montgomery, April 3, 1915.

PUBLICATIONS.—Transactions.

See Dental Examiners, State Board of.

REFERENCES.—*Memorial record of Alabama* (1893), vol. 2, p. 123; *Manuscript Minutes*, 1880-1911; *Acts*, 1880-81, pp. 82-84; 1886-87, pp. 97-98; 1900-01, p. 180; 1911, pp. 122-127; 1915, pp. 326-336, 923. In the *Transactions*, 1902, pp. 66-84, Dr. T. M. Allen has a valuable paper entitled "Unwritten History of the Alabama Dental Association from 1869 to 1902."

DENTAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD

OF. An official executive board for the regulation of the practice of dentistry, first established by act of February 11, 1881, and reorganized, August 31, 1915. It consists of five members, in good standing, of the Alabama Dental Association who have practiced regularly in this State for not less than three years, and are not connected with nor interested in any dental college or school, or dental supply business. One member is elected at each annual meeting of the association, and before entering upon the discharge of his duties he must take an oath of office.

The board annually elects from its own members a president and a secretary-treasurer, the latter giving bond for the faithful performance of his duties. It has a common seal, makes its own rules, by-laws and regulations when not inconsistent with the laws of the State, and may employ counsel to assist in their enforcement. It must keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all persons to whom certificates have been issued. Annual meetings are required to be held for the examination of applicants and for the transaction of other business, and additional meetings may be called by the president. It is empowered to investigate both the theoretical and practical qualifications, as well as the moral fitness, of applicants for certificates, and for each examination assesses a fee of \$20 and \$5 for each license issued. From the proceeds of these fees, the secretary-treasurer is paid a salary, fixed by the board, and his expenses while engaged in the duties of his office. The members of the board receive \$5 and their expenses for each day actually employed in the discharge of their official duties.

The secretary-treasurer is required to make an annual report to the Alabama Dental Association, and to file all examination papers, with the names of the persons examined, in the department of archives and history, where they are open to public inspection. The board has full authority to deal with all aspects of the practice of dentistry in Alabama, including the initiation of prosecutions for violation of the laws regulating the profession.

The first legislation on the subject of dentistry was an act of December 31, 1841, "regulating the practice of dental surgery." After the first of December, 1842, it was made the duty of the medical boards of the State "to examine and license applicants to practice dental surgery, under the same rules and regulations, and subject to the same re-

strictions as those who apply for licenses to practice medicine; and in order more fully to carry this act into effect, it shall be the duty of each of the medical boards, where the same is practicable, to add to their body, by election, a professional dentist, having the requisite qualifications, which dentist so added shall constitute a part of the board." It was further provided that no person "styling himself as dentist, or other person, shall engage in the practice of dental surgery as a professional business," after the date referred to, without a license, under a penalty of \$50, one-half to the informer and the other half to the county where the suit was brought.

As a further penalty, bonds, notes, or promissory obligations, the consideration of which was "services rendered as a professional dentist or in the line of professional dentistry shall be utterly void and of no effect," where the service is rendered by a person without a license. An exception is made in favor of such dental surgeons as have a "license to practice surgery and medicine," from either of the medical boards of the State, or a diploma from a medical institution. The same act makes it the duty of practising physicians, surgeons, and dentists to have their licenses recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which they reside.

This law was poorly observed, even if at all in many localities. In 1869 the Alabama Dental Association was organized, and sentiment soon took shape demanding separate regulation, wholly apart from the medical profession. The legislature, therefore, February 11, 1881, passed an act which was devoted exclusively to the regulation of dentistry.

It established a State board of dental examiners with powers and qualifications for office very similar to those it now exercises, but its members served for only two years. The first board consisted of the then existing executive committee of the Alabama Dental Association who served until the next annual meeting of the association, when their successors were elected. It was empowered to hold examinations and issue licenses to satisfactory applicants, for which a fee of \$5 was charged, but the law made no provision for compensation of the members. An act of February 28, 1887, changed the term of office to five years. On March 4, 1901, the examination fee was increased to \$10, and the board was authorized to hold special meetings upon the call of three members, giving all practicing dentists of the State 30 days notice by mail. In 1911, March 21, the entire regulative machinery for the profession of dentistry was reorganized by legislative act, but as the act of 1915, first above mentioned, superseded and repealed all conflicting laws on the subject, it is not necessary to discuss that act. On September 25, 1915, an exception was made in favor of elderly dentists who were not required to pass examinations under the new law.

See Dental Association, The Alabama.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1840-41, pp. 23-24; 1880-81, pp. 82-84; 1886-87, pp. 97-98; 1900-01, p. 180; 1911, pp. 122-127; 1915, pp. 326-336, 923.

DEPENDENTS. See Child Welfare; Confederate Pensioners; Insane Hospitals; Pensioners, U. S.; Poor Relief.

DEPOSITORIES OF COUNTY FUNDS.

Banks, or other agencies, chosen by courts of county commissioners, or boards of revenue, for the care and custody of county funds. The office of county treasurer was abolished by act of September 15, 1915. The act substituted for this office a system requiring the courts of county commissioners or boards of review, to designate depositories for county funds in which all money heretofore by law to be paid the county treasurers, shall be kept. The methods of accounting and the character of the funds in which the deposits are to be kept by the depository are prescribed by the court or board.

In selecting depositories the courts of commissioners are required to call for sealed bids, which are to be opened on the first Monday in December of each year, and to select the incorporated state or national bank "which offers the highest rate of interest to the county on daily balances of bank deposits." The funds are placed in the depository for the following calendar year. A bond in the sum of \$50,000, or such other sum as the court may direct, is required to secure the safety of the deposit. The depository banks do not receive "any compensation or commission or other allowance for services as county depository." Such of the duties of the treasurer as were provided by law, and which are not performed by the depository banks, are imposed upon the judge of probate.

Should the court or board of revenue be unable to secure a depository for the funds of their county, "by reason of their inability to secure from any bank within its limits terms for the handling of the county funds as provided in this act, satisfactory to such boards of revenue or courts of county commissioners, then such boards may designate some individual who may act as treasurer of such county under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by such board of county commissioners or board of revenue."

All of the duties required by law to be performed by the county treasurer, except the receipt and disbursement of funds, the present law imposes upon the presidents of the courts of county commissioners, or boards of revenue. The act became effective on the first Monday after the second Tuesday in January, 1917. It contains a proviso, however, which exempts from its provisions, counties having a population of more than 50,000 according to the last or any subsequent Federal census. The same legislature created the office of county treasurer for Perry County by act of September 15, 1915. Therefore, the counties of Jefferson and Mobile, each with over 50,000

population, and Perry County, are not affected by the act. The general laws governing the duties of county treasurer apply to county depositories, which are also subject to the same liability for the safe keeping and paying out of funds.

See Treasurers, County.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, p. 348; *Local Acts*, 1915, p. 444; *Code*, 1907, sec. 208 *et seq.* and authorities there cited.

DESHLER FEMALE INSTITUTE. An educational institution, incorporated as declared in its charter, "for the sole purpose of the education of the females of the white race." It was founded by Maj. David Deshler, one of the most public-spirited citizens of Colbert County. It is a memorial to his son, Brig. Gen. James Deshler, who fell at the head of his troops in the battle of Chickamauga. The will of Maj. Deshler provided that the square in the town of Tuscumbia, upon which his residence was built, together with all the buildings thereon should be "dedicated to the erection of an undenominational college for the education of white females, upon the contribution of \$10,000 of bona fide stock by citizens of Tuscumbia." Maj. Deshler died December 6, 1871. However, the trustees, on May 31, 1870, had come together and organized. The secretary of state issued a charter under the general laws, September 20, 1870.

The main administration building was completed in 1874, and work of instruction was begun in September of that year, under P. M. Custer as principal. Within two months after the opening, a terrific tornado destroyed the school property, which interrupted the work for a time. The school was temporarily carried on in the Baptist church. The officers and faculty, aided by the citizens and Masons of the community, erected another building, and everything was put in thorough repair. In the control and management of the school the Masonic fraternity and the city of Tuscumbia exercise the largest control.

The aim of the institution is "to send forth into the world of activity, refined, cultivated, useful women, equipped for life." It has continued its work to the present, with more or less success, but without as large support as it has merited.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues and Announcements*, 1886, 1904, 1906; *Acts*, 1876-77, p. 289; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 191; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

DE SOTO, ROUTE OF. This sketch embodies the two papers on this subject presented before the Alabama Anthropological Society and published in the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 19, No. 1, January-March, 1917, and *Arrow Points*, Vol. 2, No. 1, January, 1921, prepared by Major D. M. Andrews, under the title, "DeSoto's Route from Cofitachequi in Georgia to Cosa in Alabama," and by Peter A. Brannon, under the title, "Route of DeSoto from Cosa to Mauvilla."

Both papers are here given in their entirety, reference being made from time to time to the accompanying maps and tables.

DE SOTO'S ROUTE FROM COFITACHEQUI, IN GEORGIA, TO COSA, IN ALABAMA.

By Daniel Marshall Andrews.

This investigation embraces that part of DeSoto's wanderings, from the town of Cofitachequi to Cosa. The sites of these two places have been fairly well established: Cofitachequi on the east, at Silver Bluff, on the Savannah river, twenty-five miles by river below Augusta, Georgia; Cosa on the west, near the mouth of Talladega creek on the Coosa river, about two miles above Childersburg, Talladega county, Alabama. An effort has been made to locate the route traveled and the various town sites mentioned in the DeSoto narratives.

The writer believes he has approximately located Xuala; that he has definitely located Gausili, Chiaha, Coste, Tali, Connasauga and Tasqui. He has brought to his aid in the investigation the geological and topographical knowledge of the country traversed, and his own intimate, personal familiarity with the region.

He began this study believing that the site of Chiaha was on the Tennessee river, because Professor Halbert had so located it, and he laid great store by Professor Halbert's opinion. It was only by the severest process of elimination that he finally abandoned this location, and it can not, therefore, be presumed that he began the investigation with any bias in favor of the Coosa river.

That part of DeSoto's route with which we are concerned can be generalized as follows: From Cofitachequi to Chalaque (in the latter we recognize the modern word Cherokee) he marched through the coastal plain; from Chalaque to Xuala, through the Piedmont plateau; from Xuala to Gausili, through the Appalachian mountains; and from Gausili to Cosa, through or rather down, the great Paleozoic valley, lying west of the great Cartersville fault. The descriptions of all the chroniclers confirm this generalization; and thus the scope of our investigation is narrowed to a study of this geological region in Georgia and Alabama. Referring to the geological map of that part of the state of Georgia with which we are concerned, it will be seen that the northern boundary of the coastal plain extends from Columbus on the west, through Macon and Milledgeville, to Augusta on the east. The Piedmont plateau extends from the northern limit of this coastal plain to a line drawn, roughly, northeast and southwest through Franklin county, approximately parallel with the Cartersville fault. The Appalachian mountains lie, approximately, between this line and the Cartersville fault, which is a great horizontal earth movement, extending, roughly, from the corner of Georgia and the Carolinas to Esom hill, in Alabama; and ten to twenty miles

west of the fault lies the great Paleozoic valley.

Again referring to the geological map: there are indicated thereon the coastal plain, the great metamorphic or crystalline region comprising the Piedmont plateau and the mountain section, and the great Paleozoic valley. Within these limits lay the route of DeSoto, in Georgia.

DeSoto's route, as given by the chroniclers, is represented in the accompanying table. Ranjel is the only safe guide for distances traveled in days, because he is the only one of the chroniclers who always gives the actual number of days of travel and the days lost at each town, village or camp. The others frequently give distances in days that include stops at towns of which no mention is made; therefore, in computing the rate of travel in miles per day, Ranjel's narrative has been used exclusively. Ranjel's account of the expedition has been in print only during the last ten or fifteen years; the older investigators, following the narratives of the other chroniclers, have been misled into reading too great distances into the narratives. Ranjel's spelling of place-names has also been followed throughout, except in quotations. La Vega's account of the expedition is not used, except where his statements are obviously correct, or where corroborated by one or more of the chroniclers.

As will be shown further on, forced marches were made, because of the scarcity of food, from Cofitachequi to Chalaque, from Chalaque to Xuala, and from Xuala to Gausili. An inspection of the table of distances shows that eighteen miles was a day's travel over this part of the route, except between Graves mountain and Xuala, where the travel was fifteen miles per day. From Gausili to Connasauga food was plentiful, and a day's travel was ten miles. From Connasauga to Chiaha part of the way was mountainous—"through a desert"—therefore more than

twenty miles a day were traveled. From Chiaha to Cosa the journey was through a populous country, where food was plentiful, and a day's travel was as follows: From Chiaha to Coste, eight miles; from Coste to Tali, three miles; from Tali to Tasqui, seven miles; from Tasqui to Cosa, nine miles; and, though the rate of travel may not be absolute, it is relative, and the writer considers it strong corroborative evidence of his thesis.

On Wednesday, May 13, 1540, the expedition left Cofitachequi. Ranjel says: "... and in two days came to the territory of Chalaque ... and they bivouacked in a pine wood. ..."

The great pine forest that then covered the coastal plain extended fifteen to twenty miles north of the fault line at Augusta, along the Piedmont escarpment, and it was probably in this forest, near Augusta, that the camp was located. On Monday, May 17, the expedition left Chalaque and, according to Ranjel, "spent the night at a mountain." This camp we can locate definitely at Graves mountain, in Lincoln county, because it is the only mountain in that whole section, and is a prominent feature of the landscape for miles around. The older investigators, as has been shown, did not have Ranjel's narrative to guide them and, therefore, missed this well-defined landmark.

To have made the distance from Cofitachequi to Graves mountain in three days, the Spaniards were forced to march between seventeen and eighteen miles a day. We learn, from the narratives, that food along this part of the route was scarce, and they were compelled to make forced marches between points of supply, which were Cofitachequi, Chalaque, Xuala, and Gausili. Then, too, they were not encumbered with a large drove of hogs, as many had been killed and eaten before their arrival at Cofitachequi, to save the expedition from starvation.

After four days' march from Graves moun-

TABLE

Name of Town	Ranjel Location	Distance Miles per Days	Biedma Name of Town	Elvas Name of Town	La Vega Name of Town
Cofitachequi	Silver Bluff		Cotifachiqui	Cutifachiqui	Cofaciqui Chalaques
Chalaque	Near Augusta.	2 36 18			
At mountain	Graves Mt.	1 18 18			
Xuala	N. and S. fork Broad river.	4 60 15	Xuala	Xualla Chalaque	Chovala
Gausili	Carters, on Coosawattee.	5 90 18	Gausili	Gausule	Gauchoula
Connasauga	Near junction Coosawattee.	1 10 10		Canasauga	
Chiaha	McCoy's island	4 50 12½	Chiaha	Chiaha	Iciaha
Coste	Woods island.	5 40 8	Costehe	Coste	Acosta
Tali	Mouth of Tallasahatchee.	1 3 3		Tali	
Tasqui	Near mouth of Choccoloco.	3 20 7			
Cosa	Near mouth of Talladega Cr.	2 18 9	Cosa	Cosa	Cosa

tain they reached Xuala. La Vega says that the expedition marched four to five leagues each day. The Spanish league being 2.63 of our statute miles, they therefore marched each day ten and a half to thirteen statute miles. La Vega's statement is probably near the truth, except as to forced marches. On account of the scarcity of food, they undoubtedly marched rapidly to Xuala, where food was plentiful. Four days' travel from Graves mountain to Xuala, at fifteen miles per day, would have brought them either to the junction of the north and south forks of the Broad river, in Georgia, or to the junction of the Broad and Hudson rivers, both locations being near together. Ranjel says Xuala "is a village in a plain between two rivers." La Vega says: "Chovala . . . situated between a town and a very rapid little river."

Tuesday, May 25, they left Xuala and went over a high range, and the next day they camped in a plain where they suffered from the cold, although it was the 26th of May. Elvas says: "From Cutifa to Xualla (is) mountainous country (more correctly, from Chalaque to Xualla); thence to Gauxule the way is over very rough and lofty ridges." From Chalaque to Xuala the route was through the Piedmont plateau. The hilly, broken topography of this region Elvas calls mountainous; and, compared with the flat coastal plain through which they had been marching, it could well have appeared mountainous to him, particularly that section in the vicinity of Graves mountain over which they had passed. "The very rough and lofty ridges" from Xuala to Gausili are the Appalachian mountains.

La Vega says: "As soon as they left Chovala (Xuala) they struck straight for the coast and turned in the form of a curve, to arrive at the port of Achussi." An inspection of the route, as laid down on the accompanying map of Georgia and Alabama, will show that this statement by La Vega is correct.

The march of five days could have brought them to any point on the arc of a circle shown on the map of Georgia, drawn with Xuala as a center. Had they reached the northern point, indicated by a cross, on the headwaters of the Connasauga river, they would still have been in the mountains; though, in marching towards the Tennessee river, they would have crossed the Connasauga, which crossing would have tallied with the description of the chronicles. But the insuperable objection to any part of the route being along the Tennessee is that Cosa could not have been reached from Tali in five days, and it would have been necessary to cross Sand mountain; while the accounts of all the chroniclers show plainly that Chiaha, Coste, Tali, and Cosa were all on the same stream, and no mention is made of a mountainous or broken country.

An inspection of the map shows that the arc of the circle drawn with Xuala as a center cuts the Etowah river, near Cartersville, Georgia. The location of Gausili on this stream must be rejected, because its location there and the subsequent route to Chiaha

does not fit the description of the chroniclers at all. Had the route down the Etowah been followed, the site of Chiaha must have been at the present town of Rome, Georgia, and to have reached it by the route described by the chroniclers, the crossing at Connasauga must have been on the Etowah; the route, then, led over the ridge separating the valleys of the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers, thence down the Oostanaula to Chiaha; but the expedition would have entered Chiaha without crossing any stream; whereas, the chroniclers mention the crossing to the town. All the chroniclers say that Chiaha was on an island. The expedition remained at the town for about a month; the members, undoubtedly, explored the country in every direction in search of booty and pleasure; and they could not have mistaken for an island, the peninsula on which Rome is situated. Five days, the time consumed in travel from Chiaha to Coste, as located herein, was too short for the journey, when we consider the populous character of the country along the Coosa, and the abundance of food. We must, therefore, look for another route that fits all the facts as given by the chroniclers.

Let us go back to the 26th of May, when they camped in a plain in the mountains. Ranjel says: "There they crossed the river, wading up to their shins, by which later they were to depart in the brigantines they had made." This stream is either the Cartecay or the Ellijay, probably the former, both tributaries of the Coosawattee river, though Ranjel evidently mistakes it for one of the tributaries of the Mississippi. They remained one day at this place, and the next day, the 28th, they passed the night in an oak grove, and the day following along a large stream, which they crossed many times. The large stream was the Coosawattee, which they had now reached, and which they followed to Gausili. Further evidence that this stream is the Coosawattee is contained in Ranjel's words, "which they crossed many times." The Coosawattee, until it reaches Carters, the site of Gausili, flows through a gorge in the mountains; at numerous places, on such a stream, the way is barred, on one side or the other, by projecting bluffs and cliffs, and, in order to pass these obstructions, the expedition had to cross the stream "many times."

The site of Gausili is at or near Carters, in Murray county, Georgia, where the Coosawattee emerges from the mountains, and is indicated on the map. The writer has stood on the deck of a steamboat, at Carters, and watched the river come tumbling down out of the mountains within a few hundred yards of where he was standing.

Elvas says: "He left Gausili and, after two days' travel, arrived at Connasauga. . . . Leaving Connasauga, he marched five days through a desert." Desert, as used by the chroniclers, means absence of villages where food could be procured. From Carters (Gausili) to the crossing of the Connasauga, the remains of village sites are plentiful, and it will be observed that this part of the route

is not called a desert; but the route from the Connasauga to Rome, down the Oostan-aula, is also marked by the sites of many villages, and had the expedition taken this route, there would have been no mention of a desert. Ranjel says: "... and, since all the way from Xuala (to Chiaha) had been mountainous, and the horses were tired and thin, and the Christians were also themselves worn out, it seemed best to tarry there (at Chiaha) and rest themselves." Now, had they marched down the Coosawattee and Oostan-aula rivers, from Carters (Gausili) to Rome, the route could not have been called mountainous, because these rivers flow through a beautiful valley. Ranjel says, further: "The next day, Thursday, they went along a large stream, near the river which they had crossed in the plain where the woman chief went off. It was now very large." Now, if we turn to the route from Connasauga to the Chattooga river, and down that stream to Chiaha, the mystery is cleared and the route fits the description exactly. Ranjel says: "Monday, which was the last day of May, the Governor left Gausili and came with his army to an oak wood along the river, and the next day they crossed by Connasauga, and at night they slept in the open country." It will be seen that DeSoto "came with his army to an oak wood along the river," not along a river; therefore they followed the Coosawattee to Connasauga and there left the river; because, the night following, "they slept in the open country," which means that there was no village at which they could camp; had they followed the river, villages would have been plentiful.

From Connasauga to the Chattooga river, the expedition had to cross Lavender mountain and other ridges in an uninhabited or sparsely settled country. This is Elvas' "desert" and part of Ranjel's "mountainous way." An inspection of the map of Georgia and Alabama shows that, as they approached the Coosa river along the Chattooga, the route fits exactly the description as given by Ranjel, quoted above, when he says: "... they went along a large stream, near the river which they had crossed in the plain. . . ."

At the point where the Coosa and the Chattooga rivers approach each other, there is a large island, near Cedar bluff, in Cherokee county, Alabama, known as McCoy's island, the largest in the Coosa above Ten Islands shoals, and on this island was probably situated Chiaha, that illusive site that has puzzled investigators for so many years. The time from Gausili to Chiaha, six days, was ample in which to make the journey.

Another significant statement, by Ranjel, points to McCoy's island as the site of Chiaha. He says: "The next day, Saturday, the Spaniards crossed one arm of the river, which was very broad, and went into Chiaha, which is on an island in the same river." Now, there are three large islands in this vicinity, but all are near the west, or right bank, except McCoy's island, which is near the east, or left bank; therefore, to reach it, the Span-

iards had to cross the arm "which was very broad." No such statement could apply to the western crossings to the other islands nearby.

McCoy's island is three thousand feet long and five hundred feet wide at the widest part. We must remember, however, that we are dealing with a description written nearly four hundred years ago, and since that time the island could have changed greatly. For example, the eastern or smaller branch of the river could have moved to the westward—such movements frequently occur—and thus have reduced the size of the island to such an extent that the site of Chiaha may now be wholly or partly on the eastern mainland.

Why did DeSoto select this route to Chiaha, instead of that through the populous section bordering the Oostanaula and Coosa rivers? Because the latter was longer, and not in the direction he was at that time traveling to reach the coast. He had also been informed that food was plentiful at Chiaha, which proved to be true, and he decided to push forward by the shortest practicable route, which was the Indian trail between Gausili and Chiaha, part of the way along the Chattooga river. The route has been indicated, in a general way, on the map.

Monday, June 28, 1540, the expedition left Chiaha. The next morning "they had much labor crossing a river which flowed with a strong current." This is Spring creek, which was probably swollen by rains that so frequently occur in this region in June and July. "Wednesday they passed over a river and through a village and again over the river and slept in the open country." The first crossing was probably a branch of Terrapin creek; the second, Terrapin creek itself.

Five days after leaving Chiaha they reached Coste. The site of this town is at the head of Woods island, a large island in the Ten Islands shoals, containing about one hundred and eighty acres. Lock, Saint Clair county, Alabama, is near its lower end. There are evidences of a large town site near the head of the island, and many aboriginal objects have been found there; and, as yet, the surface only has been touched.

Now, for the proof that this is the site of Coste. It is just the right distance from Chiaha to have been reached in five days' travel, and this is the time given by Ranjel; it is the only large island between McCoy's and Densen's islands, the latter being twenty-two miles below. The distance from Chiaha to Densen's island is too great for five days' travel, now that the expedition was in a populous country where food was plentiful, and the table of distances shows they traveled leisurely through it. There was an Indian ford across the river at this island that was used by the early white settlers; and the writer, himself, has forded the river there, and can testify to the roughness of the bottom and the swiftness of the current. Now, hear what Ranjel has to say of this crossing, and it will be seen that his description fits exactly the conditions existing there at this

day. "This village was on an island in the river, which there flows large, swift and hard to enter. And the Christians crossed the first branch with no danger to any of the soldiers, yet it was no small venture." In other words, it was not a dangerous crossing; but, on account of the width (the branch they crossed being one-quarter mile wide), the swiftness of the current, and the roughness of the bottom, "it was no small venture." For "hard to enter," read "difficult of approach." The river bank at this old Indian ford is low, and the river itself is not "hard to enter"; but the approach is through a rugged, broken country, intersected in every direction by ravines and complicated with numerous outcroppings of rock ledges. "Difficult of approach" is undoubtedly the meaning of Ranjel's words.

The western arm or branch of the river is a narrow, shallow, insignificant stream, and, on leaving the island, the expedition crossed it to the west bank of the river. Ranjel says of the crossing: "Friday, July 9, the commander and his army departed from Coste and crossed the other branch of the river." No mention is made of any difficulty in making this crossing; therefore, the "other branch of the river" was the narrow, western arm.

They passed the night on the west bank, and Ranjel says: "On the other side was Tali." Elvas says: "The Christians left Coste the ninth day of July, and slept that night at Tali." Ranjel declares that DeSoto forced the Indians to take them across the river to Tali in canoes. Only part of one day was consumed in travel from Coste to Tali, and it is, therefore, probable that Tali was situated at the mouth of upper Tallasahatchee creek, about one mile below the crossing of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, near Lock, Saint Clair county, Alabama, and opposite the site of Fort Strother, one of General Jackson's bases on the Coosa river, during the Creek Indian War of 1812-1814.

We are now in a position to follow DeSoto's course to Cosa from Chiaha. At the latter place he crossed to the east bank of the Coosa river, marched down that bank to Coste, then crossed to the west bank; marched part of one day down that bank; crossed again to the east bank at Tali; and continued down near the east bank to Cosa, where he left the river. The expedition left Tali Sunday afternoon, July 11, or Monday morning, July 12. "Monday they crossed a river and slept in the open country; Tuesday they crossed another river, and Wednesday another large river and slept at Tasqui." The "rivers" they crossed Monday and Tuesday are Cane and Blue-eyed creeks, in Talladega county, that enter the Coosa river between Ten Island shoals and Choccolocco shoals. The "large river" they crossed Wednesday is Choccolocco creek, and the site of Tasqui is on the left bank of that large stream, in Talladega county, about one mile above its junction with the Coosa river, at the "Dickinson

Mill Site," in Sec. 14, T. 17, S., R. 4 E., Huntsville Meridian.

Choccolocco creek would be called a river in any other state than Alabama. Its width at the place of DeSoto's crossing is two hundred feet; its depth varies from a few feet on shoals to fifteen or twenty feet in pools. There is no other stream emptying into the Coosa river, on either side between Tali and Cosa, that could be called a "large river," even by the DeSoto chroniclers, who named all streams rivers. Choccolocco creek, is, therefore, the "large river" referred to by Ranjel.

It is clear, from the accounts given in the DeSoto narratives, that the expedition marched down the Coosa river from Chiaha to Coste and Tali. Elvas says: "Then taking the Chief (of Coste) by the hand, speaking to him with kind words, drew him with some principal men away from the town. . . . He told them that they could not go thence . . . until the sick men arrived whom he had ordered to come down the river in canoes from Chiaha." Biedma says: "We left, following along the banks of the river, and came to another province, called Costehe."

From Tali to Cosa they had to follow along the general course of the Coosa, though none of the narratives, nor does La Vega, mention such a stream. Along this part of the route villages were plentiful on the numerous creeks, and the route away from the river was more direct, and probably along the trail followed by the Indians. An examination of the United States Geological topographical maps, a list of which is given at the end of this paper, will give a much clearer idea of this part of the route than can be gotten from an inspection of the small-scale map herein.

On Friday, July 16, 1540, the expedition entered Cosa. The chief, borne on a litter and surrounded by his retainers, came out to welcome DeSoto. Even among savages, the rigid rules of court etiquette must be observed. La Vega says the Indians had habiliments of marten skins, which were fragrant. The fragrance of the skunk did not appear to discommode the Indian wearers,—nor the Spaniards, as for that matter, for only passing mention is made of the circumstance.

In 1915, the writer visited the site of Cosa, and walked from the mouth of Talladega creek to the mouth of Tallasahatchee creek, a distance of one mile. The site of the village is in Talladega county, about three-quarters of a mile from the Coosa river, on Talladega creek, in Sec. 8, T. 20 S., R. 3 E., Huntsville Meridian, and about two miles above Childersburg, Alabama. At the mouth of the creek a ferry road has cut deep into the bank, thus exposing shell heaps buried some two feet under the surface. The depth of the shell heaps below the surface goes to show that the site is an ancient one.

It is a beautiful country, in the vicinity of old Cosa, and in the sixteenth century,

covered as it was then with a grand forest of hardwoods, it must have been "good to look upon," and one can understand the pleasure it excited in the chroniclers.

REFERENCES.—*Maps of the U. S. Geological Survey. Georgia-South Carolina. Carnesville Sheet.* (Franklin county, Ga., north and south forks of the Broad river, in Georgia, junction of the Hudson river with the Broad, and probable site of Xuala.)

Georgia-North Carolina-Tennessee. Ellijay Quadrangle. (Cartecay and Ellijay rivers, and their junction to form the Coosawattee.)

Georgia-Tennessee. Dalton Sheet. (Carters, Gausili, Murray county, Ga. The Coosawattee and Connasauga rivers.)

Georgia-Alabama. Rome Quadrangle. (The mountainous country, Elvas' "desert," between the Connasauga and Chattooga rivers.)

Alabama. Fort Payne Sheet. (Coosa and Chattooga rivers; McCoy's Island, site of Chiaha, near McClelland's ferry; Spring and Terrapin creeks.)

Alabama. Springville Sheet. (Continuation of the Coosa river; site of Coste, on Wood's island, near Lock Three; Tali at Francis' ferry; Tasqui, one mile above mouth of Choccolocco creek.)

Alabama. Talladega Sheet. (Continuation of the Coosa river; site of Cosa about three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of Talladega creek.)

Narratives of DeSoto, Vols. 1 and 2, 1904; DeSoto and Florida (1881).

THE ROUTE OF DE SOTO FROM COSA TO MAUVILLA.*

By Peter A. Brannon

Taking up the story of DeSoto's route where it was left off by Maj. D. M. Andrews, at Cosa, in Talladega County, the writer proposes to carry you over each step of the way through the State, to the point above the mouth of Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, which has been conclusively located as the site of Mauvilla. I shall use the Rangel narrative for the most part, giving such references to the other two accounts as are necessary to the argument.

Rangel says that, "On Friday, August 20 (1540), the Governor and his people left

Cosa." They slept the next night (that is Saturday night) beyond Talmachusy, the word meaning a "new town," located at the mouth of Emauhee Creek, as it enters Tallasahatchee Creek, just east of the highway from Talladega to Sylacauga, and about four miles north of Sylacauga.

The next day (Sunday) they went to Itaba.

This village "along a fine river" is the site, on Hatchet Creek, in Coosa County, on the highway through Rockford to Sylacauga, and four miles north of Rockford, at the point where the stream flows through deep gulches.

On Monday, August 30, the party left Itaba, coming at nightfall to an oak wood. Judging from the distance covered through a day's travel, this oak wood is at a point between the present village of Seman and Central in Elmore County. The highway at the present day, no doubt follows the original Indian trail from Cosa to Huithlewalli. On consulting the map you will note that there is a ridge along this old route, which is traversed only in one case, that being Hatchet Creek, referred to as a "fine river," above. The streams in all instances flow to the right and left, entering, respectively, the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers.

The next day, Tuesday, August 31, they arrived at Ulibahali. One account says they arrived late at night. No doubt the horsemen of the expedition arrived early, the main body coming later. An examination of the map shows this to be a long day's journey. No traces of villages are recorded, however, between Hatchet Creek and the mouth of Chubahatchee or Mitchell Creek, as it is known at the present day. This would explain the reason for a longer day's journey being made.

Ulibahali, or Huithlewalli, is one of the points, the location of which is generally accepted by all the different route makers, and according to traditions, one of the oldest points in the Gulf country. Knowing the location of Cosa, of Huithlewalli, and closely following the narrator in his dates and stops there is no chance to err in locating points further along on the trip. For this reason there is little doubt to my mind that we have positively identified every point visited by the expedition in the present State of Alabama. According to the narrative, Cosa was the head town of the section, it being stated that the people of Huithlewalli were subjects of the Chief of Cosa.

On Thursday, September 2, the expedition departed from Huithlewalli and passed the night at a small village near the river. Here they waited a day. In later years, the trail from Cosa and the Upper Creek towns crossed the Tallapoosa River at Kulumi, one-half mile below the Ware's Ferry Bridge, 14 miles east of Montgomery. As we know the location of Towasa in later days, the referred-to Tuasi by the narrator, would lead us to infer that this was one and the same place. It would have been necessary for the Tallapoosa River to have been crossed in order to reach Tuasi.

* In the preparation of this paper the writer is indebted, in a large measure, to the early investigations of the late Prof. H. S. Halbert, for a number of years connected with the Alabama State Department of Archives and History. His first interest in this subject was stimulated by Professor Halbert, who gave him the reasons for his deductions in many cases. At the time of the death of Maj. D. M. Andrews, on June 28, 1917, the writer and Major Andrews were making topographical surveys to prove the contentions in this present paper, but at that time we had only reached the town of Huithlewalli in our work. It was the ultimate intention of Major Andrews and myself to survey the entire route from Coftachequi, in Georgia, to DeSoto's arrival at the Mississippi River. The purpose of this paper is to carry the reader from Cosa in Talladega County to his first stop beyond Mauvilla, in Greene County.

It was presented at the time of the visit of the Anthropological Society to Athahatchie, in Perry County, June 11, 1920. It was read on the site of the town, and probably near to the residence of Tascaluca.

Having waited Friday at Kulumi for a member of the expedition who had stayed behind, and no account being given of the doings of the expedition on Saturday, we infer that the day was spent in crossing the river. The narrative says that on Sunday "they went on." Sunday night was spent in the open country.

Monday, they came to Tuasi. The writer does not say at what time during the day they arrived, but the distance between Kulumi and Tuasi is about a day's journey, and further considering the fact that there are no town sites below these points, all villages being along the Tallapoosa River and the Alabama River, it must be inferred that the camp on Sunday night was at a point near the city of Montgomery.

The expedition remained one week at Tuasi, leaving on Monday, September 13. They slept in the open country. This statement would indicate that they did not spend the night at a village. Tuesday, another day's march, the night was spent in the open country. On Wednesday, they came to an old village. There is at the mouth of Pintalla Creek a village site of great antiquity. This old village is the village described in the narrative as a "fenced village having good towers." The writer describes the stockades as presenting a strong appearance from a distance. Between Tuasi, located on the Alabama River, opposite to Wright Field, below Montgomery and the mouth of Pintalla Creek, are two village sites. These towns did not exist at that time, or were of such minor consequence as not to be referred to. On Tallawassee Creek, two miles south of Burkville, on the plantation of B. W. Young, is a large town site at which there were formerly five mounds. Judging the distance and inferring that an early start was not made on the 13th of September, I have calculated that the latter point, the one on Tallawassee Creek, was the one reached on Wednesday. The fact that there were five mounds at this point until recent years, would indicate that it was of more antiquity than the other village referred to.

On Thursday night, the 16th, "they slept at a new village, close by a river." Here they rested during Friday. Examine the map and you will note that this point is about the mouth of Holy Ground Creek, in later years, the location of the Creek Holy Ground. Probably "this new village" has just been established. On Saturday following they arrived at Talisi.

This point could be none other than the site of Benton, in Lowndes County, at the present date. It has been the basis of contention among many writers down to the present time. Following the narrative, having pointed out the site of Cosa, Huithlewalli, and Tuasi, it could be at no other point than the one shown. There are many who are inclined to place the town opposite to Tuckabachee, but there are no grounds for these contentions, if a careful analysis of the narrative is made.

This point appears to have been on the boundary line of another province, as the statement is made that the Chief of Talisi came in, and later the Chief of Cosa, who had been held a captive since the expedition left Cosa, on August 20, was released that he might return to his land. Other narratives of expeditions to this country, indicate that Huithlewalli was the boundary of the Cosa country and Talisi was on the boundary of the latter province. While at this town, a messenger came from Tascaluca—later one of his sons arrived.

After about twenty days' stay here (at Talisi) the expedition went on, and came for the night of October 5th to Casiste. The statement is made that this was a small village by the river. I have placed the village at the mouth of Cahaba River, in Dallas County. By examining the map you will see that this is a longer trip than those taken on ordinary day's journeys. This can be accounted for by the fact that he was traveling through an open country and must not have encountered any villages. This narrative does not say that he crossed the river before arriving at this point. He does say, however, that the town was a small village "by the river," inferring that both towns were on the same stream.

On Wednesday, October 6, the statement is made that they came to Caxa, a "wretched village on the river bank, on the direct line from Talisi to Tascaluca." This statement would indicate that from Talisi to Caxa the trip had been a roundabout one. I have located Caxa two miles below Harrell's Station on the Southern Railroad, west of Selma and on Cahaba River. If you will examine the map, an airline from Benton, through this point, to the nearest points on the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers where they flow more close to one another, in Greene County, will be touched.

On the next day, Thursday, "they slept by the river" (this same river) and "on the other side of the stream was a village called Humati." This point is in the forks of the Oakmulgee Creek and Cahaba River. It is about the line of Perry and Dallas Counties.

On Friday, they arrived at Uxapita, a new settlement. The town was somewhere in the vicinity of, but on the opposite side of the river from Felix. They arrived the next day, for the night, in the open country. The narrative says the "force encamped in the open country," "a league this side of the village of Tascaluca." The encampment seems to have been made for the purpose of ascertaining what sort of a welcome DeSoto would receive at the home of the Chief.

The army having remained only two days at this point (Athahachi, Ford plantation site 2 miles west of Spott), as was customary, DeSoto demanded carriers. The record shows that he was furnished with four hundred carriers, but the remaining number of carriers and women asked for, were promised when the town of Mauvila should be reached. This statement indicates that the village was either

a large one or there were temporarily under the jurisdiction of Tascaluca a considerable number of men, or it would not have been possible for him to furnish four hundred slaves for the expedition.

It will be seen that the travel from the mouth of the Canaba River to this point had been slow. This fact is occasioned by the large number of towns along the river. We have evidence to the present day of this fact.

By studying the contour of the country from this point (Athahachi) due west to the Black Warrior River, you will note that a ridge runs through Greensboro to Old Erie Crossing on that stream. All of the chroniclers make the statement that the trip from here to the Warrior River was made in two days. As the crow flies, this distance is hardly more than thirty miles. At that time, there were doubtless few, if any, villages on this ridge. Considering this fact, this distance could have been easily covered in the time stated.

On the night of Wednesday, October 13, they came to Piachi. This is described as "a village high above the gorge of a mountain stream." In order to get a location commensurate with this description we must turn to the stream, furnishing such a gorge, which is only found on the Black Warrior, and to which it is only logical to search, as a trail or pathway between Tascaluca's residence, and the seat of his government, would without doubt, then be over the nearest route between the two points. The crossing was made at the above referred to point (Old Erie), in order to allow the traveler to get onto that ridge, running down between the two rivers, the Warrior and Tombigbee, as that section of the country to the left of the Black Warrior, at and near its mouth, is too swampy and subject to overflow, therefore a pathway between the two towns, serviceable at all seasons, would be over the high country.

It was in this village that they were told that Theodoro and his slave had been killed by the natives. These two Spaniards landed from the ships of Pamphilo de Narvaez, during his expedition of 1528, while he was exploring the Gulf Coast. This fact, coupled with the knowledge of the killing of these two parties in this town, is doubtless responsible for the belief that Maubila, or Mauvilla, was near to the present day city of Mobile. It is interesting to note the fact that they strayed so far from the coast; however, this is not to be wondered at, inasmuch as the town of Maubila, without a doubt, was the principal one of the whole section, and after having captured these parties the coast Indians would have carried them to the upper town, to the mother town. After reaching Maubila they could have easily gotten to Piachi.

The Elvas narrative relates that the Port of Ochuse was a six days' travel distant. By canoe, and down stream, the distance to the coast could have been covered in this time. Floating down stream at four miles per hour, of ten hour days, the distance would have

been covered in about six and one-half days.

The last statement proves Mauvilla to have been at some distance from the coast, and not in the lower part of Clarke County, as has been contended by some writers.

On Saturday, October 16, DeSoto's expedition having crossed the river on boats, requisitioned from the natives and under attack of them the accounts say they departed "into a mountain."

If you will examine the map of Greene County, you will note a ridge running from the southwest corner of township three in Tuscaloosa County, in the shape of a crescent, around to the northern part of Marengo County. No doubt the trail led up to the top of this ridge, in order to strike the path leading to the main town. It would hardly be probable that there was a path leading along the river.

On Monday, October 18, after having passed through several villages, one of which was fenced, DeSoto arrived at Mabila (Mauvilla). Dr. Clarence B. Moore, who has done more exploration work than any other investigator in America in all probability, makes a statement that the mound at this point, that is the one on the Brasswell plantation, southeast of Forkland, is the *largest one* which it has ever been his good fortune to observe.

On Sunday, November 14, the expedition left Mabila, marching in the direction of the present Cotton Gin Port in Mississippi. The writer has not been able to thoroughly work out the route to the satisfaction which he wishes, therefore, is going to leave him in this province of Pafallaya, which was somewhere near the present Sipsey River and in the northern part of Greene County.

Conclusion

While it is not necessary to the argument in presenting this paper, several conclusions have been arrived at during its preparation, which will contribute to the investigations of later students of Southern History.

There are those who contend that Casiste, at which point he arrived after leaving Talisi, is the town of Kasihta, known to have been located in the present Fort Benning Military Reservation, Chattahoochee County, Ga. These same investigators credit Cosa to its recognized point in Talladega County, and Ullihabi or Huithlewalli to its well recognized point on Tallapoosa River, 17 miles east of Montgomery, therefore, it is not logical to conclude that the expedition would leave Talladega County, Ala., go to a point near Montgomery, march across to a point near Columbus, Ga., march back to a point at Montgomery, go to the town of Benton, in Lowndes County, Ala., march northeast over its own route, back to the point near Franklin, in Macon County, thence southwest again, to cross the Alabama River, and to the point above the Bay of Ochuse, which must be the distance up, as shown in the above argument.

There are two observations in the above study, aside from the discussion of the route, which have interested the writer. On the sec-

ond day out of Cosa, they passed the town of Tallmachusy, the word signifying "a new town." This locality is not far from the later historical point of Tuckabatchi Tallmachusy, which may be the original Tuckabatchi, although literally "New Tuckabatchi." Again we find the point at which he spent the night before arrival at Talisi referred to as a new town. This point corresponds exactly with the Creek Holy Ground. Considering that Cosa was a Creek town, that Huithlewalli was also a Creek town, both of "great antiquity," Tallmachusy is a Creek word, and the Creek Holy Ground having recently been established, are we not led to infer that the Creek migration to this section was at that time in its incipency? Is it possible that the people which DeSoto found here and which we have heretofore credited with being remnants of those peoples, ousted by the Creeks on their arrival, were the Creeks themselves? This subject opens a wide opportunity for further investigations.

REFERENCES.—*Narratives of DeSoto*, Vols. 1 and 2 (1904); *maps*, Elmore, Montgomery, Lowndes, Dallas, Perry, Hale, Greene Counties, Alabama. *Mss.* notes in records of Secretary Alabama Anthropological Society.

DIGESTS. See Codes; Supreme Court.

DIMMICK PIPE CO. See United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.

DIRT SELLER MOUNTAIN. A mountain in Cherokee County, covering approximately 15 square miles, and from 700 to 1,500 feet above sea level. Geologically, it is an unsymmetrical synclinal mountain, which is cut off on the southwest by the Rome and Cahaba thrust fault in a transverse curve. The mountain proper is a subsynclinal of a broad anticlinal, extending from Lookout Mountain (q. v.) on the northwest to the above-mentioned thrust fault on the southeast. The soil of the mountain and its outlying ridges is poor and not well adapted to general agriculture. The timber, originally quite plentiful, consists mainly of pine, oak, hickory, poplar, and similar growths.

See Geology; Agriculture; Coosa Valley; Soils and Soil Surveys.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 6, 7, 800.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. See Disciples or Christians; Disciples of Christ.

DISCIPLES OR CHRISTIANS: CHURCHES OF CHRIST. (Non-Progressive) A branch of the general religious body of Disciples of Christians, and distinguished as conservatives, while the other branch of the same organization are known as Disciples of Christ or progressives. This branch holds to the same general doctrines and polity as the Disciples. Local churches are independent, elect their own officers, call their own ministers and conduct their own affairs. There are no ministe-

rial associations. Each minister is a member only of the church in which he serves, and is subject to its discipline. While opposition to missionary societies brought about the original division of the church, this does not imply that the church itself opposes extension. It also maintains educational institutions and orphan schools.

Statistics of this denomination in Alabama as shown by the U. S. census report of 1906 is as follows: 157 organizations; 9,214 members, subdivided as 3,887 males and 5,327 females; 119 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 32,878; value of church property \$115,765; 107 Sunday schools, with 368 teachers and 4,018 scholars.

REFERENCES.—Brown, *Churches of Christ* (1904); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 241-244.

DISCIPLES OR CHRISTIANS: DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. (Progressive) A branch of the general body of Disciples or Christians, and sometimes called Christian churches, or churches of Christ (Disciples). This denomination traces its origin to the religious revival movement during the early years of the nineteenth century, in which the leaders of the movement appealed for the use of the Bible alone, without human addition or an effort to state beliefs as creeds and formulas. Its genesis is a part of the general revival movement, also represented by the Christians (Christian connection) (q. v.). The founder was Rev. Alexander Campbell, son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, both of whom were natives of Scotland, but who migrated to America and located in Pennsylvania. In 1809 the "Christian Association of Washington, Pa." was formed. From this body was issued the historic "Declaration and address," which forms the basis of the doctrinal statements of the denomination. The next year the first church of the Christian Association of Washington was constituted. For several years the Campbells, Barton W. Stone and others struggled with problems of organization, involving varied and conflicting groups and opinions, until 1832, when a partial union was effected, but without a definite declamation in the matter of title or designation. The growth of the new organization was rapid, especially in the middle west. During the War, the movement suffered as did all other organizations. As the denomination grew and strong leaders developed, differences began to arise, especially in opposition to the use of societies for carrying on missionary work, and the use of instrumental music in the churches. The death of Alexander Campbell in 1866 temporarily embarrassed further progress.

The doctrinal position of the Disciples involves the acceptance of the divine inspiration of the holy scriptures and the all sufficiency of the Bible as a revelation of God's Will and as a rule of faith in life, with belief in the Trinity, the incarnation, miracles, the necessity of faith, repentance and obedience in order to salvation, the obligation of the divine ordinance of baptism and the Lord's Supper,

the duty of the observance of the Lord's Day, the memory of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, the divine appointment of the churches of Christ, and the fullness and freedom of salvation, and the final judgment with the reward of the righteous and punishment of the wicked. The churches are congregational. Each church elects its officers, calls its ministers and conducts its own affairs without supervision of any outside ecclesiastical authority. Officers of the church are pastors, elders and deacons. Applicants for the ministry are ordained by authority of the local church. The minister is a member only of the church where he is located. Ministerial associations are formed, and churches unite in district and church conventions for mutual conference in regard to their general affairs. These conventions however have no ecclesiastical authority. The American Christian Missionary Society, Christian Woman's Board of Missions, The Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church, the Board of Church Extension, Board of Ministerial Relief, and Christian Educational Society are general agencies for carrying on the activities of the churches of the Disciples.

In 1826 the first sermon by a Disciple in Alabama was preached by Rev. B. F. Hall at Moulton. During the five years following a record is preserved of services held in the state by Revs. Ephraim Smith, John M. Barnes Pryor Reeves, T. Cantrell and Moses Park. In 1830 Rev. Tolbert Fanning engaged in a religious debate at Moulton, followed by a series of sermons, and the organization of a church. This was probably the first Church of Christ in Alabama. In the same year Rev. William Hooker formed a church at Mount Hebron. Within the next 10 years churches were organized in Morgan and Marion counties. From about 1840 the denomination spread rapidly throughout different parts of the state. The War retarded progress. About the close of the War, Rev. D. Barron built a church 6 miles west of Troy, and later he called a meeting of the churches of south Alabama. About 40 delegates responded. The conference did not perfect a permanent organization, but called Dr. F. M. D. Hopkins and Dr. Robert W. Turner for evangelistic work. These men labored faithfully, and achieved fine results, but because of the loose nature of the association of cooperation, they were compelled to discontinue. Other cooperation meetings were called. It was not until October 19, 1886, however, that the Alabama Christian Missionary Co-operation was organized at Selma. There were 14 churches represented, with 23 delegates. Preachers present were Dr. David Adams, Rev. J. M. Barnes, Rev. R. W. Van Hook, Rev. J. H. Kinnebrew, Rev. J. N. Grubbs, Rev. A. R. Moore and Rev. R. Moffett. Rev. Mr. Barnes opposed the formation of the organization, contending that it was unscriptural and an innovation. His protests, however, were unavailing.

The convention was chartered by the legislature February 28, 1861. The incorporators were Dr. E. C. Anderson, J. W. Henry, Rev. O. P. Spiegel, Rev. Kilby Ferguson, T. S. Bagley, A. A. Oden, J. W. Hardesty and W. E. Zimmerman. In accordance with the act a constitution was adopted, which slightly modified and enlarged its original scope. Among other things it declares that the object of the convention "shall be for the co-operation of the churches of Christ in Alabama, for systematic collection of monies to spread the gospel of Christ Jesus in Alabama, but it may appropriate funds to other fields."

In 1903 Rev. Dr. A. R. Moore, then serving the First Christian Church of Birmingham, founded the Alabama Christian, devoted to the interests of the denomination in the state. It was successfully conducted by him as long as he remained in Alabama, and after his removal, it was taken over by Rev. D. P. Taylor as editor and publisher. Later Rev. O. P. Spiegel became editor and publisher, by whom it is now conducted.

Statistics of this denomination in Alabama, as shown by the U. S. census report of 1906 are: 154 organizations; 8,756 members, of which 3,496 are male, and 5,260 females; 95 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 22,672; value of church property 204,750; 68 Sunday schools, with 421 teachers and 3,110 scholars.

Conventions.—The list below contains the number, date and place of holding of the several conventions:

- 1st, Selma, October 19, 1886.
- 2nd, Selma, 1887.
- 3rd, Selma, November 21-23, 1888.
- 4th, Birmingham, November 21-23, 1889.
- 5th, Anniston, November 20-22, 1890.
- 6th, Birmingham, 1891.
- 7th, Selma, 1892.
- 8th, Birmingham, 1893.
- 9th, Hartselle, 1894.
- 10th, Selma, 1895.
- 11th, Eutaw, 1896.
- 12th, Birmingham, 1897.
- 13th, Selma, 1898.
- 14th, Birmingham, 1899.
- 15th, Anniston, 1900.
- 16th, Greenville, 1901.
- 17th, Selma, 1902.
- 18th, Bessemer, November 9-12, 1903.
- 19th, Oxford, November 14-17, 1904.
- 20th, Athens, November 13-15, 1905.
- 21st, Mobile, November 15-19, 1906.
- 22nd, Jasper, November 11-14, 1907.
- 23rd, Eutaw, November 4-6, 1908.
- 24th, Selma, 1909.

REFERENCES.—Rev. O. P. Spiegel, *Sketch of the Church in Alabama*, in Rev. John T. Brown, *Churches of Christ* (1904); U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), pp. 235-241. In Alabama Christian Missionary Co-operation, *Minutes*, 1903, pp. 3-9, is an historical sketch of the churches in Alabama, by Rev. D. A. R. Moore.

DISPENSARIES. See Temperance Movements and Organizations.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS. Under the constitution of Alabama the powers of the government of the State are divided into three distinct departments, to each of which is confided a separate body of magistracy. According to subject matter they are legislative, executive and judicial. Except in the instances in the constitution expressly directed or permitted, the legislative department can never exercise executive and judicial powers, or either of them, the executive can never exercise legislative and judicial powers, or either of them and the judicial can never exercise legislative or executive powers, or either of them. This wise inhibition is adopted "to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men."

"The separate departments of the government for the exercise of the legislative, executive and judicial powers are termed checks and balances of the republican form of government." The constitution itself fixes the limitations of the several departments in a definite series of regulations.

Throughout the history of the State the several departments have jealously guarded their respective fields of operation. At the same time the courts have adopted a wholesome and liberal spirit of interpretation, in order to give full force to the intent of the constitution in the distribution of powers.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 42 and 43, in *Code*, 1907, vol. 3, pp. 41-43, with citations; *Fox v. McDonald*, 101 Ala., p. 51; *State ex rel. Winter v. Sayre*, 118 Ala., p. 1.

DIVORCE. See Marriage and Divorce.

DIXIE OVERLAND HIGHWAY. An improved road from Savannah, Georgia, to Los Angeles, California, entering the State at Girard in Russell County, traversing it in a general westerly direction, and leaving it at Cuba in Sumter County. It passes through Crawford, Tuskegee, Mount Meigs, Montgomery, Selma, Livingston and York.

The project to establish an "ocean to ocean, all-year-round" automobile route had its inception with certain business men of Columbus, Georgia. The movement was inaugurated and the association formed, largely through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

Harry A. Chandler, the pathfinder of the association, made a trip from New Mexico to Columbus in the spring of 1916, mapping the route.

In the fall of 1917 a tour from Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi points to Meridian, Miss., was conducted by the association for the purpose of inspecting the route with a view to its preparation for military use during the war and for perpetual commercial use, assisting to secure Federal aid for the highway, meeting with the local associations and the commissioners of each county through which the highway runs, and holding meetings with the members of the State highway commission, county commissioners, and citizens. The association stated its motives for arranging the tour, as follows:

"Believing the Dixie Overland Highway to be essential to the transportation needs of the territory through which it passes, this tour is arranged by the association as a patriotic endeavor in the interest of military and commercial preparedness."

The officers of the association are: Frank G. Lumpkin, Columbus, president; Frank C. Battley, Savannah, vice president; Leland J. Henderson, Columbus, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee is composed of business men of Columbus.

REFERENCES.—Contemporary State newspapers.

DOGS. Under the laws of Alabama, a dog is property for injury to which damages may be recovered, but it is not the subject of larceny. No person must keep any dog known to kill or worry sheep, other stock, or domestic fowls, without being set upon them. The owner is liable for double the value of all the stock killed or injured, and no action can be maintained against any one for killing such dog. Rabid dogs, or dogs believed to have been bitten by rabid dogs, must be restricted by their owners for six months thereafter. Any agent or officer of any duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals may lawfully kill a dog that is abandoned or not properly cared for, if in the judgment of two reputable citizens, called by him to view them in his presence, it appears old, infirm, or diseased beyond recovery. Dogs may be registered by their owners in the office of the probate judge, paying a tax of one dollar and a fee of twenty-five cents, and for which a certificate is issued. The tax is appropriated to the use of the schools of the county where collected.

The legislature of 1915, by acts of July 27, September 15 and September 18, imposed a license or privilege tax of \$1.00 on every dog over four months of age, provided that all live stock killed by any dog and all damage thereto should be paid out of the dog tax fund; for the protection of people from dogs running at large, made the owners guilty of a misdemeanor, and further provided for the recovery of damages sustained by any person injured by a rabid dog, such damages to include pasteur treatment.

The DeSoto chroniclers carry the first recorded reference to dogs in this region, 1540, where, in speaking of the shortage of food, they say that the natives furnished them "little dogs that do not bark." These, however, are not thought to refer to the canine species, but to the native opossum. The Indian, always an adept in taming wild animals, domesticated a species of wild or wolf dog, but none are known to survive. The opinion obtains among students of aboriginal life in America, however, that the domesticating process was never quite completed, which may explain the fact of nonsurvival. The southern Indians employed their dogs in hunting, but it is evident that they never attained any great proficiency. Dogs were sometimes used for ceremonial purposes; and they were also used for food. The observa-



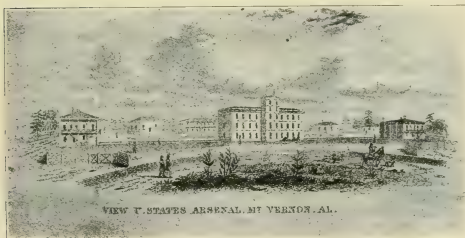
Metal Monument in Old
Cahaba Cemetery



Big Spring and Water Mill, Huntsville



Dexter Ave., Montgomery, showing old artesian basin and
Capitol, in which Confederate Government was organized



U. S. Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama

EARLY HISTORIC SCENES

tion is made by one writer that the flesh of the Indian wolf dog was much relished, but that dogs of European descent were not generally eaten.

European settlers introduced the domestic dog. The Indian traders and explorers brought him into the Gulf region, but at what date is not known. The hound probably predominated, serving the dual purpose of watch and hunting dog. It is not unreasonable to suppose that some of those bred with the Indian native dogs, and that in this way strains of the latter may remotely remain. Dog River, one of the earliest named small streams flowing into Mobile Bay commemorates the English translation of the generic term in French. An incident illustrative of the courage of dogs in pioneer times is preserved in connection with the attack on Fort Sinquefield. Isaac Hayden, with wonderful presence of mind, as the Indians pressed to the attack, sprang upon a horse, called to the sixty dogs in the fort, and charged with them upon the invaders. The time thus gained saved many lives. (See Hayden's Dog Charge.)

The first legislative reference is the act of the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, March 6, 1805, in which it was provided "that all slaves be prohibited from keeping dogs, under any pretence or consideration whatsoever." In addition to a punishment inflicted on the slave, the master forfeited \$5 for every dog so kept, and was required to "make good all damages done by dogs appertaining to, or kept by any of his or her slaves." This regulation remained in force until slavery disappeared in 1865.

This statute was not in fact a "dog law," but rather a slave regulation; and the first law in which there was any effort to regulate dogs as such was an act of February 23, 1860, now section 2832, Code, 1907, in which it was made unlawful for any person to keep a dog known to kill or worry sheep, or other stock, without being set upon them.

While at every session of the legislature, various measures are offered for dog taxation, regulation, and even destruction, he has usually had friends enough to protect him from trouble. The preliminary paragraphs herein above present a summary of such regulation as was attempted.

See Field Trials Clubs; Health, State Board of.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, p. 630; *Code of 1867, Code* 1907, secs. 2832-2836, 6235, 6236; *Acts* 1859-60, p. 45; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 398; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 545; *Parker v. Mise*, 27 Ala. 480; *White v. Brantley*, 37 Ala., 430; *Ward v. State*, 48 Ala., 163; *Johnson v. State*, 100 Ala. 32; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 16, 441; *Acts* 1915, pp. 259, 541, 599-602; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War*, 1813-1814 (1895), p. 188; *Klobianch v. Warden of City Prison*, 216 N. Y. Court of Appeals, p. 154.

DOLOMITES. See Limestones and dolomites.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS. See Live Stock.

DORA. Post office and incorporated town, in the eastern edge of Walker County, on the Southern Railway, about 5 miles east of Cordova, and about 15 miles southeast of Jasper. Altitude: 366 feet. Population: 1900—385; 1910—916.

This is one of the earliest mining towns in Walker County. In the forties, James Davis, William Robertson, Reuben Morgan, James Hancock and John Sullivan dug coal from the banks and the bottom of Warrior River at the site of the present town, and floated it down the river on flatboats to market. At present there are extensive mining plants, using improved electrical machinery, and giving employment to hundreds of operatives. There is also a large number of coke ovens, operated by the Pratt Consolidated Coal & Coke Co. The Bank of Dora (State) is the only banking institution. The original name of the town was "Horse Creek." It was changed to Dora in 1906.

REFERENCES.—Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), pp. 55, 352, 493, 500; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1916.

DOTHAN. Incorporated city and county seat of Houston County. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, at the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Central of Georgia Railway, and the Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway. Population: 1890-247; 1900—3,275; 1910—7,016. Altitude: 355 feet. It has the First National, Dothan National, and Houston National Banks, and the Dothan Mortgage & Trust Co. (State). Its newspapers are the Dothan Eagle, an evening daily, except Sunday, established in 1908, The Dothan Morning News, daily except Monday, established in 1913, the Dothan Home Journal, established in 1899, the Dothan Weekly Eagle, established in 1903, both Democratic weeklies, and The Voice of the Negro, a weekly, established in 1912. It has waterworks, electric light and power plants, underground telephone system, 30 miles of sanitary and storm sewerage, an opera house seating 1,000 persons, a business college, and public school buildings and equipment worth \$150,000. Its principal industries are a syrup refinery, a pickling plant, a grain elevator, 2 acid plants, 6 fertilizer mixers, 2 cotton compresses, a sash and door factory, 2 cottonseed oil mills, a foundry, 2 machine shops, an ice factory, an overalls factory, a mattress factory, and a feed mixing plant. It is in a rich agricultural country, and is the principal market for a large surrounding area.

Dothan was first incorporated, under the general laws in 1886. A charter was granted by the legislature on December 10, 1890, which established the corporate limits as an area of 4 square miles. On December 6, 1900, the legislature amended the charter in certain particulars and conferred additional powers upon the corporation. The name was taken from the Book of Genesis. Dothan is

an enterprising city whose growth has been both rapid and substantial.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1890-91, pp. 204-218; *Local Acts*, 1900-01, pp. 30-36; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

DOTHAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

DOUBLE SPRINGS. County seat of Winston County, located in the center of the county, on Clear Creek and on the headwaters of a branch of the Sipsey River about 10 miles east of Delmar, its nearest railroad shipping point, and about 25 miles north of Jasper. Population: 1880—100; 1910—225. It is not incorporated.

The Winston Herald, a Democratic weekly newspaper established in 1880, is published there. It has cotton ginneries and warehouses, gristmills, cottonseed oil mill, feed mill, sawmill, and general stores. It is the site of the Winston County High School, and also has grammar schools. The Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal, South, have churches in the town. The county seat was moved from Houston to Double Springs in December, 1882.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 584; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 170; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 322; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

DOUBLEHEAD'S VILLAGE. A Cherokee village, situated on the south side of Tennessee River, a short distance above Colbert's Ferry. It was settled about 1790, by chief "Doublehead" and forty other freebooting Creeks and Cherokees. A large spring known as Doublehead's Spring still marks the spot. This village really stood on Chickasaw territory.

REFERENCES.—Haywood, *Civil History of Tennessee* (Reprint, 1891), p. 350; O. D. Street, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 418.

DOWNING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. An educational institution for the industrial training of white girls, maintained under the patronage of the Alabama Conference, M. E. Church South. The school is the final outcome of a hope long cherished by Rev. J. M. Shofner, an itinerant Methodist preacher. In his experience in many communities of the State, he had noted the need for the industrial home training of young women. The realization of this need, determined him in the effort to provide institutional opportunity for them. In May 1904 he set resolutely to work, appealing for donations, and in other ways building up sentiment for support of the projected school. Brewton was determined upon as the location, and in September, 1904, 117 acres of land, one mile east of Brewton, including the site of "Old Fort Crawford," was secured by purchase.

In July, 1906, the Downing Educational Society was formed, so named for E. Downing of Brewton, a liberal contributor and patron,

whose name was subsequently carried into that of the institution itself. The first session opened in the fall of 1906. As the claims of the school were presented throughout the country, both in Alabama and outside of the State, generous friends came to its support, and from year to year the physical plant was increased by the addition of new buildings, the enlargement of equipment, and the development of the grounds.

The school remained independent until December 1912, when it was taken under the patronage of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church.

Elementary, high school, business and normal courses, and departments of domestic science and music are maintained. Industrial instruction includes dressmaking, needlework, laundry, canning, cooking, dairying, poultry raising and floriculture.

The president is Rev. J. M. Shofner, who has held that position from the beginning. He is also financial agent. The management is in the hands of a board of trustees, elected by the conference, and divided into three groups, the terms of one-third expiring each year.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1906-1917; Shofner, *Address before the Federation of Women's Clubs* (1911), and *Story of the Downing Industrial School* (1916).

DOZIER. Post office and incorporated village, in the southern part of Crenshaw County, on the Central of Georgia Railway, about 16 miles northeast of Andalusia, and about 18 miles south of Luverne. Population: 1910—288.

REFERENCE.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION. In 1915, by act of March 4, the State of Alabama adopted a general drainage and reclamation policy. It provides a workable, permanent plan for the drainage of farm, wet, swamp and overflowed lands in the State, authorizes the organization of drainage districts, confers the right of eminent domain necessary to carry out the purposes of the law, and provides for raising necessary funds by bond issue or otherwise. The act takes the high ground "that the drainage of surface water from agricultural lands, and the reclamation of wet lands, swamp lands, overflowed lands, and tidal marshes shall be considered a public benefit, and conducive to the public health, convenience, utility and welfare." This legislation is regarded as the most advanced of its kind undertaken by any State. The act expressly provides that the terms "swamp and overflow lands," included in its terms, shall not be construed to apply alone to the commonly accepted classification of such lands under the laws of the State, but "shall extend to and include all lands that need drainage, regardless of former classification." To J. W. Moore, representative from Fayette County, is due the credit of presenting and successfully pushing the measure to passage.

Alabama has about 1,280,000 acres of swamp and overflowed land. By proper drainage these can be recovered for agricultural purposes, with comparatively small cost. The pioneer method of drainage by ditches, dams and canals, has, with the opening up of the country and the increase of population, become wholly inadequate. The primitive methods referred to, apart from their failure to accomplish any really substantial, permanent improvement, have been a menace to public health. Tile drainage has proven effective where possible to employ such system, but in the swampy sections it is of no service.

With the advance of settlement, the natural drainage of many localities has been materially obstructed. The clearing of the virgin timber, and allowing trees, when cut, to fall into the streams, has done much to produce this condition. The clearing up of lands adjacent to the swamps and streams without properly terracing or the proper care being taken to protect from washing, has in many cases resulted in much debris being carried into the natural drains. Localities of this character are found in practically all sections of the State, notably, the Luxapallila and the Sipsey Rivers sections of Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa Counties, parts of Morgan, and Mobile and Baldwin Counties, and on Uchee Creek in Russell County. The Luxapallila swamp, 45 miles long, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, and containing 22,386 acres, is possibly the largest unreclaimed area in the State.

Looking to the relief of these sections, the legislature of 1915 enacted the above measure, based in many particulars on the North Carolina statute on the subject, which is considered by the U. S. Bureau of Drainage Investigations as a model law.

Acting on this legislation, which allows property owners affected to execute a bond guaranteeing the cost of a preliminary survey, the 325 property owners along Luxapallila River have formed the Fayette-Lamar County Drainage District No. 1, which was chartered December 22, 1916. The preliminary survey has been completed. It is expected that the actual survey and drainage of the district will be under way in 1917. A preliminary survey of Yellow Creek in Lamar County is in progress (December, 1916). Plans looking toward a survey in Morgan County and one in Mobile County are now being formed, and four other applications have been forwarded to the U. S. Bureau of Drainage Investigations.

Interest in reclamation of this class of lands in this and other Gulf States resulted in the establishment in November, 1916, of a drainage district including the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, with headquarters in Montgomery. Mr. Lewis A. Jones, who had been prominent in the early investigations in the State, is engineer in charge.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, pp. 167-192; *Geol. Survey of Georgia, Preliminary report on drainage reclamation in Georgia* (Bulletin No.

25, 1911); *Reclamation of wet lands in the United States* (S. Doc. 877, 62d Cong., 2d sess., 1912); Elliott, *Drainage of farm lands* (*Farmers' Bulletin*, No. 187); Kettleborough, *Drainage and reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands* (Ind. Bureau of Leg. Information, *Bulletin*, No. 2, 1914), an important review and discussion; and Lewis A. Jones, "Benefits of tile drainage," in *Ala. State Hort. Society, Proceedings*, 1914, pp. 78-81.

DRUMMERS. See Travelers Association, Alabama; Travelers Protective Association of America; United Commercial Travelers.

DUCK RIVER BAPTISTS. See Baptist Church of Christ.

DUELING. The practice of dueling more or less obtained in Alabama from its earliest history until about 1861, notwithstanding stringent laws against it. The earliest legislation on the subject was an act of the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, originally passed November 11, 1803, and re-enacted November 11, 1804, with this preamble, "whereas, from a false sense of honour, the inhuman, injurious, and detestable practice of dueling has been too often and unhappily resorted to as a mode of adjusting or settling differences of small magnitude between individuals; and whereas, this barbarous and savage conduct has of late obtained a great degree of prevalence, to the destruction of the lives of some valuable members of society, and involving the feelings of others, who from principle, and respect for the laws of their country, will not engage in this pernicious practice. . . ." The act made the sending or receiving or bearing of a challenge to fight a duel, a felony punishable, if neither combatant was killed, by a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for 12 calendar months and ineligibility for holding "any office of honour, profit, or trust under the government of this territory, for and during the term of five years" from the time of conviction; and if either party was killed, the survivor and all persons who had aided or assisted in the duel, were held guilty of "wilful murder," and on conviction, should suffer death.

The provisions of the act were made equally applicable to the fighting or the promotion of duels, whether the combats took place within the territory or elsewhere. The act also recognized and undertook to meet the difficulty of securing evidence in such cases, "occasioned by the secret combinations of the parties concerned," by authorizing any justice of the peace "upon his own knowledge, or strong suspicion of such offences, or on credible information thereof, to him given on oath or otherwise, to issue a summons, or at his discretion a warrant, in the nature of a *capias* against any person or persons suspected to be concerned in such offences, which summons or warrant shall be returnable before one or more justices of the peace, who are hereby empowered, if necessary, to issue interrogatories in the premises to such person

or persons, and to compel them to answer the same fully upon oath; and in case of their refusal, to cause them to be confined until they shall comply" Neglect or refusal of officers of the law to carry out these provisions was made a misdemeanor, punishable by removal from office and debarment from holding any office for a period of two years.

Penalties.—The first constitution of the State contained a provision that "the general assembly shall have power to pass such penal laws to suppress the evil practice of dueling, extending to disqualification from office, or the tenure thereof, as they may deem expedient." The first State legislature enacted a law, December 17, 1819, which was similar in most of its provisions to the Territorial legislation, but contained additional provisions that every member of the legislature and all other State officers and functionaries, whether elected or appointed, before taking office, should subscribe to an oath, in addition to the oath prescribed in the constitution, that they neither had been since January 1, 1820, nor would be during their term of office, in any way concerned in promoting or fighting a duel; and that "if any person or persons shall, in any newspaper or handbills, written or printed, publish or proclaim any other person or persons as a coward, or use any opprobrious or abusive language for not accepting a challenge, or fighting a duel; such person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, as the court may order and direct."

At the session of the legislature of 1831 a bill was introduced to amend the dueling act, to which an amendment was offered, proposing an entire repeal of that act. The adverse report or a select committee of the Senate on the subject is preserved in the journals of that body. It contains a masterly discussion of the evils of the practice. "Your committee," the report declares, "conceive there is no absurd custom, no criminal practice, no irrational prejudice that requires more strongly the interposition of the correcting hand of legislation, than that of dueling. Deriving its origin from the darkest and most barbarous ages, when power and violence gave law, and religion and learning were unknown or maintained but a precarious and uncertain existence. It has maintained its tyrannic sway, and been handed down, generation after generation. . . . How often is it resorted to on the most frivolous pretexts, for causes that would hardly create a serious difference, the gratification of some quixotic humor, or some fancied slight or insult, fanned by sickly and ridiculous notions of honor."

When the first penal code was adopted in 1841, the killing of a person in a duel was made murder in the second degree; and giving, accepting, or knowingly carrying a challenge in writing or otherwise, to fight a duel, either in or out of the State, was made punishable by imprisonment in the peniten-

tiary for two years. The provision of the new code with respect to disqualification of duelists from holding office was more sweeping and more stringent than those of the old laws, namely, "Every person, who shall hereafter, in this state, or in any other state of the United States, or in any territory or district thereof, give or accept a challenge to fight with any deadly weapon in single combat, shall be disqualified from holding or being eligible to be elected or appointed to any office whatever, under the constitution and laws of this state, and it shall not be necessary, in any indictment under this section, that a previous conviction for giving or accepting the challenge aforesaid shall have been had."

The legislation against dueling included in, and that enacted prior to the adoption of the penal code, have continued in force until the present, varying only in the degree of severity of the prescribed penalties or punishment. The six constitutions have empowered the legislature to enact laws to prevent dueling, and in much the same terms. The "dueling oath" is still required of State officers, and any connection with a combat of the kind permanently disqualifies for office. The present penalty for giving, accepting, or knowingly carrying a challenge, is imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than 2 nor more than 10 years; and publishing another as a coward for not fighting or accepting a challenge to fight, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jail, or hard labor for the county, for not less than 6 nor more than 12 months.

Code of Honor.—The "Code of Honor; or Rules for the Government of Principals and Seconds in Duelling," which prevailed among gentlemen in Alabama during the vogue of the duello consisted of about 11 or 12 printed pages, and was divided into 8 chapters of several sections each, covering the following topics: (1) "The person insulted, before challenge sent," and "second's duty before challenge sent;" (2) "The party receiving a note before challenge," and "second's duty of the party receiving a note before challenge sent;" (3) "Duty of challenged and his second before fighting;" (4) "Duty of challengee and second after challenge sent;" (5) "Duties of principals and seconds on the ground;" (6) "Who should be on the ground;" (7) "Arms, and manner of loading and presenting them;" and (8) "Degrees of insult and how compromised."

Historic Duels.—Notwithstanding these constitutional and statutory inhibitions and penalties, a number of duels have been fought by Alabamians, both within and without the State. Some of the most prominent and influential men in the entire State have incurred the penalties for dueling; and the legislature has found it expedient from time to time to pass a special act to relieve a leading citizen of the disabilities thus incurred, in order that he might be elected or appointed to office. Probably the best known

of such special acts was the one for the relief of William L. Yancey and of Daniel Sayre, passed over the governor's veto on January 31, 1846. With reference to Mr. Yancey, the act provided that thenceforward in all cases where it might be necessary for him to take the oath against dueling, it should be administered "in reference to time," from July 1, 1845; and further, that he should not, "in any manner be liable to the pains and penalties prescribed in sections eleven and twelve, chapter three, of the Penal Code, for any act or thing which have been done" by him prior to the date mentioned.

There have been several duels fought upon Alabama soil, and several others in which one or both the combatants were residents of the State. There are no records of many of them except in contemporary newspapers, and doubtless no records whatever of a number of others, particularly where there were no casualties. Among the more famous may be mentioned those between William Rufus King and Maj. M. J. Kenan; ex-Gov. Gabriel Moore and ———— Callier; and William L. Yancey and T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina.

Fort Mitchell Dueling Ground.—The most famous dueling ground in the State was probably near Fort Mitchell, in Russell County, about 10 miles southwest of Columbus, Ga., and just across the Chattahoochee River, which forms the boundary between the two States. At least three combats with fatal results are said to have been fought there. Of two of them there are somewhat full accounts extant, namely, the Crawford-Burnside duel in 1828, and the Camp-Woolfolk duel in 1832. The participants in both were Georgians. In fact, most or all of the duels which occurred at Fort Mitchell, so far as is now known, were fought by men from other States. It was customary for gentlemen to conduct their "affairs of honor" outside of their home States, partly to gain greater security from interruption, and partly, no doubt, to avoid the law of their own States, particularly in the event of fatal results.

Fort Mitchell afforded a convenient and appropriate scene for such encounters among Georgians, being within easy traveling distance from Columbus, and on a United States Government reservation, which, in a sense, with respect to the civil officers both of Georgia and of Alabama, was neutral ground. The fort had been built by the Georgia Militia in 1811, on the old Indian trail from Augusta, Ga., to St. Stephens, Ala., and had been the site of a United States Creek Indian agency for many years. During the period when it was most popular as a dueling ground, it was the headquarters of Col. John Crowell, the Indian Agent, who was noted for his lavish hospitality and chivalric manners. This may have had something to do with the popularity of the place among gentlemen of similar tastes, who may have spent the night preceding a meeting at sunrise as the colonel's welcome guests. In any event, one of the

vanquished combatants was laid away in the family burying ground about a hundred yards from the long avenue of magnolia trees, leading from the trading post to the Crowell residence. And the grave of still another duelist is in the old military cemetery at Fort Mitchell. These graves are still to be seen by the curious traveler.

REFERENCES.—*Constitutions*, 1819, art. 6, sec. 3; 1861, art. 6, sec. 3; 1865, art. 4, sec. 28; 1868, art. 4, sec. 28; 1875, art. 4, sec. 47; 1901, sec. 86; Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 261-266; Aikin, *Digest*, 1833, pp. 134-137; Clay, *Digest*, 1843, p. 414; *Codes*, 1852, secs. 11-12; 1867, secs. 3551-3552; 1876, secs. 4104-4105; 1886, secs. 3767-3768; 1896, secs. 4657-4658; 1907, secs. 1467, 1475, 6771-6772; *Acts*, 1819, pp. 64-67; 1821, pp. 16-17; 1823-24, p. 47; 1825-26, p. 41; 1845-46, p. 216; John Lyde Wilson, *Code of honor; or rules for the government of principals and seconds in duelling* (Charleston, 1833, pp. 22); Lorenzo Sabine, *Notes on duels and duelling* (1855); Lucian L. Knight, *Georgia's landmarks, memorials and legends* (1914), vol. 2, pp. 1-48; John H. Martin, *Columbus, Geo.* (1874), pp. 32-33; King-Kenan duel, in Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 212; Moore-Callier duel, *Ibid.*, p. 349, and *National cyclopedia of American biography*, vol. 10, p. 426; Yancey-Clingman duel in *National Cyclopaedia*, etc., vol. 4, p. 319. Garrett, *Public men of Alabama* (1872), p. 682, and *Memoranda of the late affair of honor between Hon. T. L. Clingman of North Carolina, and Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama*, n. p., n. d. (1845, pp. 8); *Century Dictionary*, vol. 3. The copy of Wilson, *Code*, supra, is a part of the Yancey collection in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

DWIGHT MANUFACTURING CO., Alabama City. See Cotton Manufacturing.

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EAGLES, FRATERNAL ORDER OF. The order was organized February 6, 1898, at Seattle, Wash., and incorporated under the laws of that state May 12, of that year. The charter covers fraternal operation in all the States of the United States and in Canada.

The Eagles organized at Birmingham October 21, 1902, Aerie 268 after which the following Aeries were formed:

Aerie No.

- 268 Birmingham, Ala.—Oct. 21, 1902.*
- 878 Decatur, Ala. (Alabama Aerie)—July 15, 1904.*
- 879 Montgomery, Ala.—Aug. 18, 1904.*
- 880 Mobile, Ala.—Aug. 31, 1904.
- 972 Pratt City, Ala.—Jan. 23, 1905.
- 973 Bessemer, Ala.—Feb. 1, 1905.*
- 1150 Ensley, Ala.—June 16, 1905.*
- 1151 Huntsville, Ala.—June 14, 1905.*
- 1169 Tusculumbia, Ala.—Aug. 2, 1905.*
- 1170 Florence, Ala. (Lauderdale Aerie)—July 18, 1905.*

- 1192 Cullman, Ala.—Aug. 15, 1905.*
 1257 Gadsden, Ala.—Aug. 23, 1905.*
 1266 Anniston, Ala.—Nov. 28, 1905.*
 1302 Selma, Ala.—Jan. 31, 1906.*
 1323 Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Feb. 19, 1906.*
 1370 North Birmingham, Ala.—Apr. 6, 1906*
 1384 Opelika, Ala.—Apr. 11, 1906.*
 1414 Avondale, Ala.—May 18, 1906.*
 1451 Sheffield, Ala.—June 12, 1906.*
 1458 Warrior, Ala.—July 16, 1906.*
 1466 Dora, Ala.—July 11, 1906.*
 1481 Jasper, Ala.—Institution report not located.*
 1482 Woodlawn, Ala.—Institution report not located.*
 1925 Birmingham, Ala.—Feb. 7, 1910.*
 1972 Selma, Ala.—July 29, 1911.*
 1995 Alabama City, Ala.—July 20, 1912.

There remain but three local bodies of the order in the State at this time, Aerie 880, Mobile; Aerie 972, Pratt City; Aerie 1995, Alabama City. In recent years the Order has had no representative in Alabama. Col. William L. Grayson of Savannah, Ga., Past Grand Worthy President of the Order, being occasionally commissioned to attend to the necessary work in this State. The national membership in 1919 was approximately 400,000, largely confined to the manufacturing States north of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi Rivers.

REFERENCES.—Letters in Department of Archives and History.

EAST ALABAMA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE An educational institution of high grade, established by members of the Methodist Church in east Alabama and chartered by the legislature. The charter was vetoed by the governor, but finally passed by the constitutional majority over his objections, February 1, 1856. The trustees named in the act of incorporation are as follows: Rev. John B. Glenn, Col. N. J. Scott, A. Frazer, J. M. Carlton, J. B. Ogletree, W. T. Davis, Isaac Hill, C. Raiford, Maj. J. F. White, Col. F. W. Dillard, Prof. John Darby, Dr. J. W. Jones, Maj. Wesley Williams, Simeon Perry, Edwin Reese, Auburn; Rev. W. A. McCarthy, Rev. O. R. Plue, Rev. Mark Andrews, Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Rev. C. D. Oliver, Rev. W. B. Neal, Hon. John E. Groce, Talladega; Hon. Wm. Garrett, Coosa; Hon. E. R. Flewellen, Barbour; Rev. F. G. Ferguson, Rev. W. H. McDaniel, Rev. Lewis Dowdell, Rev. E. J. Hamill, Alabama Conference; Daniel Pratt, Autauga; Hon. James F. Dowell, Rev. Sam. Harris, Chambers; Rev. A. Lipscombe, D. D., David Clopton, Esq., J. W. Willis, Hon. Robert Dougherty, Tuskegee; Hon. R. A. Baker, Duke W. Goodman, Mobile; Dr. N. B. Powell, Dr. W. H. Ellison, J. B. Banks, Esq., Hon. J.

Cunningham, Arnold Seals, Esq., Macon; John McTyeire, Russell; Frank. Gilmer, Montgomery County; John B. Tate, Russell; John P. Nalls, Lowndes; Hon. Thomas H. Watts, Montgomery; E. G. Richards, Chambers; Rev. J. M. Jennings, Alabama Conference, and their successors.

The session of the Alabama Conference held at Eutaw determined upon the location of a male college in the bounds of that ecclesiastical body. After a sharp contest between Greensboro and Auburn, the former was adopted as the location, and the Southern University was chartered by the legislature January 25, 1856, in further development of plans. West says "That discussion on the college question was fiery and exciting, and engendered strife never allayed, and inaugurated division never arrested."

The Methodists of the eastern section of the conference, however, were not to be deterred. Continuing, West says, "They had conceived the idea of establishing, in their midst, a literary institution of high grade. In the projection of their commendable ambition they had aroused their latent forces, put under contribution their energies, and called into requisition their resources. The work, in its inception and design, in its outline and detail, in its execution and progress, was under intelligent guides and active agencies, and was not the outcome of day-dreams, wild reveries, and idle rhapsodies." The trustees, taking immediate action located the school at Auburn, then in Macon, but now in Lee County. In 1857 the cornerstone of the main building was laid, with Bishop George F. Pierce as the principal speaker. The first session opened October 1, 1859. Shortly thereafter the conference convened in Eufaula November 30, and the new college at Auburn presented its claims for denominational support. Bitter opposition arose on the part of the friends of the Southern University, but after full debate, the conference voted to take the East Alabama Male College under its patronage, thus making two Methodist institutions of college grade in the State. Rev. William J. Sasnett was the first president. Rev. E. J. Hamill was appointed financial agent in 1856. It is said to have been "well equipped for a classical college, with apparatus and appliances, and had a prosperous career until it suspended in 1862." Rev. Mr. Sasnett and Rev. Mr. Hamill continued in their positions until suspension, and the former nominally until his death, November 3, 1865.

The buildings were used as a Confederate hospital during the latter part of the War.

The exercises were resumed on September 5, 1866, with Rev. James F. Dowdell A. M., as president. He was succeeded by Rev. Alex D. McVoy at the session of 1869. In the latter part of 1871, plans for the organization under Federal aid, of an agricultural and mechanical college had about matured, and the board of trustees of the East Alabama

*Defunct.

Male College made a tender of its property to the State, which was formally accepted by the legislature, February 26, 1872. At that date Hon. David Clopton was president, and Gen. George P. Harrison was secretary of the board of trustees. The trustees had previously executed a deed of conveyance to the State, dated February 17, 1872. On March 22, 1872 the agricultural and mechanical college was organized by the election of a faculty, consisting of the members of the faculty of the old college, two additional professors, and a commandant. By this action of the new institution, there was no interruption of the school work. As a part of the gift, it was provided that the senior class of the East Alabama Male College should graduate in June, 1872, and that its alumni, should be recognized as the alumni of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

See Polytechnic Institute, Alabama.

REFERENCES.—West, *History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893), pp. 730-739; *Acts*, 1855-56, p. 212; 1871-72, pp. 84, 85; East Alabama Male College, *Catalogue*, 1869-70; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, *Catalogue of officers and alumni* (1906), pp. 3, 16.

EAST ALABAMA RAILWAY COMPANY.

See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

EAST LAKE ATHENEUM. A former private seminary of learning for young ladies. It was founded by Dr. Solomon Palmer, for years a leading educator of the South, and at one time state superintendent of education. It was locally promoted by a number of public-spirited men of Birmingham and the community of East Lake, then a promising suburb, and by the East Lake Land Company. It was chartered by the legislature December 5, 1890. Its first board of trustees included Robert Jemison, Solomon Palmer, A. D. Smith, Dr. J. H. Phillips, W. H. Wood, S. L. Robertson, R. G. Hewitt, M. V. Henry, C. C. Jones, J. H. Finch, James Van Hoose, Henry H. Brown and James Wilson. The charter declared its objects to be the "establishment, organization and maintenance of an institution of learning of high grade for the education of young women, in the arts, sciences, and practical industries." The first session opened October 7, 1890. The main building was completed in 1892. Preparatory, classical, scientific, normal, musical, art and industrial courses were offered. Dr. Palmer continued as its head until his death May 15, 1896. He was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Cumming, who served for two years, followed by Dr. W. S. Weissinger. About 1900 the school closed, and the property passed into the hands of the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church, by whom it is now occupied as an orphanage.

See Child Welfare activities.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1890-1896.

EAST LAKE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY. A reor-

ganization, June 30, 1886, of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co., which was itself a consolidation, November 20, 1869, by authority of the Legislature of Tennessee, February 25, 1869, of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad and the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad companies, the change of name being authorized by an act of December 17, 1869. During its separate corporate existence, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia acquired numerous other railroads, several of them in Alabama, so that it became one of the largest of the early transportation systems of the State. In June, 1894, it was merged into the Southern Railway and its lines still form a part of that system.

Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad.—The oldest of the Alabama roads which formed a part of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. was the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co., which was projected by James E. Saunders, Joseph W. Lesane, of Mobile County; John W. Lapsley, Thornton B. Goldsby, of Dallas; Daniel E. Watrous, of Shelby; Richmond Nickles, of Marshall; James Neal and William Horton, of St. Clair. These men were the commissioners to whom the charter was granted by a legislative act approved March 4, 1848, which authorized the construction of a railroad to extend from some point on the Alabama River at, or near, the town of Selma to some convenient point on the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad; capital stock, \$1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1,500,000.

Twelve years prior to the organization of this company an attempt had been made by citizens of Selma to build a railroad on practically the same location subsequently used for the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad. The genesis of this early effort is told by John Hardy: "The Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, though distinct from the Selma and Tennessee road, may be said to have had its origin in the latter. The obtaining of the charter for it, which was strongly contested in the Legislature by Judge Smith, then a very influential representative from Madison county, and Arthur P. Bagby, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was considered such an achievement as to induce the people of Selma to compliment Senator James M. Calhoun with a public dinner on account of his strenuous and successful exertions in obtaining the charter against such formidable opposition. The charter was granted at the session of 1836-37, and contained provisions that five per cent in specie should be paid on all subscriptions at the time of subscribing, and that \$500,000 should be subscribed before the company could be organized. Books of subscription were opened in Selma in the early part of 1838. As evidence of the popularity of the scheme, and of the liberality of the people of Selma and the surrounding country, although Selma then had a population of whites not, probably, exceeding 1,000 or 1,200, if so many, \$500,000 were subscribed, on the day the books were first opened; not by men of straw, but by

men of property, who subscribed in good faith, with the expectation of making good their subscriptions. Wm. Johnson, then a leading merchant and man of wealth, subscribed \$50,000; P. J. Weaver, \$40,000; Dr. Uriah Grigsby, \$30,000; while the planters subscribed liberally—John Tipton, \$20,000; James M. Calhoun, \$10,000, and various others from \$2,500 to \$50,000. The company organized soon after the \$500,000 were subscribed. Gen. Gilbert Shearer was elected President and Maj. Alfred A. Dexter was appointed Chief Engineer. Immediate preparations were made for surveying and locating the road, and putting the work of grading under contract; the contractors being David and Isaac Cooper, brothers, of Delaware. They went to work energetically, and graded the road to Plantersville, or thereabout. In the meantime, the great monetary revulsion of that period occurred, extending through several years, which brought the enterprise to a close. The commencement of this enterprise acted like magic on real estate in Selma, and engendered a general feeling of speculation, and much speculation in real estate, by which not a few small fortunes were made on paper."

This moribund enterprise was revived in 1848, as indicated above. The promoters arranged for a convention at Shelby Springs in the summer of 1849, with the expectation of stimulating by that means the development of sentiment in favor of adoption of their projected route for a railroad connecting the Tennessee and Alabama Rivers in preference to the route by way of Wetumpka and Montgomery, advocated by citizens of the section of the country lying north of the Coosa River. The convention met on August 27, and it was attended by delegates from Mobile, Dallas, Perry, Autauga, Shelby, Talladega, and Benton (now Calhoun) Counties.

Although the town of Montgomery was especially interested in securing the location of the road through its territory, it failed to send representatives to the convention, probably regarding the enterprise as of insufficient importance to justify the trouble of selection and attendance of delegates. In any event, the members of the convention regarded the matter in that light, and Montgomery's neglect cost it the loss of this early transportation convenience, which, if it had been secured, would have added much to its commercial resources.

The contest was close, and the Wetumpka delegation cast the deciding vote, the Rev. J. P. Perham being the spokesman. He had formerly favored Montgomery for the southern terminus of the road, but feeling that the indifference of its citizens exhibited by the absence of delegates in the convention, forfeited their claims to consideration, he exerted himself in favor of Selma. His activities decided the issue and the decision of the convention favored Selma. At the close of the convention a motion was adopted that it adjourn to reconvene at Talladega 30 days later.

At this convention, which met September

24, the same counties were represented with the addition of Cherokee, DeKalb and Montgomery, the latter by a strong delegation headed by James E. Belser, one of its most popular and influential men. The contest over the route of the proposed railroad was renewed and resulted in the selection of Selma as its southern terminus. (For details see South and North Alabama Railroad Company.)

In response to the memorial of the Talladega convention, the legislature, by an act of February 4, 1850, appropriated one-half of the two per cent fund and \$100,000 from the three per cent fund, "to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Alabama to the Tennessee river." The route was divided, by the terms of the act, into three parts, of which the first two, extending from the Alabama River to Gadsden, constituting the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, were to receive their prorata share according to distance. The third part, extending from Gadsden to the Tennessee River at Gunters Landing, was to be built by the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Co. "A subsequent act of the Alabama Legislature authorizes the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company to be incorporated with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company. Thus the entire route from the Alabama to the Tennessee River, is to be under one Company and under one direction."—Exhibit of the progress and condition of the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. Co., June, 1852, p. 3.

On February 5, an act was approved which authorized "the Intendant of the Council of the town of Selma," to subscribe on behalf of the town for \$50,000 of the capital stock of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co., for which purpose the property belonging to the corporation might be sold, or bonds issued, or a tax levied upon "property and persons within the corporate limits of said town at the rate of fifty per cent, or less."

The progress of the work of construction is thus reported by Hardy, p. 109: "On the 4th day of July, 1853, a grand dinner was given by the people of Shelby and surrounding country. Here the track laying stopped for over fifteen months, but was again commenced and continued uninterrupted until it reached the Coosa river, in 1855. The bridge was built, and the track laying continued until it reached Talladega, in 1859. A short time after the bridge was built over the Coosa it was burned, but in 1857 the present splendid structure was completed. A short halt was made at Talladega, but track laying was renewed and by 1861 the road was completed to Blue Mountain, one hundred and forty miles from Selma. The war came on, and nothing further was done upon the work until 1867."

The charter was amended, February 10, 1852, so as to define and broaden the powers of the directors in procuring right-of-way for the road; to authorize the issuance of bonds; to remove the limit to the capital stock so that it might be increased as became necessary from time to time, at the discretion

of the directors; and to increase the directorate from nine to eleven members.

Up to July 1, 1854, only 55 miles—Selma to Montevallo—of the road had been put in operation. The total earnings during the eight months previous to that date were \$32,535.91, and the net profit from traffic, \$9,182.97.

An act was passed over the veto of Governor Winston (q. v.) on January 21, 1856, to make a loan of \$200,000 to the company semiannually, upon the security of an equal amount of its first-mortgage, 7 per cent bonds, to be hypothecated with the state comptroller of public accounts (auditor), and in addition, personal security to be approved by the governor, for not less than \$100,000. The company was given the privilege of paying the whole or any part of the loan at any time prior to its maturity. On February 6, 1858, this act was repealed, the railroad company having been unwilling or unable to comply with its conditions.

Pres. Thomas A. Walker, June 1, 1857, reported that, "In the last Annual Report, it was made known to the Stockholders, that about 642,000 acres of public land had been by Congress granted to this Road. This land, by the act of Congress of June 3d, 1856, was 'granted to the State of Alabama for the purpose of aiding in the construction of Railroads,' and 'shall be held by the State of Alabama for the use and purpose aforesaid.'" For some reason Gov. Winston declined to carry out the law referred to by Pres. Walker, that he should appoint an agent to select and locate lands on behalf of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co., although he had made such an appointment for the Alabama & Florida Railroad Co. (q. v.). After several efforts to induce him to make an appointment, the management gave up the attempt to get its land grants arranged for the time being.

President Walker reported, June 18, 1859, two years later, that: "The entire road will be finished to the town of Talladega in the month of September, if no unavoidable occurrence prevents it, a distance from Selma of 109.77 miles—completed and equipped at a cost, exclusive of interest, of about \$1,832,856, or \$16,706 per mile. The distance from Talladega to Gadsden, the terminus fixed by this Company's charter, is 57.65 miles. Of that distance 32.58 miles are graded, 8.83 miles partly graded, and 16.24 miles not commenced. If the Company had the iron to clothe the road the track-laying might progress to Gadsden without interruption.

"At Gadsden, the Northern terminus of your road, the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad sets in, which connects North and South Alabama at Gunter's Landing, at the South bend of the Tennessee River, a distance of 36½ miles from Gadsden. This company, so we are advised, have 23 miles of their road graded, and have let the remainder to contract. Thus it will be seen that the distance from Talladega to Gunter's Landing is 94 miles, and out of this distance the two Companies have 55½ miles graded, 8.83 miles

partly graded, and 29¾ miles not graded. If the road is completed to Gunter's Landing, the connection with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, near Winchester, and with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, will be made in a short time.

"At or near Gadsden, your Northern terminus, The Wills Valley Railroad will connect with yours, which will give you a connection with East Tennessee at Chattanooga. This road is under contract 60 miles, and the work has been commenced some time since. At Jacksonville, the Coosa and Chattanooga Railroad, and the Dalton and Gadsden Railroad expect to connect with your road. Heretofore your attention has been so often called to these important connections, it is deemed unnecessary at this time to say anything further, save to invite your attention to the report of the Chief Engineer. . . .

"It is gratifying to the Board of Directors to have it in their power to lay before the Stockholders, the important fact, that the land grant made by Congress the 3d of June, 1856, to the State of Alabama in trust, to aid in the construction of this road, has in part been adjusted, and the evidence or muniments of title have been forwarded to the Governor of the State, for the use of this Company. Upon receiving the lists of the lands, Governor A. B. Moore notified the Board of Directors of the fact, and forthwith certified to the Secretary of the Interior, that the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad was completed and in daily operation 100 miles. Which fact of certifying and notice by the Governor, entitles this Company to sell or dispose of the lands one hundred and twenty miles, as designated by the act of Congress, and as located and set apart by the Land Office Department. . . . This company is entitled to more lands. That portion which comes in conflict with the North E. and South W. Rail Road, and the Tenn. and Ala. Central Rail Road is left open for future adjustment.

"At the last convention of the Stockholders the Board of Directors revised the table of rates and charges on freights, and adopted a new table of charges. The tariff was increased on many articles, which has operated advantageously to the company. There are many articles of transportation now carried at rates which are not remunerative, and it is a question of grave consideration whether the interest of the company does not require, that all articles of freight should be raised to the price which will pay expenses and interest, notwithstanding it may by some be considered unpopular. A road in its infancy, struggling with all the elements of opposition, should pay due regard to a healthy popular sentiment—yet it seems to the writer of this paper, that every Railroad should require that each article carried should pay expenses and interest, notwithstanding it may produce antagonism in some, and run counter to an unhealthy popular sentiment."

On February 7, 1861, an act was approved which appropriated the amount of the two per cent fund then on hand in the treasury to the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad

Co., upon condition that an equivalent amount of the company's capital stock should be issued in the name of the State of Alabama; that before obtaining the fund, the company should give bond and security, to be approved by the governor, to insure the faithful use of the money in paying to the State the duties then due upon iron rail then held in the customhouse at Mobile, and in laying the rail on its road.

When the War began in 1861, the importance of the early completion of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, particularly that portion of it between Selma and the Montevallo coal fields, was greatly increased. The road was needed to transport coal and iron to the Alabama River for distribution to the military and naval forces of the Confederacy, and therefore every effort was made to expedite the work of construction.

On December 9, 1861, another act was approved, appropriating \$5,861.99 of the three per cent fund to the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co., for which certificates of stock should be issued to the State, and which should "instantly be paid over to the Treasurer of the State in part payment of the first interest that will be falling due from the said Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company on the loan heretofore made to said company."

As the War progressed and the leaders on both sides began to realize that they were engaged in a struggle which might last for years, they appreciated more fully the military value of transportation facilities. The Confederate Congress in 1862 passed a bill providing for the construction of a railroad from Blue Mountain, Ala., to Rome, Ga., as a "military necessity." Blue Mountain was then the northern terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad and it was planned that so much of the new line as lay within the State of Alabama should be built by and operated as a part of the lines of that company. In accordance with this plan, the Alabama Legislature passed an act, November 4, 1862, to enable the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co. to perform its part of the work. Its charter rights were extended to cover the new line. The first section of the act was couched in the following terms: "That to enable the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company of this State to comply with the enactment of the congress of the Confederate States, making provision for the construction of a rail road from Blue Mountain, in Alabama, to Rome, in Georgia, as a military necessity, it being understood that the president of the Confederate States, to whom the arrangements for the construction of said rail road is committed by the act of congress aforesaid, desires the said Alabama and Tennessee River rail road company to construct so much of said rail road as is to be constructed in this state; the charter of said rail road company, as granted by this state, is hereby so amended and extended as to give to the said company the right of extending and constructing a branch rail road, as a branch of their main rail road, (and con-

nected therewith,) from Jacksonville, in the direction of Rome, in Georgia, to the line of the state of Georgia, then to connect with a rail road to be constructed within the state of Georgia, from a point at or near Rome, so as to comply with the requirements of the congress of the Confederate States under the aforesaid enactment."

An act of November 28, 1862, authorized the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co., the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad Co., the Selma & Gulf Railroad Co., and the Western Railroad Co. jointly to receive donations of land, stone, timber, wood, etc., for the construction of a union depot at Selma, the first cooperative effort of the kind in the State.

A branch from Ashby Station, on the main line of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, to the mineral region near the present site of Birmingham was authorized December 8, 1863.

Despite the efforts to maintain the railroads, and even to extend their lines, made by the Confederate Government and the State of Alabama during the progress of the War, practically all of them sustained heavy damage to their property and losses in their funds and securities, and the close of the War found all the companies practically bankrupt and their roads unfit for use. The Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad lost a million dollars in Confederate currency and securities, its shops, tools, and machinery at Selma, six bridges, its trestles, some track and many depots, its locomotives and cars.

In 1866, steps were taken to rehabilitate the road and to carry out the plans formulated by its ante bellum promoters, and an act was obtained from the legislature validating the consolidation of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co. with the Dalton & Jacksonville Railroad Co., of the State of Georgia, so as to form a new corporation known as the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Co., which should be governed by the charter of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co., for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from Blue Mountain to Dalton, Ga., by way of Rome, as an extension of the old Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad.

The history of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Co. from the close of the War to its consolidation with the Selma, Rome & Dalton, is thus sketched by Hardy, pages 109-110: "In 1867, a contract was made with Mr. A. D. Breed, of Cincinnati, to complete the road through to Dalton, Ga., and the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, and two corporations in Georgia, were merged into the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. Capt. E. G. Barney, the agent for the lessee, was made general manager of the road, and under his management it was finished to Dalton, in 1869. F. A. Delano, of New York, succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston, as President, and Hon. John Tucker, of Philadelphia, succeeded him in 1870. He continued President until the spring of 1873, when the road was thrown into the Chancery Court,

Up to this time Capt. Barney continued General Superintendent, and Mr. M. Stanton, Assistant Superintendent. Hon. Thos. A. Walker was made Receiver, and a short time after Hon. John Tucker was associated with him. Judge Walker continued as Receiver until two years ago, when he resigned, and Mr. Tucker has continued since that time. Mr. John B. Peck was Superintendent under Receivers until August, 1874, when Mr. M. Stanton was appointed, and held the office until his death, February 21st, 1879. Mr. Norman Webb has since been appointed.

"As previously stated, the first locomotive put upon this road was on the 10th day of May, 1851, called the 'Alabama,' and on its first trial, for about four miles, the locomotive, tender and a flat car were decked with ladies, of the city, the engineer being Harry Van Pelt, and conducted by John Hodges. This locomotive was of thirty tons power, and of Norris, Philadelphia, build. The second was the 'Tennessee,' received in 1852, from the Globe Works, in Boston. In 1853, the 'Coosa,' and in 1856, the 'Walker Reynolds,' and 'Shelby,' were put upon the road. Wm. Waddill & Co. were the principal contractors to Dixie, and J. C. Riddle & Co. from thence to Montevallo. In 1852, the present immense shops of the company were commenced in the city, and have gradually increased in capacity since. The first engine put in the shops in 1852, runs the machinery of the shop in 1879, which proves that these works have been in good hands."

On March 1, 1870, an act was passed to ratify and confirm a contract dated September 15, 1869, between F. H. Delano, president of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Co., and John Everitt, of England, Wm. H. Forney, James Crook, Peyton Rowan and Thomas A. Walker, of Alabama, for the sale of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad's franchise, right-of-way, roadbed, etc., between Jacksonville and the east bank of the Coosa River at Gadsden. On June 14, 1881, the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad was sold to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co. for \$2,200,000, equal to 40 per cent of its outstanding first-mortgage bonds.

Alabama and Georgia Railroad.—The next oldest Alabama corporation which became a part of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. was the Alabama & Georgia Railroad Co., organized in Alabama by the legislature, January 19, 1850, with Miles W. Abernathy, Daniel Bush, Benjamin C. Wiley, Elisha Simmons, James Crow, William Scott, H. H. Allen, George L. Alexander, William L. Terry and Seaborn J. Whatley as incorporators, for the purpose of building a railroad from Jacksonville, Benton (now Calhoun) County, to the Georgia line, to connect with a road projected from Rome, Ga., to the Alabama line, to be built by a company organized under the laws of Georgia. The Alabama company's authorized capital stock was \$400,000 in \$25 shares, which might be increased to \$500,000 when necessary.

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.—This charter was really nothing more than the

means of empowering the Georgia company to build a portion of their road in Alabama. Nothing was done, however, within the five years limit, and on February 24, 1860, an act was passed to revive the charter with George C. Whatley, Miles W. Abernathy, James F. Grant, William Scott, Neal Ferguson, John R. Graham and Walter Bellingslew as president and directors, and under the new corporate name of the Jacksonville, Rome & Dalton Railroad Co., for the purpose of constructing a railroad on the line located by the Alabama & Georgia Railroad Co. It was stipulated that at least three directors of the new company should reside in Alabama. Section 9 of the act provided for the consolidation of the Alabama & Georgia Railroad Co., of Georgia, and the Alabama & East Tennessee Railroad Co., of Alabama, under the style of the Dalton & Jacksonville Railroad Co.

This company was later merged with the Georgia & Alabama Railroad Co. to form the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Co., which, in turn, was absorbed by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co.

Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad.—The next company, in point of age, which was merged into the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co., was the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad Co., organized by authority of the legislature, February 7, 1850, to build a railroad from a point near Cahawba to a point near Uniontown. The incorporators were Richard C. Crocheron, James D. Craig and Allison Saltmarsh, of Cahawba; Joseph R. John, J. Price and Richard H. Adams, of Uniontown; E. D. King and William A. Jones, of Marion; its authorized capital stock, \$1,000,000 in \$100 shares.

The main purpose of the organization of this company was to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress, September 4, 1841, vesting the two per cent and three per cent funds in the State, in trust, for the construction of a railroad as described in the act. The charter was amended on February 4, 1852, so as to permit the terminus to be changed from Cahawba to Selma; the extension of the road to the Mississippi line; and to authorize the directors to borrow money for the company.

An act to lend \$100,000 of the two per cent fund to the company was passed February 9, 1852, conditioned upon the completion of 30 miles of grading, and the execution of a bond. This act was amended on February 16, 1854, so as to entitle the company to receive the amount of the loan when it should have constructed and put in running order as much as 14 miles, or one-half of the road between Selma and Uniontown.

An investigation was ordered by act of February 21, 1860, as to the use made of the proceeds of bonds issued by the company for the purpose of buying rails. On February 25, an act was approved which authorized the loan to this company of its prorata share of the two per cent fund, amounting to \$9,477.47 and the accrued interest.

On December 5, 1861, an act was passed to transfer the loan, theretofore authorized

to the Selma & Gulf Railroad Co., and with its consent, to the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad Co. upon condition that the money should be used only for the purchase and laying of rail, and that the State should be secured in the loan by ample bond.

The legislature, November 29, 1864, changed the name of the company to the Selma & Meridian Railroad Co., and raised its authorized capital stock to \$2,000,000. This amendment of the charter was supplemented by an act of January 16, 1866, conferring power upon the board of directors to put the additional authorized shares upon the market, and authorizing executors, administrators, or guardians to subscribe for such stock out of trust funds.

This road suffered like all others from the devastation of the War. It lost its shops and depots at Selma and Meridian, and its bridges over Cahaba River and Valley Creek. Practically all of its assets at the close of the War were in Confederate bonds and currency, and the company found itself virtually bankrupt. It was reorganized and efforts made to rehabilitate the property under the leadership of Gen. W. J. Hardee, who was elected president. In 1869 the bonds of the company fell due, and being unable to pay them, the affairs of the corporation were put in charge of Sam Tate as receiver. Mr. Tate continued in charge until 1870, and was succeeded by John Hardy. In 1872 it was sold by order of the United States Court, and bought in by Col. James Robb, of New York, for the bondholders, for about one and a half million dollars. The purchasers reorganized under the name of the Alabama Central Railroad Co. It was transferred to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co. in 1882, in consideration of the purchase by that company of a majority of its stock and all its bonds.

Alabama and East Tennessee Railroad.—The Alabama & East Tennessee Railroad Co. was chartered by the legislature, February 20, 1854, to build a road from Jacksonville, on the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, to the Georgia line in the direction of Cleveland, Tenn. Its incorporators were Edward L. Woodward, Benjamin C. Wiley, Dr. Courtney J. Clark, William B. Martin, Daniel D. Draper, of Benton (now Calhoun) County; John M. Hendrix, Benjamin Yancey and F. M. Hardwick, of Cherokee. Its authorized capital stock was \$1,000,000 in \$25 shares. The charter was amended on February 7, 1856, to extend the time for beginning construction to four years.

This company was consolidated with the Alabama & Georgia Railroad Co., of Georgia, on February 24, 1860, to form the Dalton & Jacksonville Railroad Co.

Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad; Changes of Name; and Early Railroad Efforts in West Alabama.—The Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad Co., which was eventually absorbed by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co., was the outgrowth and enlargement of several earlier efforts at railroad building between Selma, Ala., and Merid-

ian, Miss. The company was originally chartered as the Marion & Alabama River Transportation Co., for the purpose of building a plank road, or railroad, from Marion to the Alabama River. Its incorporators were E. B. King, William A. Jones, William N. Wyatt, John Lockhart, Jesse B. Nave, Isham W. Garrett, William Hendricks, Andrew B. Moore, and Woodson Cocke. By an act of February 2, 1854, the name was changed to the Marion Railroad Co., and the powers of the company restricted to the construction of a railroad.

These organizations, however, did not represent the earliest attempts at railroad building in that territory. Companies under different names were chartered between 1834 and 1840, to construct railroads on various portions of the route, as follows: the Cahawba & Marion Railroad Co., January 18, 1834; the Demopolis & Woodville Rail Road Co., January 9, 1836; and the Greensborough & Marion Rail Road Co., February 1, 1839. Some grading was done at different points, but little was accomplished and the enterprises were all abandoned, although the organization of the Cahawba & Marion Railroad Co. was maintained for six years.

On February 17, 1854, the charter of the Marion Railroad Co. was amended to authorize the increase of the capital stock to \$1,000,000, and the extension of the road from Marion to an intersection with the Northeastern & Southwestern Railroad. In 1855 the portion of the line between Marion Junction and Cahaba was dismantled and the rails sold to the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad Co.

A further amendment of the charter, February 6, 1858, authorized an extension from Cahaba to a junction with the Mobile & Girard Railroad, and extended the time for completion of the road until two years after its passage; it also changed the name of the company to the Marion & Cahaba Railroad Co.

On February 2, 1860, the name of the company was again changed to the Cahaba, Marion & Greensboro Railroad Co. On the 24th, its charter was again amended so as to change the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders to the second Monday in March; to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Alabama River near Cahaba; to extend the road from Cahaba to Montgomery; to increase its capital stock to \$2,000,000.

During the War the iron belonging to this road was impressed by the Confederate Government to be used in completing the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad between Selma and Meridian, which had been seized for military purposes. In 1866 Gen. Forrest became president of the company and continued in that capacity until his death. The company shared in the State's endorsement of railroad bonds and, largely with the means thus obtained, completed the road to Greensboro.

On December 31, 1868, the capital stock of the company was increased by law to \$4,000,000 and the name of the company changed to the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad Co.,

and the project enlarged to contemplate the extension of the road to Memphis.

The bonds of the new company were endorsed by Gov. Smith to the extent of \$720,000, equivalent to \$18,000 per mile while the law authorized only \$16,000. In his message to the legislature, December 5, 1870, the governor stated that he had endorsed bonds on 40 miles, equal to \$640,000. In 1873, the road and all its property was valued at \$738,400, only \$18,400 more than the amount received from the State. On March 22, 1873, the charter was again amended so as to increase the capital stock of the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad Co. to \$6,000,000, and to confirm the reorganization of the company.

In 1872 the company did not pay the interest on its bonds, and continued to default until 1876. In May of that year the chancery court appointed A. M. Fowlkes, of Marion, receiver. In the meantime, Gen. Forrest made strenuous efforts to liquidate the claims of contractors for work on the road, at the sacrifice finally of most of his personal fortune. He was succeeded as president of the company by Porter King.

The road was sold under foreclosure July 8, 1878, and was purchased by the bondholders, who reorganized on October 1 under the title of the Selma & Greensboro Railroad Co. Dr. A. W. Jones of Selma was elected president of the reorganized company.

On December 12, 1881, the company was again reorganized, through the aid of New York capitalists, and its name changed to the Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile Railroad Co. Fred Wolfe of New York was made president. The new company leased the track of the New Orleans & Selma Railroad from Elizabeth to Selma, 10 miles, and completed an extension from Greensboro to Akron, 17 miles, August 25, 1882. On April 1, 1889, the privilege of using the track of the New Orleans & Selma between Elizabeth and Selma was withdrawn from this company by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co., which had acquired the former road. The Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile Railroad was purchased by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co., May 1, 1890.

Georgia and Alabama Railroad.—The Georgia & Alabama Railroad Co. was chartered by the legislature, February 24, 1860, to build a railroad from the Georgia-Alabama line to Gadsden, and a branch from the main line to Jacksonville. Its incorporators were John T. Stuart, James Montgomery, William W. Little, William S. Acre, Earley Lockey, John W. Ramsey, Adam B. McClung and P. G. Cobb, of Cherokee; J. G. Whatley, William Scott, E. L. Woodward and James F. Grant, of Calhoun County; authorized capital stock, \$100,000; and twenty miles to be under construction within three years. On February 8, 1867, an act was passed approving the consolidation of this company with the Dalton & Jacksonville Railroad Co. to form the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Co., which was later purchased by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co.

Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Rail-

road.—The legislature, February 23, 1866, chartered the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Co., to build a railroad from Mobile northwardly, with branches to connect with the Alabama & Mississippi Rivers Railroad, the Northeast & Southwest Railroad, the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad, and the South & North Alabama Railroad, "and with any other roads which are now or may hereafter be constructed in the State of Alabama." The incorporators were Charles Walsh, W. B. Hamilton, C. W. Gatzam, C. C. Huckabee, W. B. Modawell, T. R. Jones, John G. Coleman, Felix Adams, Henry W. Hatch, Dr. E. H. Moren, J. N. Smith, Isom Kimball, Alex. Carleton, John Y. Kilpatrick, W. H. Tayloe, A. B. Moore, J. R. John, Charles P. Gay, F. B. Clarke and Lewis Troost; capital stock, \$3,000,000; and five years allowed in which to commence work. Up to 1872 the company had completed only 60 of the 270 miles projected, and its assets consisted almost wholly of county and city subscriptions and State-endorsed bonds, the latter amounting to \$800,000 on a road which was valued at \$704,225. On January 17, 1870, an act was passed to confirm the action of the municipal authorities of Mobile in contracting to deliver to the railroad company \$1,500,000 of city bonds to be endorsed and the proceeds used by the railroad company.

On July 1, 1874, default was made in interest payments on its funded debt, and for several years thereafter the road was not operated. On May 7, 1883, it was sold under foreclosure and purchased by the bondholders for \$350,000. A new company was organized on March 28, 1885, under the name of the Mobile & West Alabama Railroad Co., for the purpose of purchasing the property of the defunct road from the bondholders and making it a part of a line projected by its promoters.

Mobile and Western Railroad.—The Mobile & Western Railroad Co. was chartered by the legislature, also on February 23, 1866, and, apparently, with the same objects as the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk. Its incorporators were N. H. Browne, W. A. Dawson, E. Jones, J. C. Dawson and Lewis Troost, who were authorized to construct a railroad from Mobile to the western boundary of the State in the direction of Baton Rouge, La.; capital stock, \$1,000,000.

There is no record of this company having accomplished anything towards construction of its road, nor does it appear to have had a financial history until March 28, 1885, when a new company was organized with a similar name, i. e., the Mobile & West Alabama Railroad Co., which purchased the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, rebuilt it and made it a part of its line from Mobile to Selma, 150 miles. The name of the company was changed to the Mobile & Birmingham Railway Co., January 27, 1887, and in March a majority of its stock was purchased by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co., which made it a part of its system.

A Consolidated System.—The beginning in Alabama of the East Tennessee, Virginia &

Georgia Railroad Co. (later reorganized as the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co.), dates from a lease of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad (q. v.), for 20 years from July 1, 1877. The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 171 miles in length, was purchased at foreclosure sale on June 14, 1881. On November 17, 1882, the stockholders of the Alabama Central Railroad Co. ratified the lately consummated transfer and merger of their road into the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co.

The affairs of the company, January 6, 1885, were placed in the hands of Henry Fink, as receiver, by the United States Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tenn., as a result of a default in interest payments. On the 8th, upon application of certain bondholders of the Cincinnati and Georgia division, R. T. Dorsey and Gen. E. P. Alexander were appointed receivers of the road within the State of Georgia. Subsequently R. T. Dorsey was appointed sole receiver in that State, a step that brought extensive litigation. In the meantime, a scheme for the sale of the road and a reorganization of the company was proposed and received the consent of a majority of the security holders. It provided for a capital stock of \$57,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 should be first preferred, \$18,500,000 second preferred, and \$27,500,000 common; the first preferred to be entitled to a non-cumulative dividend of not more than 5 per cent per annum, and to have the right for five years to elect a majority of directors, unless in the meantime 5 per cent dividends should have been paid thereon for two years; the second preferred to be entitled to a non-cumulative dividend of not more than 5 per cent after the first preferred; and neither of these two classes to be increased except by the concurrent consent of a majority of each of the three classes then outstanding.

In accordance with this scheme, the entire property was sold under foreclosure, May 25, 1886, and purchased for the security holders. On July 1, the company was reorganized as the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. Soon thereafter, the company purchased a majority of the capital stock of the Mobile & Birmingham Railway Co., and, under that company's charter rights, built a line from Selma to Mobile.

On April 29, 1887, the new company's lease of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad was cancelled, the control of that road having been acquired by the purchase of a majority of its stock and a large amount of its securities. The Memphis & Charleston was thereafter operated independently and under separate management.

The Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile Railway, from Marion Junction to Akron, 53 miles, was purchased on May 1, 1890, and the Rome & Decatur Railroad, from Rome, Ga., to Attalla, Ala., 61.3 miles, on May 10.

In April, 1890, this company acquired a controlling interest in the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co. (q. v.) by the purchase of a majority of its capital stock. The Brier-

field, Blocton & Birmingham Railway, extending from Birmingham Junction to Blocton, with a branch to Bessemer, a total of 51 miles, was completed and put in operation by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia in the same year. On September 1, 1891, the company purchased a controlling interest in the Chattanooga Union Railway Co.

On June 24, 1892, Charles H. McGhee and Henry Fink were appointed receivers of this company and its leased lines. Samuel Spencer was appointed coreceiver in July, 1893. In April of that year suits were brought for foreclosure under the improvement and equipment mortgage and the general mortgage, and in February, 1894, a decree was entered ordering the sale of the road on July 7.

The Legislature of Virginia granted a charter on February 20, 1894, to the Southern Railway Co. (q. v.), which was an association of capitalists for the purpose of taking over the several roads controlled by the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. The organization of the company was perfected on June 18, on which date the Richmond & Danville was purchased at foreclosure sale. On July 7, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. was also purchased at foreclosure sale, and its subsequent history is a part of that of the Southern Railway Co.

REFERENCES.—Railroad Commission of Ala., *Annual report*, 1889 et seq.; *Memorial* from R. R. convention at Talladega, Sept. 24, 1849, (1850); *Substance* of remarks by P. Phillips, Esq., Pres. of the R. R. convention, Talladega, Sept. 1849 (1849); Phillips, *Report* from the committee on internal improvement (1851); *Letter* of the chief engineer in relation to the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. (1850); *Reports* of the president, directors, and chief engineer of the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. Co., at the 2d annual meeting of the stockholders, at Talladega, Nov. 18, 1851 (1851); *Exhibit of the progress and condition* of the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. Co., June, 1852 (1852); *Report* of the president and directors of the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. to the stockholders, Selma, July 12, 1854 (1854); *Report* of the president and directors of the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. Co., to the stockholders, 1856-1857 (1857); *Report* of the president and directors of the Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. Co., to the stockholders, 1858-1859 (1859); *Facts and figures illustrative of the value* of the Ala. & Miss. R. R., by W. S. B. (1851); *Charter and by-laws* of the Selma, Marion & Memphis R. R. Co. (1870); *Poor's manual of railroads, passim*; John Hardy, *Selma*, (1879), pp. 107-110; Clark, "Railroads and navigation," in *Memorial Record of Alabama* (1893), p. 322; Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 156, 260; John Allan Wyeth, M. D., *Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest* (1901), p. 617-619; *Independent Monitor*, Tuscaloosa, Dec. 13, 1870; *Acts*, 1848, pp. 265-267; 1849-50, pp. 137-140, 159-169, 342-350; 1851-52, pp. 209-211, 216, 344-352; 1853-54, pp. 393-395, 412-417, 482, 489; 1855-56, pp. 12, 297; 1857-58, pp. 29, 160, 312; 1859-60, pp. 35, 65, 206-210, 299-302; 1861, called sess., p. 19; 1861, regular sess., pp. 41, 181-182; 1862,



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pp. 143-144, 145-147; 1863, pp. 179-181; 1864, p. 125; 1865-66, pp. 183, 442-449; 1866-67, p. 379; 1869-70, pp. 29-30, 219-220; 1873, pp. 423-426.

EASTABOGA. See Istapoga.

ECLECTIC. Post office and northern terminus of the Union Springs & Northern Railroad, in the central part of Elmore County, on the headwaters of Hatcheechubbee and Tumkeehatchee Creeks, about 18 miles northwest of Tallassee, and 15 miles northeast of Wetumpka. Population: 1910—315. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907. It has two banks, the Bank of Eclectic (State), and the Elmore County Bank (State). A weekly newspaper, *The Elmore County Democrat*, is published there. It is located in the pine belt, and lumbering is its principal industry. The Elmore County High School is located in the town.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 237; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 194; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 328.

ECOR BIENVILLE, BIENVILLE BLUFF. On Danville's map marks the site of the present city of Selma.

REFERENCES.—Mms. records in Alabama Department Archives and History.

ECUNCHATI. The aboriginal name of one of the Indian villages of the Alabama. It occupied the site of the present city of Montgomery. It derived its name from the red color of the soil upon which it was located. In correct orthography the word is Ikan-tchati "Red Ground," that is, Ikana, "ground," tchati, "red." The following brief description of the village and its people as they appeared in 1799, is given by the Creek Indian Agent, Col. Benjamin Hawkins:

"A small village on the left bank of Alabama, which has its fields on the right side, in the cane swamp they are a poor people, without stock, are idle and indolent, and seldom make bread enough, but have fine melons in great abundance in their season. The land back from the settlement, is of thin quality, oak, hickory, pine and ponds. Back of this, hills or waving. Here the soil is of good quality for cultivation: that of thin quality extends nearly a mile."

Archaeological evidence testifies to the antiquity of the occupancy of Ikan-tchati, whether its first people were Alibamu, or of another tribe. Two mounds stood on its site until 1833, one twenty-five feet high and ninety feet square. In digging them down to be converted into brick, human bones, potsherds, arrow points, and trinkets, belonging to prehistoric times were found. In the early history of Montgomery the site of the old aboriginal town was so plentifully strewn with Indian relics that boys made up collections.

De Soto on Monday, September 6, 1540 certainly passed over the site of Ikan-tchati on his march to Toasi (Tawasa). His chronicles are silent as to the existence of an inhabited village here, but this silence is by no means

conclusive, for they certainly did not think it needful to take note of, or to give the names of all the Indian villages along their line of March, or in the vicinity of their camps. Apart from De Soto the first historical notice of Ikan-tchati, or Red Ground, is to be seen in the regulations made in the Indian trade, July 3, 1761, in the council at Savannah, which shows that the "Welonkees including Red Ground," had 70 hunters, though no traders were assigned to them.

See Alibamu, Montgomery.

REFERENCES.—Hawkins, *Sketches of the Creek Country*, (1848), p. 36; Dr. W. S. Wyman, in *Ala. Hist. Society, Transactions*, 1897-1898, vol. 2, p. 31; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 524; Blue, *History of Montgomery* (1878), p. 5.

EDEN. Post office and village on the Southern Railway, in the eastern part of St. Clair County, 2 miles west of Pell City, and 20 miles south of Ashville. Population: 1888—200; 1900—177; 1910—165. Altitude: 540 feet. Elias Patterson and Noah Sweat settled there about 1865. In 1883 when the railroad was built, the station was called Manchester, but was subsequently changed back to the original name of the village.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 328; *Lippincott's gazetteer*, 1913, p. 578.

EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF. Authorized by the legislature of 1919, and is composed of the Governor and six members to be appointed by him, and confirmed by the Senate, for terms of twelve years, and of the State superintendent of education, who is chairman and executive officer of the board. The terms of two of the appointive members of the first board will expire September 30, 1923, two September 30, 1927, and the two remaining members, September 30, 1931. As the term of each incumbent expires the governor appoints a successor whose term shall be twelve years. The board holds its annual meeting in the office of the State department of education on the first Tuesday in October. Other regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday in December, February and May, and special meetings may be called. A per diem expense account of \$10.00 is allowed each member for each day of actual service, and for a total of not more than 25 days in any fiscal year.

The State board of education exercises through the State superintendent of education and his professional assistants, general control and supervision over the public schools of the State, except the University, Alabama polytechnic institute and the Alabama technical institute and college for women, and is empowered to consult with and advise through its executive officer and his professional assistants, county boards of education, city and town boards of education, superintendents of schools, school trustees, attendance officers, principals, teachers, supervisors, and interested citizens, and shall

seek in every way to direct and develop public sentiment in support of public education.

On the recommendation of the State superintendent of education, the State board of education shall prescribe the minimum contents of courses of study for all public elementary and high schools in the State. The Board shall prescribe the text books to be used in the elementary and high schools of the State except in cities of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to the last or any succeeding Federal census. On the recommendation of the State superintendent of education a text book committee of seven persons, leading men and women engaged in public school work in the State, may be appointed by the board of education.

The board, through its executive officer, shall prescribe rules and regulations, subjects and standards of teachers examinations, for the certification of teachers in the public schools of the State, and for acceptance of diplomas of the normal schools, colleges and universities of Alabama, as well as of all other States. It shall prescribe rules and regulations for taking a biennial school census; prescribe forms for educational records, which must be used for monthly reports from all elementary and high schools of the State, both public and private. The board and the superintendent of education are authorized and required to co-operate with the Federal board for vocational education in the administration of the Smith-Hughes vocational act. It has supervision of the educational work of all charitable, penal, reformatory and child caring institutions, through its executive officer, and has the power to remove, for incompetency, immorality, misconduct in office, or wilful neglect of duty, any school officer, appointed by it, after making known to him in writing the charge against him, and upon giving him an opportunity of being heard in person or by counsel in his own defense upon not less than ten days notice.

Membership.—The first State board of education under the foregoing Act, is Governor Thomas E. Kilby, Montgomery; Mrs. T. G. Bush, Birmingham; Hon. A. H. Carmichael, Tusculmbia; Dr. R. H. McCaslin, Montgomery; Dr. D. T. McCall, Mobile; Hon. L. B. Musgrove, Jasper; Hon. A. L. Tyler, Anniston; John W. Abercrombie, Superintendent of education and Executive chairman-Secretary.

REFERENCES.—School Code, 1919; Educational directory, 1920-21.

EDUCATION COMMISSION. A State Commission authorized by an Act approved February 6, 1919, to be appointed by the governor, consisting of 5 persons, who shall serve without compensation. The duties of the Commission were "to make a study of the public educational system of Alabama, including all schools and educational institutions supported in whole or in part from public funds, to determine the efficiency of the same and to report its findings with recommendations for increased efficiency and economy," the same to report to the governor on or

before July 1, 1919. Power was given the Commission by the Act to employ assistants in the several fields of public education in which the State is engaged, and authorized to furnish, such clerical help and equipment as might be necessary. Free access to all educational institutions was granted to the Commission for its studies. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made from the State treasury to meet the expenses of the Commission and persons engaged by it to carry out the intent of the Act. The Commission was dissolved after making its report. The following persons were appointed to membership: Sidney J. Bowie, Birmingham, Chairman; A. H. Carmichael, Tusculmbia; J. E. Dunnaway, Orrville; R. H. McCaslin, Montgomery; George H. Manier, Lanette; W. E. Dickson, Birmingham, Secretary.

EDUCATION, SUPERINTENDENT of. See Superintendent of Education.

EDUCATION, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF. State office established by Act of Legislature, February 15, 1854. Under the school code, enacted by the legislature of 1919, the duties of the State superintendent of education are defined as follows:

Section 1. The State Department of Education is hereby created to be under the direction of the State board of education, as provided for by section two (2) of article two (2) of this Act. This Department shall comprehend all officers and functions formerly included under the office of State superintendent of education, and such other division and branches as may be provided for by this Act, or by subsequent legislative enactment.

Section 2. As the chief executive officer of the State Department of education there shall be a State superintendent of education, who shall hold office for a term of four (4) years from the time of installation into office and until his successor is elected and qualified. The State superintendent of education shall be a person of good moral character, of recognized ability as a school administrator, with academic and professional education equivalent to graduation from a standard university or college, and shall have had not less than five (5) years of experience in public school work. He shall receive such salary as may be fixed in accordance with law, payable in monthly installments on the last day of the month. Before entering upon the duties of the office he shall execute a bond in a surety company authorized to do business in the State for such an amount as may be fixed by the State board of education.

Section 3. The State superintendent of education shall make the annual apportionment of school funds to the several counties of the State as provided in article nine of this Act.

Section 4. The State superintendent of education shall explain the true intent and meaning of the school laws, and of the rules and regulations of the State board of education. He shall decide, without expense to the parties concerned, all controversies and

disputes involving the proper administration of the public school system. The State superintendent of education shall enforce all the provisions of this Act, and the rules and regulations of the State board of education. He is empowered and directed to file charges with the State board of education, or other controlling authority and shall recommend for removal or institute proceedings for the removal of any person elected or appointed, under the provisions of this Act, unless otherwise provided, for immorality, misconduct in office, insubordination, incompetency, or wilful neglect of duty.

Section 5. The State superintendent of education shall execute the educational policy of the State board of education. He shall call and conduct conferences of county or city boards of education, county superintendents of education, city superintendents of schools, supervisors, attendance officers, principals, and teachers, on matters relating to the condition, needs and improvements of the schools. He shall prepare and publish the school laws of the State and the rules and regulations of the State board of education, and such other pamphlets as will stimulate public interest, promote the work of education, and foster in teachers professional insight and efficiency. He shall receive and examine all the reports required under the rules and regulations of the State board of education, and in person, or through his assistants, shall examine the expenditures, business methods, and accounts of county boards of education, and of boards of education of cities and towns of two thousand (2,000) or more inhabitants, according to the last or any succeeding Federal census, and advise them on the same.

Section 6. The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval to the State board of education rules and regulations for the hygienic, sanitary and protective construction of school buildings. He is empowered and directed to recommend for condemnation for school use by the State board of education all buildings used for school purposes that violate these rules and regulations.

Section 7. The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, rules and regulations governing the certification of teachers and the holding of teachers' examinations, subject to the rules and regulations of the State board of education, and to the provisions of article sixteen of this Act. The State board of education shall certificate all teachers of the public schools of the State, including all teachers of elementary and high school grade.

Section 8. The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education courses of study showing the minimum contents for the different grades and kinds of elementary schools, high schools, and normal schools,

and also minimum standards for college courses for the training of teachers.

Other Duties.—The supervision of the public schools of the State shall be vested in the State superintendent of education with the advice and counsel of a State board of education, and their powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.

The State superintendent of education shall be the executive officer of the State board of education.

The State superintendent of education shall, by the 10th day of October in each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, apportion to every county the amount of school money such county shall be entitled to receive for the scholastic year from all sources except such special taxes, if any, as may have been levied for school purposes in any county; and he shall certify the same to the State Auditor.

The Superintendent of public instruction of this State shall include moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held in each county. Provision must be made for humane education in the normal school course regarding kindness to animals, for all those training for the teacher's profession.

Experiments on any living creature shall not be permitted in any public or private school of this commonwealth.

That all schools in this State that are supported in whole or in part by public funds be and the same are hereby required to have once every school day, readings from the Holy Bible.

Schools in the State subject to the provisions of this Act shall not be allowed to draw public funds unless the provisions of this act are complied with, and the State superintendent of education is charged with the enforcement of the provisions thereof.

That the county and city boards of education, and the county superintendents and superintendents of city schools, and all boards of directors and president of all schools and colleges, supported in whole or in part by public money, or under state control, shall respectively, require and provide that regular instruction shall be given in all grades of all said schools and colleges under their supervision, direction or control as to the nature of alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other narcotics, and their effect upon the human system; and they shall, from time to time, as they may be called upon by the governor or state superintendent of education, report to the governor or state superintendent, respectively, what they have done to comply with the duty hereby imposed upon them; to the end that such subjects shall be taught in the schools and colleges of the State as regularly as any other subjects of instruction.

That the board of directors and president of every normal school or college in this State shall require and provide that all students therein shall have regular instruction in the subjects mentioned in the preceding section; to the end that such students, when authorized to teach in the schools of the

State, shall be qualified to give the like instruction therein. The presidents of said schools shall report to the governor at the end of each scholastic year to what extent such instruction has been provided for in the said schools and colleges during the preceding scholastic year.

The State superintendent of education, acting under the rules and regulations of the State board of education, shall be responsible for the administration of the State Department of Education, and shall have general supervision of all the professional and clerical assistants of the department. He shall nominate to the State board of education all the professional and clerical assistants of the department, and shall recommend the salaries to be paid them, except as otherwise provided by law.

The State Department of Education shall hereafter be provided with such clerical and professional assistants as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its affairs.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, rules and regulations for the protection of the health, physical welfare and physical inspection of the school children of the State in co-operation with other authorized agencies.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, rules and regulations for grading and standardizing all public schools of an elementary and high school grade, also for limiting on the basis of equipment and number of teachers employed, the years and grades of instructions that may be offered in such schools, but such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any other statute of this State. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, the minimum requirements for issuing all certificates and diplomas in such schools. Provided, however, no person within the school age shall be denied admission to any elementary public school of this State, but shall be admitted, and shall be permitted to take any advanced studies, which he is qualified to study and which the teacher is qualified to teach, notwithstanding anything heretofore prescribed, or that may hereafter be prescribed or enacted, in this Act.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, the forms of contract that shall be executed between the boards of education and all regular employees.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, rules and regulations in agreement with the provisions of article twenty-four of this Act, setting forth the conditions which must be met and fulfilled in order that county high schools may receive the respective amounts of State aid provided in article

twenty-four of this Act, subject to the rules and regulations of the State board of education. The State superintendent of education shall at least annually investigate the management, conduct and work of each high school receiving State aid, according to the provisions of article twenty-four of this Act. In case of violations of the rules and regulations of the State board of education, and the provisions of article twenty-four of this Act, the State superintendent of education shall recommend to the State board of education that the appropriations to such high schools be discontinued and the State board of education shall have the power to discontinue the appropriations to such high schools as provided in Article twenty-four of this Act. When application is made to the State board of education for the location of a county high school to receive State aid according to the provisions of article twenty-four of this Act, the State superintendent of education shall make the proper investigations, report his findings, and make recommendation to the State board of education as to the granting or denial of the petition.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education rules and regulations for the taking of a biennial school census of all children in the State between six (6) and twenty-one (21) years of age, also the forms and blanks to be employed in taking such census and in compiling the reports thereon. This school census shall be taken in July of the even numbered years, and the State superintendent of education may cause the whole or any part of the school census of any county or any city to be retaken at any time, if, in the judgment of the State board of education, the whole or any part of the census has not been properly taken.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared and submit for approval and adoption by the State Board of Education a uniform series of forms and blanks for the use of county boards of education, board of education of cities, school officials and teachers, and it shall be his duty to see that all financial matters, and all educational records are so kept, and that all reports are made according to these forms and blanks. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education, forms and blanks to be used in the annual report, and in the monthly reports of persons conducting private, denominational and parochial schools, and of private educational associations, corporations, or institutions.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education rules and regulations for the enforcement of school attendance, as provided for in article fifteen of this Act.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit to the State board of education, plans and rules and regulations for the administration

of the provisions of the Vocational Education Act as prescribed in article twenty-one (21) of this Act.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, an annual report of the State board of education, and shall submit on the first day of December, or as early thereafter as practicable, the same to the board for its approval and adoption. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all other reports which are or may be required of this board.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare and submit for approval by the State board of education such budget for each quadrennium, or for such other period as may be fixed by the State Budget Commission or other duly authorized body.

The State superintendent of education shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and adoption by the State board of education such legislative measures as are in his opinion needed for the further development and improvement of the free public schools of the State.

Genesis.—In his message to the legislature, of December 20, 1849, Gov. Henry W. Collier urged upon that body the necessity of establishing a public school system. The Committee on Education in the house replied "in glowing platitudes and expatiated on the necessity of common schools and then regretted that the heavy public expenditure could not permit any state contribution to the enterprise." In 1851-52 the Committee on Education of the House, of which Charles P. Robinson was chairman, submitted a report. "They did not offer a bill for a system of public schools, but brought in one to authorize the governor to appoint a state superintendent at \$3,000 per year. It was to be his duty to visit the counties, make public addresses, and arouse interest in education. He was to make a census of school children between five and sixteen and ascertain the number of schools and academies. He was to be a missionary, a voice crying in the wilderness, a guide, philosopher, and friend, and prior to October 1, 1853, was to report to the governor the draft of a bill for a public school system." (See Weeks, Public school education in Alabama, pp. 53-54.)

The suggestion made here was not acted upon, and it remained for the legislature of 1853-54 to create by Act of February 15, 1854, the office of state superintendent of education. As set forth in the Act of creation, the duties of the superintendent are: "to exercise a general supervision over all the educational interests in the state; to disseminate information among the people by the delivery of lectures and addresses, and the circulation of instructive documents, essays and other publications, as to the importance of free public schools, and the best method for their management; to prescribe instructions to the commissioners of the counties, the trustees of the townships, and the teachers of the schools for the systematic performance of their duties, and the proper manage-

ment of the schools, as well as the course of studies to be pursued, the books to be used, the divisions into classes, and the methods of government, as in all other respects which he may deem essential; to carefully guard that no sectarian religious views shall be inculcated in such schools; to collect from every available source correct information as to the number and ages of children in each township and county in this state, who of them receive education and who do not, and to what extent, respectively; the situation, advantages and wants of each township and county, as to school and the means of education, and the best method of promoting them; and to report the same at least once in every six months to the governor, to be laid before the legislature at its next session, and to cause a copy of such report to be published and circulated throughout the state; to prepare and preserve in well bound official books, complete and particular exhibits of the condition of the free public school fund of each township in every county, specifically discriminating as to the portion derived from its sixteenth section fund, and from other sources, designating the amounts of money apportioned to said townships and counties, the number of schools, teachers and pupils and the ages and classes of these, the amount of the expenditures in each township, and from what resources made; to hold his office in the state capitol, in a room which shall be assigned for that purpose by the governor, and to keep it open during the usual office hours, for the inspection of his books, by all visitors, when he is not elsewhere officially engaged; to see to the faithful disbursement and application of all moneys set apart and appropriated by this Act; to report annually as to the same to the governor, to be laid before the General Assembly; to visit each county in the state, at least once in every two years, to ascertain the condition of the public schools therein, and by public addresses to awaken the people to the importance of extending the benefits of education more generally throughout the state, by means of public schools; and to perform all other duties connected with his office which are herein prescribed or may hereafter be provided by law."

Control of Land Grants.—"The control and management of the funds arising, or which have arisen, or may hereafter arise from the sale or other disposition of the lands granted by the United States to this state for the use of schools, is hereby vested in the superintendent of education for the purposes of this Act; and the comptroller is directed to transfer to him all books, documents, vouchers, bonds, notes or other instruments pertaining thereto; and they shall hereafter be kept and managed in the office of said superintendent." (General Acts, 1853-54, p. 13). \$5,000 was appropriated annually for the payment of the salary of the superintendent and the maintenance of his office.

Gen. William F. Perry was elected the first superintendent of public instruction in 1854. A new educational law was passed

in 1855-56, but the duties of the superintendent remained substantially the same as in the law of 1854. However, under the new law the payment of school moneys was simplified, the state superintendent being required to notify the local authorities of the amount due the particular county and the tax collector for the county was to pay the sum over to the county superintendent. By Act of February 14, 1856, the State superintendent was required to make an annual report to the governor, and in place of the county commissioners there was elected a county superintendent of education, whose compensation was to be fixed by the county court. In order that the general character of his teaching force might be improved the Alabama educational association was formed in 1856 by General Perry. Gabriel B. Duval continued the work begun by his predecessor, General Perry. Under the new State system private academies decreased in numbers and in attendance, indicating a change of sentiment in the State more favorable to the public system. On this subject Mr. Duval said: "Indifference has not been felt toward education itself, but to governmental aid in procuring it. The happy conditions of our social relations, and the general diffusion of wealth, has rendered it comparatively unnecessary; wherever it was needed, private generosity generally anticipated public aid." And again "this indifference has had another cause in an objection rising almost to repugnance, to what was improperly supposed to be State interference with personal duties and rights, a fear of the absorption of the individual in the body politic, and of his subjection to the State. (See Weeks, History of public school education in Alabama, p. 77.)

There was a slow but steady growth during the period from 1858 to 1860; counties were better organized; schools were established and it would appear that the public funds were expended in the way least likely to emphasize the "pauper school" idea. The report of Superintendent Duval for 1858, was the last printed until after the War of Secession had closed. He signed the "official correspondence" for April 9, 1861, after which there is a break till May 20, when his chief clerk, W. C. Allen, signs as "acting superintendent." Captain Duval was again in his office on March 14, 1864, but sterner military duties called him elsewhere, and W. C. Allen served as superintendent for the remainder of that year, being succeeded in office January 1, 1865, by John B. Taylor.

The remainder of this war history and the fortunes of the public educational records themselves may be gathered from the report of Hon. John B. Ryan, state superintendent in 1866-67, dated April 1, 1866: "There has been no annual report made from this office since October, 1859, yet our system of public schools was kept up till the appointment of the provisional governor in July, 1865, although amidst embarrassments incident to a state of fierce warfare. The records, books, papers, etc., of this office were carted about the country in boxes, to keep them from the

hands of spoilers, during the most of the time after 1863. Their preservation is chiefly if not alone due to the vigilance, zeal, and activity of my worthy predecessor, the Hon. J. B. Taylor, to whom the friends of education in Alabama should ever be grateful." (See Report of 1865, quoted in Owen's Bibliography of Alabama.)

The constitution of 1868 was adopted by a convention which sat in Montgomery from November 5 to December 6, 1867, and was ratified on February 4, 1868. Like that of 1819, it makes formal recognition of education as a part of the duties of the State, but it is sharply differentiated from the earlier document and from all of its own day, except one, by the creation of a new and distinct governing authority in education. It placed the common schools and public educational institutions, including the University, under the management of a new board, styled the State board of education, of which the superintendent of public instruction was declared president, the governor an ex-officio member, and to which were added two elected members from each congressional district.

Dr. N. B. Cloud was the first president of the new board, which began with an abundance of legislation, but it is difficult to say how many of these laws got into school practice. Some were in advance of the old order, viz.: requiring reports on school moneys; furnishing school houses and defining more exactly the duties of school officers; providing for certain city systems; fixing the grade of teachers; and providing for teacher's examinations and normal schools; defining the scholastic year; and defining and establishing grades in the schools. (See Weeks, History of Education in Alabama.)

The new constitution provided that the schools should be absolutely free, and although the funds available were not sufficient to secure this, no tuition could be charged.

When the conservatives came back into power in 1870, the old idea of supplementary public funds with private subscriptions was revived.

During this period of strife fierce struggle was going on between the State board and the Mobile school commissioners, which dispute resulted in the removal of the commissioners, whereupon the board "at once made itself master of the educational situation in the State."

In November, 1870, a commission was appointed "to examine into and report upon the affairs in the offices of the superintendent of public instruction, auditor, and State treasurer." The committee reported favorably on the last two offices, but said that there was want of any organized system of bookkeeping in the educational department; that the books then used "had not been posted during the whole scholastic year." Erasures were found in the accounts of one county and in two others certificates had been allowed without sufficient proof that schools had been taught. Dr. Cloud was charged with paying out money "without due regard to the interest of the State," but the commit-

tee was impartial enough to state that he had done this "with the consent of the attorney general."

County Superintendents Elected.—Self government was in a measure restored to the school organization by providing that in March, 1871, the counties should elect a county superintendent of education and two directors and that in April there should be elected in each township three trustees. Although during the administration of Colonel Hodgson much time was taken up on straightening out the financial tangles into which the school funds had fallen, through his predecessors, much progress was also made. A teachers' association had been organized; satisfactory teachers' institutes were being held; the establishment of four normal schools for each race had been recommended and provided for; private assistance was again coming to the aid of schools, and in this way the term being lengthened the schools were beginning to make themselves felt as powers in the community, and the improved laws, providing for "the election of county superintendents of capacity and energy" were having the desired effect.

The old State board of education was abolished by the constitution of 1875. Colonel Speed was succeeded in 1874 by Hon. John M. McKleroy who in turn was followed by Leroy F. Box. From 1880 to 1884, Henry Clay Armstrong served as State superintendent. One of the most important acts of the legislature regarding education in 1880-81 was the one giving county superintendents full power to compromise the old sixteenth section land notes. In that year also the State contribution to the school fund was increased from \$130,000 to \$230,000 per annum.

Mr. Armstrong was succeeded as superintendent in 1884, by Hon. Solomon Palmer, who was the only one of the "post bellum" superintendents to break through the four year rule of service. He served for six years, and during his term of office the schools enjoyed an increased progress, the matters of preeminent importance being teacher training and money. Weeks says: "The first, greatest, and most insistent demand of Major Palmer and his supporters was for more money. During the six years of his administration the State appropriation rose from \$230,000 in 1884-85 to \$350,000, in 1889-90; the poll tax by reason of greater care in collecting, increased from \$138,000 to \$150,000. The total increase was from about \$511,000 to about \$850,000, but on the other hand, school population increased from 420,413 to 522,691; so the per capita increase was only from \$1.22 to \$1.63. The authorities even did not appreciate the situation, for while the superintendent was pleading eloquently for a larger share of the surplus piling up in the treasury, the treasurer was recommending that the general tax rate should be reduced by 10 per cent. During Major Palmer's administration educational consciousness began to manifest itself in the better organization of teachers into associa-

tions, State and local, white and colored. These bodies held annual meetings, and, though poorly attended and treated with indifference by some of the higher educational institutions, preserved the even tenor of their way, discussed the problems of their profession, and emphasized and strengthened the demand of the State superintendent for more money. Teachers' institutes and reading circles were inaugurated while the professional and the technical sides of the teachers' work were being examined and studied in the State normal schools, of which two more were organized for whites. At the end of Major Palmer's administration there were normal schools for the training of white teachers at Florence, Livingston, Troy, Jacksonville; and for colored teachers, at Huntsville, Tuskegee, and Montgomery. These received their support from the State except Tuskegee (which even then was drawing on the philanthropy of the north), and to each the Peabody fund made appreciative and appreciable contributions, amounting in 1889-90 to \$3,800 for the seven schools. During his administration the school system was further improved—separate grade schools were established in the principal towns and cities of the State, and the school fund was increased so that by 1890, the amount expended in Alabama for public schools, general and local, was nearly, if not quite, one million dollars." (See Weeks, p. 125, and Memorial Record of Alabama, vol. 1, p. 196.)

On December 1, 1890, Major John G. Harris was inaugurated as superintendent of education and served as such for four years. The chief event of his administration was the fight for what was known as the Hundley amendment, which had been proposed by a joint resolution of the two houses of the assembly at the session of 1892-93, and provided that the assembly might "confer upon the trustees of the school districts in this State the power to levy within their districts a special tax of not more than one fourth of one per cent (2.5 mills), to be applied exclusively to maintaining the public schools in the districts in which said tax is levied." After a very hard fight the amendment was lost, and though it had taken Mr. Hundley six years to get it adopted by the general assembly, he was not discouraged.

Major Harris was succeeded by Hon. J. O. Turner, of St. Clair County, who served for four years, from 1894 to 1898. His first work was to codify the school laws as amended and modified by recent assemblies.

Hon. John W. Abercrombie, who became superintendent in 1898, was an educator by profession, and able to analyze the situation, diagnose the trouble, and suggest the remedy. One of his earliest recommendations was that the law should require the superintendent to be an educator. In the past the superintendents had been public men, but not educators.

Under the leadership of Dr. Abercrombie the fight was again taken up for local taxation. The creation of special or separate school districts by law continued but not at

the same rate. The town systems were extended, and the cities like Birmingham and Bessemer began to issue bonds for school buildings.

Dr. Abercrombie resigned the office of State superintendent July 1, 1902, to become president of the University of Alabama. His unexpired term was filled by Harry C. Gunnels, who published the report for 1901-02. He continued the work as outlined by his predecessor, and renewed most of the recommendations of the earlier report.

Isaac W. Hill succeeded Harry C. Gunnels, as superintendent in 1902. During his term of office, a state textbook commission was created, and the reorganization of the administrative boards of the agricultural schools took place. In his second report Superintendent Hill urged "that the public school be graded so that the whole of the school work might be correlated and articulated from the primary through the high schools to the University; that at least one high school in each county be established; that a supplementary State appropriation of \$300,000 be made for schools and \$50,000 for school buildings; that an amendment to the constitution permitting a school-district tax be submitted by the legislature, because the available funds were still insufficient for a 5 months school taught by even a third grade teacher, without private contributions to supplement the public funds."

Mr. Hill was succeeded in 1906 by Harry C. Gunnels, who completed his term of service in 1910, and gave place to Henry J. Willingham, who in 1913 became president of the State normal school at Florence. His term was completed by William F. Feagin, who in December, 1914, entered upon a new term of four years.

The administration of Superintendent Feagin is easily one of the most memorable in the history of the state. In addition to splendid training and a state-wide acquaintance, he displayed an energy and an enthusiasm that were remarkable. Among the significant events of his administration three are outstanding, namely, the passage of a compulsory attendance law, the submission and ratification of a local tax amendment for the support of schools, and the enactment of a law for the administration and supervision of county schools as a unit.

The compulsory attendance law is not unlike those in force in the more progressive states of the country and requires no comment. The submission of the local tax amendment which authorized counties and school districts to levy a tax for school purposes provoked spirited opposition and its ratification was an Herculean task. Superintendent Feagin personally managed the campaign and perfected an organization that has hardly been excelled in the history of the state. The significance of the amendment will appear from the fact that the Alabama constitution in effect absolutely denied the right of local taxation, while under the new law which made the amendment effective, State, county, and school districts were to share alike in tripling the revenue for schools.

Complementary to the local tax amendment and of no less significance was the new and revolutionary law for the administration of the schools of the county as a unit. The old, elective political superintendent without any qualifications gave way to the professional superintendent selected by a Board of business men elected from the county at large by the qualified voters, and capable of supervising the schools of the county efficiently. The unparalleled progress of the schools resulting from the local tax amendment and of the county board law is a monument to the genius of the author of the two measures.

Upon the resignation of Superintendent Feagin in 1917, Spright Dowell, who had been connected with the Department of Education throughout the period of his incumbency, was appointed as his successor. Mr. Dowell's work was supplementary to that of his predecessor and rounded out the hitherto incoherent school system. The work of Superintendent Feagin concerned itself largely with finance and county organization. The work of Superintendent Dowell concerned itself with the recodification of the school laws and the re-organization of the state system under a State Board of Education. The State Board relieves some fourteen independent boards and makes the school system of the state a unit. Among other significant provisions of the new School Code is that which provides for an adequate force of trained experts for the office of the State Superintendent of Education. This means a high type of leadership, a suitable course of study, and intelligent and efficient supervision. It is generally conceded throughout the country that Alabama now has about the most modern school machinery to be found the country over.

Superintendent Dowell resigned on June 30, 1920, to become president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and was succeeded by Dr. John W. Abercrombie who again resumed the duties of the office after an interim of eighteen years.

Superintendents.—William F. Perry, 1854-1858; Gabriel B. Duval, 1858-1864; William C. Allen, 1864-1865; John B. Taylor, 1865-1866; John B. Ryan, 1866-1868; N. B. Cloud, 1868-1870; Joseph Hodgson, 1870-1872; Joseph H. Speed, 1872-1874; John M. McKleroy, 1874-1876; Leroy F. Box, 1876-1880; Henry C. Armstrong, 1880-1884; Solomon Palmer, 1884-1890; John G. Harris, 1890-1894; John O. Turner, 1894-1898; John W. Abercrombie, 1898-1902; Harry C. Gunnels, 1902-1903; Isaac W. Hill, 1903-1907; Harry C. Gunnels, 1907-1911; Henry J. Willingham, 1911-1914; William F. Feagin, 1914-1918; Spright Dowell, 1918-1920; John W. Abercrombie, 1920—.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, ALABAMA. A voluntary professional society or association organized "to advance the educational interests of Alabama." It was formed at a meeting, July 5-7, 1882, held at the county court house in Birmingham, and was first called the "Alabama Teachers' Associa-

tion." This it retained until the session of 1886, when, because the negro teachers association had the same name, it adopted its present title. The State Superintendent of Education, H. Clay Armstrong presided. Many veteran teachers of the day were in attendance, including Dr. E. R. Dickson, Prof. John Titcomb, Prof. G. A. Woodward, Rev. Martin L. Frierson, Prof. John S. Dodson, Prof. I. W. McAdory, and Miss Julia Tutwiler. Superintendent Armstrong was elected president. The meeting next year convened in Talladega, and was in session on the same dates as the first.

The early years of the association were largely devoted to bringing the teachers of the State into closer relations, and the sessions were given over to the reading of professional papers.

At the first meeting Miss Julia Tutwiler discussed "Technical education of women." Through all the succeeding history of the association her interest never flagged, and, in the enthusiasm created and the reforms effected, she had a large share. The papers reflected the attitude of the teachers. Some of the subjects were "Graded schools," "Normal schools," "The study of the classics," "Systematic instruction," "Duty of parents to schools," "The new education," "Corporal punishment," and "Uses and abuses of examinations."

Presidents.—Capt. Henry C. Armstrong, 1882-1884; Maj. Solomon Palmer, 1884-1889; Dr. O. D. Smith, 1889-1890; Dr. James K. Powers, 1890-1891; Dr. J. H. Phillips, 1891-1892; Dr. Allen S. Andrews, 1892-1893; J. B. Graham, 1893-1894; Dr. John Massey, 1894-1895; George R. McNeill, 1895-1896; Dr. T. C. McCorvey, 1896-1897; J. B. Cunningham, 1897-1898; Dr. B. F. Meek elected 1898-1899, died, J. B. Cunningham, 1st v. p. president; J. M. Dewberry, 1899-1900; F. M. Roof, 1900-1901; Jacob Forney, 1901-1902; M. C. Wilson, 1902-1903; C. B. Glenn, 1903-1904; H. J. Willingham, 1904-1905; W. E. Striplin, 1905-1906; J. H. Foster, 1906-1907; W. R. Harrison, 1907-1908; P. W. Hodges, 1908-1909; N. R. Baker, 1909-1910; Arthur F. Harman, 1910-1911; David R. Murphey, 1911-1912; J. B. Hobdy, 1912-1913; J. V. Brown, 1913-1914; S. R. Butler, 1914-1915; Dr. Charles C. Thach, 1915-1916; Dr. James J. Doster, 1916-1917.

Secretaries.—W. W. Wilson, 1882-1884; J. W. DuBoise, 1884-1887; J. A. B. Lovett, 1887-1889; G. W. Macon, 1889-1891; J. W. Morgan, Jr., 1891-1893; E. H. Foster, 1893-1895; Dr. T. C. McCorvey, 1895-1896; J. M. Dewberry, 1896-1897; Jacob Forney, 1897-1899; Dr. E. M. Shackelford, 1899-1901; H. J. Willingham, 1901-1903; C. W. Daugeette, 1903-1904; W. C. Griggs, 1904-1916; Roy Dimmitt, 1916-1917; J. Alex Moon, 1917.

Annual Meetings, 1882-1918.—The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates, and bibliography of the **Proceedings**, viz:

- 1st session, Birmingham, July 5-7, 1882. Summary of proceedings in *Our Mountain Home*. Talladega, July, 12, 1882.
- 2nd, Talladega, July 5-7, 1883. *Ibid*, July 11, 1883.
- 3d, Florence, July 1-3, 1884. pp. 21.
- 4th, Auburn, July 1-3, 1885. pp. 16.
- 5th, Anniston, July 6-9, 1886. pp. 20.
- 6th, Tuscaloosa, July 5-7, 1887. pp. 17.
- 7th, Bessemer, June 26-28, 1888. In *Alabama Teachers' Journal*, Montgomery, Oct., 1888, vol. iv., pp. 3-9.
- 8th, Lakeview, near Birmingham, June 25-27, 1889. pp. 103.
- 9th, Montgomery, June 24-26, 1890. In *Educational Exchange*. Birmingham, Ala., July-Sept., 1890, vol. iii. pp. 1-160.
- 10th, Eastlake, July 1-3, 1891. pp. 186.
- 11th, Birmingham, June 28-30, 1892. In *Educational Exchange*, Birmingham, August, 1892, vol. vii, No. 10, pp. 1-81. Special number.
- 12th, Montgomery, July 5-7, 1893. pp. 122.
- 13th, Blount Springs, June 27-29, 1894. pp. 145.
- 14th, Talladega, July 2-4, 1895. pp. 64.
- 15th, Talladega, June 30, July 1-2, 1896. pp. 64.
- 16th, Talladega, June 21-23, 1897. pp. 108.
- 17th, University of Alabama, June 28-30, 1898. pp. 43.
- 18th, Birmingham, June 27-29, 1899. pp. 57.
- 19th, Birmingham, June 26-28, 1900. pp. 71.
- 20th, Montgomery, June 18-20, 1901. pp. 63.
- 21st, Birmingham, June 17-19, 1902. pp. 81.
- 22d, Birmingham, June 16-18, 1903. pp. 101 [1].
- 23d, Tuscaloosa, June 14-16, 1904. pp. 66.
- 24th, Montgomery, June 7-9, 1905. pp. 118.
- 25th, Birmingham, April 12-14, 1906. pp. 83.
- 26th, Mobile, March 28-30, 1907. pp. 77.
- 27th, Montgomery, April 16-18, 1908. pp. 237.
- 28th, Birmingham, April 8-10, 1909. pp. 284.
- 29th, Birmingham, March 24-26, 1910. pp. 330 [1].
- 30th, Mobile, April 13-15, 1911. pp. 205.
- 31st, Birmingham, April 4-6, 1912. pp. 311.
- 32d, Montgomery, March 20-22, 1913. pp. 226.
- 33d, Birmingham, April 9-11, 1914. pp. 189.
- 34th, Montgomery, April 1-3, 1915. pp. 208.
- 35th, Birmingham, April 6-8, 1916. pp. 157.
- 36th, Montgomery, April 5-7, 1917. pp. 154.

EDWARDSVILLE. Post office and incorporated town in the center of Cleburne County, on the Southern Railway, about 7 miles northeast of Heflin. Altitude: 945 feet. Population: 1880—800; 1890—446; 1900—448; 1910—393. It was incorporated

by the legislature, February 7, 1891, with corporate limits embracing "all the territory within three-fourths of a mile of the courthouse in said town in every direction." It has a gristmill, cotton ginney, and general stores. There are public schools and churches of the Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal, South, denominations.

When Cleburne County was formed in 1866, Edwardsville was made the seat of justice, and so continued until 1906, when Heflin was chosen. The former was named in honor of William Edwards, who gave the land necessary for the erection of the courthouse and other county buildings. Among the prominent citizens are B. S. Baber, T. J. Brown, and the Hurst, Burton, Edwards, and Howle families.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1890-91, pp. 443-456; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 185; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 184; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 329.

EDWARDSVILLE SEMINARY. A private institution for the education of young men and young women. It is perhaps a successor to the old Cleburne Institute (q.v.). The only data concerning it appears from a catalogue and announcements of 1908-09, in which Rev. Clark J. Brown is principal. Some of the officers of the old institute appear as members of the board of trustees of the Seminary.

REFERENCE.—Catalogue, 1908-9.

EIGHTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL (Athens). One of the nine agricultural schools and experiment stations organized in the several Congressional districts of the State. The purpose of this system of schools is free scientific instruction in agriculture and allied branches, as indicated by section 67 of the Code of 1907:

"Scientific and practical agriculture shall be taught at all the agricultural schools, and all male pupils over ten years of age who receive free tuition therein shall be required to take the course in scientific agriculture and horticulture, and all other pupils over the age of ten years receiving free tuition shall be required to take the course in floriculture and horticulture."

The courses of study, work in the experiment station, and administration generally are directed by a central board of control, consisting of the governor, commissioner of agriculture and industries, superintendent of education, and two bona fide electors of the district, the latter appointed by the governor with four year terms of office.

The school grounds proper include 13 acres, and the experiment station, 150 acres, less than one-half mile distant, at the junction of the Huntsville and Decatur roads. About 100 acres of the latter are in cultivation, "devoted to practical farming and to carrying out experiments that would be beneficial to farmers of the eighth district." There is no tuition charge. In addition to the regular academic work, departments of science and man-

ual training; domestic science, music and expression are maintained. The Pattie Lane Westmoreland literary society is organized for the encouragement of public debate and practice in preliminary procedure. The Westmoreland prize in oratory, the United Daughters of the Confederacy prize in oratory, and the Alumni Association prize in scholarship are offered. The laboratory is equipped with all necessary apparatus and materials for the full work of high school chemistry, including agriculture, dairy and other subjects. The library is a memorial to Dr. Theo. Westmoreland, for 23 years a trustee of the institution. It contains 2,500 volumes, consisting of reference, history, biography and the sciences. An alumni society is organized among the students. Lists of the alumni and alumnae are to be found in the catalogue for 1917-1918. An annual is published, entitled "The Criterion."

Historical.—The school at Athens, in LIMESTONE County, was located at that point by the commissioner of agriculture and the director of the experiment station at Auburn, under act of February 28, 1889. It is one of the two first secondary agricultural institutions for white students to receive State aid in the United States. It was first known as the North Alabama Experiment Station and Agricultural School. Its board of directors was the commissioner of agriculture, the director of the agricultural experiment station at Auburn, and five progressive farmers, who were actually engaged in cultivating Tennessee Valley lands, appointed by the governor, three of whom were required to reside within 10 miles of the station. The board was required to cause such experiments to be made as would "advance the interests of scientific agriculture, particularly on Tennessee Valley lands."

The legislature, January 30, 1897, in order to secure uniformity of support, administration and ideals, provided a new system of regulation of the several agricultural schools. The governor, within 30 days was required to appoint new boards of five members each, "a majority of whom shall be men whose principal business is farming," and of which the superintendent of education and the commissioner of agriculture were to be ex officio members. The president or principal was made director of the experiment station. Among other things the act contained section 67 of the Code of 1907, before quoted. In 1903, September 30, the system was still further reorganized by providing for a new board of three ex officio and two appointive members, as above recited.

In November 1906 the main school building was destroyed by a storm, but the building was replaced under an appropriation of \$6,000 made by the legislature February 28, 1907. The contractors were Glidwell Brothers of Fayetteville, Tenn. When the work was done it was found that the appropriation had been exceeded by \$595. To cover this a note was given by the building committee, May 19, 1908. The legislature, April 20,

1911, reimbursed the contractors, with interest from the date of the note. The governor was authorized by the legislature, April 22, 1911, to sell a right of way not exceeding 125 feet in width across the lands of the school, at a price not less than that for which the same would sell to individuals.

Support.—The act of establishment, February 28, 1889, appropriated \$3,000 for equipments and improvements the first year, and \$2,500 annually thereafter. The legislature, February 13, 1893, increased the annual appropriation to \$3,000.

The tax law was amended, February 4, 1895, so as to appropriate 25 cents a ton, or one-half of such tax, for equal division among the several branch agricultural experiment stations and schools. Under act of January 30, 1897, the annual appropriation for maintenance was fixed at \$2,500, but not less than \$500 was to "be used in maintaining, cultivating and improving" the farm, and "making agricultural experiments thereon." The appropriation was increased to \$4,500, March 2, 1907, of which \$750 was to be used in the work of the experiment station. In 1911, April 22, the legislature further increased the annual appropriation to \$7,500, but of this amount \$3,000 was available only on the approval of the governor, in whole or in part from time to time, as the condition of the treasury might warrant. This sum, however, the governor has never released.

On September 30, 1917, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$35,000; equipment \$1,000; 4 teachers; 191 pupils; library valued at \$3,000; and State appropriation of \$4,500.

Presidents.—Thomas D. Samford, 1888-1889; C. L. Newman, 1899-1891; R. E. Binford, 1891-1892; Rev. Merit K. Clements, 1892-1904; Henry J. Fusch, 1904-1907; J. M. Atkinson, 1907.

See Agricultural Schools.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 59 *et seq.*; Owens, *Secondary agricultural education in Alabama* (1915); *Acts*, 1888-89, p. 1036; 1892-93, p. 526; 1894-95, p. 368; 1896-97, p. 465; *General Acts*, 1903, p. 259; 1907, pp. 198, 207; 1911, pp. 612, 627; *Catalogues*, 1889-1917; *Bulletins*, 1896, 1903; *The Criterion*, 1918, vol. 1; *Rules and regulations* (1914).

ELBA. County seat of Coffee County, situated on Pea River, in the east-central part of the county, and the terminus of the Elba branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 81 miles south of Troy, about 50 miles northwest of Dothan, about 75 miles northwest of Geneva. Altitude: 204 feet. Population: 1870—500; 1880—600; 1890—285; 1900—635; 1910—1,079. It is incorporated. Its financial institutions consist of the First National Bank, and the Elba Bank & Trust Co. (State). The Elba Clipper, a Democratic semiweekly, established in 1892, and the Elba Herald, an Independent weekly, established in 1913, are published there. It has electric

light plant, waterworks obtaining its supply from Pea River, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, gristmills, cottonseed oil mill, fertilizer plant, and general stores. The Baptist, Methodist Episcopal South, and Primitive Baptist Churches have buildings in the town.

The beginning of the town was the establishment of a ferry on Pea River, by one McLane, who is supposed to have entered the land in the early forties. He sold out to a man named Weeks, who sold to J. B. Simmons and Judge G. Yelverton, brothers-in-law. The former opened the first store, in which the post office was established, and called the place Bentonville. Later the village was moved back half a mile from the river. The old site now belongs to J. N. Ham. The new village was named Elba, after the island on which Napoleon Bonaparte was imprisoned. In 1852, the legislature made it the county seat instead of Welborn. It was the headquarters of the United States Land Office for the district until the War began. Among the earliest settlers were the McLane, Weeks, Simmons, Yelverton, Ham, and Stoudemire families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 186; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 134; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 330; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ELECTION REGISTRARS. See Registrars, Board of Appointment of.

ELECTIONS. See Presidential Elections.

ELK RIVER. A small stream rising in Grundy County, Tenn., and flowing southward through southern Tennessee and northern Alabama to its junction with the Tennessee River (q. v.) at the extreme southwestern corner of Limestone County. Above Fayetteville, Tenn., 90 miles from the mouth, the river is of insignificant size, but below Fayetteville its width varies from 125 to 300 feet. Its average depth is not available. The stream consists of a succession of pools separated by shoals of rock or gravel, where the fall of the river usually is concentrated. The river bottom is gravel overlying rock, which outcrops at numerous places. The valley of the Elk River is productive, but there are no noteworthy mineral resources in the vicinity, nor commercial or industrial centers along its banks. The stream traverses Limestone County and forms a portion of the boundary between it and Lauderdale.

The channel of Elk River is obstructed by six or more milldams, from 3 to 7 feet high, and numerous fish-trap dams, from 2 to 4 feet high. There are also probably 12 wagon bridges and 2 or 3 railroad bridges with closed spans below Fayetteville which would impede navigation.

In 1884 a preliminary examination was made of this river by Government engineers, who reported it unfit for improvement. Another examination and a survey were made in 1898, and an appropriation of \$4,000 was expended in cutting a channel through a rocky bar in the Tennessee River which

obstructed the entrance to Elk River, and in cutting overhanging trees and removing dangerous snags. This enabled small boats to navigate the lower river at moderate stages. Later a project for improving the river by means of a system of locks and dams was proposed but not adopted.

The country contiguous to the Elk River in Alabama is a part of the territory once occupied both by the Chickasaws and the Cherokees. The Indian name of the stream was Chewallee, which is supposed to have been changed to Elk River because of the large number of elk found along its banks.

Appropriations.—The dates, amounts, and the aggregate of appropriations by the Federal Government for improvement of this stream, as compiled to March 4, 1915, in Appropriations for rivers and harbors (House Doc. 1491, 63d Cong., 3d sess., 1916), are shown in the appended table:

Elk River, Tenn. and Ala.:

Mar. 3, 1899.....\$4,000.00

REFERENCE.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report of examination of Elk River, 1908* (H. Doc. 951, 60th Cong. 1st sess.).

ELKMONT. Post office and station on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the northern part of Limestone County, about 8 miles north of Athens. Population: 1880—400; 1900—174; 1910—188. It is an incorporated town.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 71-72; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF. Organized in New York City, February 16, 1868, as the outgrowth of a social club known as the Jolly Corks, composed principally of members of the theatrical profession. The Grand Lodge of the order was incorporated March 10, 1871, and two days later the power to form subordinate lodges was given to the Grand Lodge. In addition to assisting its own members, the order has been a liberal contributor to the relief of suffering in national calamities, by fire, flood, earthquake, etc. Each lodge of the order holds a memorial service to its dead on the first Sunday in December of each year, which is termed the "Sacred session of the order." The term "lodge of sorrow" is applied only to funerals. The "Elks Antler," published monthly in New York City is the official organ of the order. There are 1,400 subordinate bodies, with a total membership of 500,000.

The order entered Alabama with the organization of Birmingham Lodge of Elks, March 25, 1888, with 18 charter members. The Alabama Association of lodges was formed at Montgomery in 1916, with John B. Leedy, Birmingham, president, and J. T. Mainor, Eufaula, secretary. The grand secretary of the order is Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa. There are 3,000 members in Alabama with lodges at Birmingham, Annis-

ton, Tuscaloosa, Talladega, Huntsville, Blocton, Bessemer, Florence, Ensley, Gadsden, Mobile, Selma, Montgomery, Demopolis, Opelika, Eufaula, Troy.

REFERENCES.—New International Encyclopedia; letter from L. M. Zilling, office of grand secretary, Dubuque, Iowa, in the Department of Archives and History.

ELM BLUFF. A high point on the south side of the Alabama River, in Dallas County. It is about midway between the influx of Cedar Creek and White Oak Creek, both from the south. On De. Crenay's Map the name is written Chacteuoma. The word is Choctaw, meaning sakti, "bluff," homma "red."

See Saktihomma.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; La Tourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838).

ELMORE COUNTY. Created by the legislature February 15, 1866. Its territory was originally a part of Autauga, Coosa, Montgomery and Tallapoosa Counties. It includes within its boundaries the rich lands at the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa Rivers. Its area is 622 square miles, or 398,080 acres.

It was given the name of John Archer Elmore, a native of Virginia, a soldier of the Revolution in the Virginia Line, afterwards a member of the legislature of South Carolina, an early settler of Alabama, and a member of the legislature and a general in the militia of this State. His home was in that part of Autauga, now included in Elmore, and his remains rest in the old family burying ground at "Huntington," his family seat.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the east central section of the state. It is bounded on the north by Chilton, Coosa and Tallapoosa, east by Tallapoosa, south by Macon and Montgomery, and on the west by Autauga and Chilton Counties. Its eastern boundary is the Tallapoosa River. On the south it is divided from Macon and Montgomery by the Tallapoosa and the Alabama Rivers. The physiographic features of the county are varied, including the broad and comparatively level terraces of the Tallapoosa, Coosa and Alabama Rivers, the gently rolling uplands of the coastal plain, the rolling to hilly uplands of the Piedmont plateau, and the hilly to broken and severely eroded areas adjacent to the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. Along the Tallapoosa is a marginal strip of alluvial soil from one to three miles in width. A large part of the county on the south is included within the coastal plain region. The topography of the Piedmont plateau in the north and northeast is rolling and hilly with ridges and hills east of Wetumpka. Along the upper Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers are steep hills and bluffs, affording extensive variety. The Coosa and Tallapoosa unite on the lower border of the county, and form the Alabama. The principal tributaries of the Tallapoosa are Kialiga, Channahatchee, Wal-

lahatchee, Tumkeehatchee and Chubbahatchee Creeks. The watershed extends from the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers between near Redland Academy in the south in an irregular northerly direction through Sandtuck to Central and Equality. The drainage from the east to the Coosa River is through Welona, Town, Weoka, Pinkston and Sofkehatchee Creeks. The drainage to the west into the Coosa is through Cargal, Shoal, Pigeon Roost and Calloway. In the southwestern section of the county Mortar Creek drains into the Alabama River. Twenty-seven soil types, including swamp and meadow are presented in the county area, varying in texture from a heavy silt loam to a sand. Because of the broken topography of the country, much of the lands in the county are wholly unfit for cultivation. Included in the soil types are Norfolk sandy loam, Ruston sandy loam and gravelly sandy loam, Orangeburg sandy loam, fine sandy loam and gravelly loam, Greenville sandy loam, which is the strongest of the upland soils and an excellent type for general farming and special crops, Susquehanna clay, Louisa sandy loam, Cahaba fine sandy loam and silt loam, and Kalmia loams and sands. The timber growth consists principally of long leaf and short leaf pine, oak, gum, chestnut, cypress, poplar, maple, and a rough undergrowth on the hillsides and on the rough stony lands. The climate of the county is typical of the southern portion of the temperate zone. The winters are short, and only moderately cold. The coldest months are December, January and February and have a mean annual temperature of 49° F. The summer months have an average temperature of 81°, ranging from 48° to 107° F. The annual precipitation averages 50 inches, and is favorably distributed throughout the year. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The county is rich in territory; and was perhaps more densely peopled than any other section of the Creek Nation. Practically all of its many village sites can now be identified. Sketches of these towns will be found under their appropriate places alphabetically, but in order to indicate the richness of the aboriginal history of the county they are briefly referred to here. Tuckabatchi, the capitol of the Upper Creeks, was located at the present Tuckabatchee station of the Birmingham and Southeastern R. R., on the Tallapoosa River, and opposite the influx of Eufaube Creek; Hoithlewalli, the Ulibahali of DeSoto, was on both sides of the Tallapoosa River at the mouth of Chubbahatchee Creek, the town house being just above the mouth of the creek on the Elmore County side; Fushatchi, just above the present Ware's ferry; Kulumi, just below Ware's ferry, the fields and a mound of the town being on the Montgomery County side; Ikan Hatki, about opposite the influx of Eight Mile Creek; Taskigi, just below the old French Fort Toulouse, later Fort Jackson; Witumka, up the Coosa River somewhere near the present town of that name, probably just above;

Oktechayudshi, just above Taskigi town, between it and Odshi-apofa, with the houses adjoining those of the former; Odshi-apofa, or Hickory ground, in a plain on the eastern side of Coosa River below Wetumpka; Little Talisi, on the eastern side of Coosa River seven miles above Wetumpka, by some early writers confused with the Hickory ground below; Wiwuxka, a town of 40 warriors in 1799, on Wewoka Creek, up stream from its evidences of Indian life. It is situated in the Southwestern part of the Upper Creek junction with the Coosa River; Kailidshi near the present Prospect Church; Woksoyudshi, an Upper Creek town, mentioned in the Census list of 1832, as on Coosa River below Witumka.

The Alabamu towns of Koassati and possibly others, on the Alabama River below the junction, and Okchayi on a western tributary creek of the Tallapoosa River, were all located in the county. DeSoto passed through its bounds on September 1, 1540, entering it near Central, and after visiting Ulibahali, crossed the river just below the present Ware's Ferry.

Mounds locations are as follows: Large mound and town site at the present junction of Tallapoosa with Coosa Rivers (the site of Taskigi); mounds and town site on west side of Coosa River one mile above the junction (probably site of Woksoyudshi); mounds on Parker's Island in dense swamp near the junction; large burial mound on Jackson's Lake and near the present course of the Alabama River; 2 mounds and burial site on Jackson's Lake, 400 yards southeast of the clubhouse; mound on Alabama River, about 5 miles above city of Montgomery, near the toll bridge on Montgomery and Birmingham road; burial mound and extensive town site on Jackson plantation, just above Coosada Ferry (site of Koassati); mound on Chubbahatchee Creek, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above the site of Hoithlewalli (probably old site of the town); mound and village site on Dozier plantation, on north side of Tallapoosa River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ware; mound at site of old Tuckabatchi; large mound and town site on plantation of L. G. Dawson of Ware, one mile due northwest of Merritt's station on the Western of Alabama R. R.; and extensive sites along Tallapoosa River, below Ikanhatki and opposite the several mounds on the Montgomery County side.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,060.

Acres cultivated, 120,250.

Acres in pasture, 74,300.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 5,690.

Milk cows, 4,410.

Other cattle, 7,340.

Brood sows, 2,370.

Other hogs, 10,720.

Sheep, 1,400.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity):

Corn, 54,360 acres; 711,680 bushels.
 Cotton, 22,880 acres; 9,030 bales.
 Peanuts, 3,140 acres; 49,290 bushels.
 Velvet Beans, 7,420 acres; 33,210 tons.
 Hay, 9,420 acres; 6,380 tons.
 Syrup cane, 2,050 acres; 185,030 gallons.
 Cowpeas, 9,600 acres; 36,400 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes, 1,620 acres; 134,880 bushels.
 Irish potatoes, 240 acres; 7,400 bushels.
 Oats, 11,080 acres; 110,890 bushels.
 Wheat, 2,200 acres; 14,280 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Asbury	Millbrook
Bingham	Seman
Central	Sistrunk
Claud	Speigner
Coosada Station	Tallasee—3
Deatsville—3	Titus—1
Eclectic—3	Ware
Elmore—2	Wetumpka (ch)—3
Grandview	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1870	7747	6730	14477
1880	8747	8755	17502
1890	11443	10288	21731
1900	14048	12051	26099
1910	14999	13246	28245

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1867—Charles M. Cabot, Benjamin W. Norris.

1875—William C. Bulger, Jr.

1901—John H. Parker, A. E. Williams.

Senators.

1868—J. A. Farden.

1872-3—C. S. G. Doster.

1873—C. S. G. Doster.

1874-5—W. G. M. Golson.

1875-6—W. G. M. Golson.

1876-7—W. L. Johnson.

1878-9—W. L. Johnson.

1880-1—W. P. Oden.

1882-3—W. P. Oden.

1884-5—Jefferson Falkner.

1886-7—Jefferson Falkner.

1888-9—J. H. Parker.

1890-1—John H. Parker.

1892-3—A. T. Goodwin.

1894-5—A. T. Goodwin.

1896-7—G. B. Deans (of Shelby).

1898-9—G. B. Deans.

1899 (Spec.)—G. B. Deans.

1900-01—W. R. Oliver.

1903—William Lyeurgus Lancaster.

1907—J. W. Strother.

1907 (Spec.)—J. W. Strother.

1909 (Spec.)—J. W. Strother.

1911—O. J. Justice.

1915—Thomas L. Bulger.

1919—R. L. Huddleston.

Representatives.

1870-1—B. F. Benson.

1868—Wm. V. Turner.

1869-70—Wm. V. Turner.

1871-2—B. F. Benson.

1872-3—J. B. Hannon.

1873—J. B. Hannon.

1874-5—M. L. Fielder.

1875-6—M. L. Fielder.

1876-7—R. G. Welch.

1878-9—Thomas Williams.

1880-1—W. T. Lary.

1882-3—L. F. Goree.

1884-5—J. E. Patterson.

1886-7—A. T. Goodwin.

1888-9—George H. Parker.

1890-1—G. H. Parker.

1892-3—H. C. Ellis.

1894-5—Henry C. Ellis.

1896-7—W. H. Huddleston.

1898-9—Eli Haynie.

1899 (Spec.)—Eli Haynie.

1900-01—W. E. Striplin.

1903—Andrew Wooley Rucker, Owen Calvin Swindall.

1907—W. L. Lancaster; Lamar Smith.

1907 (Spec.)—W. L. Lancaster; Lamar Smith.

1909 (Spec.)—W. L. Lancaster; Lamar Smith.

1911—R. L. Huddleston; J. M. Johnson.

1915—A. C. Rogers; Dr. O. S. Justice.

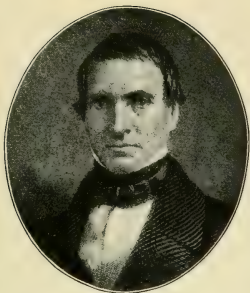
1919—H. C. Ellis; J. A. Holmes.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Bragg's Gymnasium; Convicts, Board of Inspectors of; Coosa River; Coosada; Eclectic; Elmore; Fifth District Agricultural School; Fort Jackson; Kowaliga Agricultural and Industrial Institute; Speigner; Tallapoosa River; Tallasee; Tallasee & Montgomery R. Co.; Tallasee Falls Manufacturing Co.; Tuberculosis; Wetumpka.

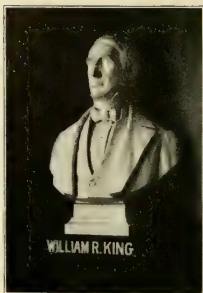
See also detailed sketches of all Indian towns and villages listed under "Aboriginal History" above.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1865-66, p. 484; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 237; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 291; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 181; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 194; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 116; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1913), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 66; Ala. *Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. *Anthropological Society, Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owens' ed., 1900).

EMBALMING, STATE BOARD OF. A board of five members, residents of the State and practical embalmers, appointed by the governor for terms of five years. The establishment of the board was for the protection of life and health, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and to regulate the practice of embalming and the care and disposi-



William R. King



Marble Bust



William R. King vault in Oak Cemetery, Selma

WILLIAM R. KING
Vice President, Diplomat

tion of the dead. It is the duty of the board, and it has the power to prescribe standards of efficiency as to qualifications and fitness of persons who may engage in the practice of embalming, and to issue licenses authorizing the practice, and to adopt such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the State or the United States for the performance of its duties. It has the power to adopt a seal; and must meet at least once in each year, and oftener if necessary.

The first effort to regulate the subjects noted above was made by act of December 12, 1894. Basis for the legislation was stated to be the better protection of life and health, the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, and the regulation of the practice of embalming. The measure, therefore, rested upon the exercise of the general police powers of the State. The first act limited its provisions to towns of 1,500 inhabitants, or more. With the adoption of the code of 1907, it was made to apply to the whole State.

In order to meet necessary conditions in towns of less than 500 population and in rural communities, or in municipalities where there may be no licensed embalmer, an act of August 26, 1909, authorized licensed physicians to embalm bodies, without first having secured a license.

Under the law, only registered embalmers may practice embalming. Any person undertaking to do so without first having obtained a license, is subject to a penalty.

For licenses a fee of \$5 is assessed, and an annual charge of \$2 is required for renewals. From the funds so derived, the compensation, expenses, and mileage of members of the board are defrayed.

No publications.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 538-545; *Acts*, 1894-95, pp. 108-112; 1909, pp. 231-232; 1915, pp. 774-775.

EMERSON NORMAL INSTITUTE. A denominational school for the education of colored males and females, located at Mobile, founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association with Prof. W. J. Squire as principal. The school was first known as "Blue College," but the name was changed to "Emerson Institute" in appreciation of a large donation. Primary, intermediate and high school departments are maintained while normal, industrial and business courses are offered. A well classified library is maintained in connection with the literary societies which are supported by both students and faculty.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1866—; Clark, *History of Education in Alabama*, "The Story of Emerson Institute," Douglass.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. See Labor Movements and Organizations.

EMUCKFAU, BATTLE OF. A battle between Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces and the Creek Indians, fought on January 27, at or near the Indian village of Imukfa. Following the Battle of Talladega, November 9, 1813,

Gen. Jackson had devoted his time to strengthening his army, and bringing up supplies. The failure of contractors and mutiny among his troops subjected him to numerous unnecessary trials and difficulties. On January 15 at Fort Strother he received an addition to his force, many of whom had enlisted for short terms. He was constantly in fear of an attack, and he resolved to strike an immediate blow, not only to keep his men employed, but also to demoralize the Indians. Coupled with his own determination was advice from Gen. Pluckney that Gen. Floyd was about to march upon the Indians gathering on the Tallapoosa.

About this time Gen. Jackson was informed by his scouts that a large force of Creeks, centered in a bend of the Tallapoosa River, near the mouth of Imukfa Creek, and that the Indians were planning an attack on Fort Armstrong, on the Coosahatchie, in the present Cherokee County, and very near the Georgia line. This fort was garrisoned by some 200 friendly Creeks and Cherokees, and 18 or 20 white men from Mississippi. On January 15 the mounted troops, about 800 strong, crossed the Coosa River at Fish Dam Ford and marched to a good grazing ground on Wehgee Creek, 4 miles distant from Fort Strother, and there they camped. The main force joined them the next day under Gen. Jackson in person. It consisted of an artillery company, with one six-pounder, commanded by Lieut. Robert Armstrong, a company of Infantry, two companies of spies, commanded by Capt. John Gordon and Capt. William Russell, and a company of volunteer officers commanded by Gen. Coffee. A small force only had been left at Fort Strother. On January 17 they marched to Talladega Fort, which they reached the next day. Here they were reinforced by two or three hundred friendly Indians, including 65 Cherokees, the remainder Creeks. At this juncture advices were received that Gen. Floyd was about to begin a movement, and also a letter from Col. William Snodgrass, in which he stated that Fort Armstrong was about to be attacked. Gen. Jackson immediately planned an advance. His men prepared three days' rations, and were otherwise put in marching order. The movement against Imukfa was begun on January 19. The army camped on the next night at Enitachopco, at which a battle was later fought on January 24. On the night of the 21st, he had reached Imukfa Creek. Disposing his men in a hollow square, pickets were placed, spies were sent out, and his camp fires built around but far beyond the camp. About 11 o'clock p. m. the spies reported that the Indians were encamped 3 miles away, engaged in dancing, and with demonstrations, indicating that they knew Gen. Jackson's presence. The men rested quietly on their arms throughout the night, awaiting the attack they knew was imminent.

The next morning about daybreak, January 22, the alarm guns of the sentinels, followed by the yells of the Indians, announced the beginning of the expected battle. The Creeks made a furious assault on Jackson's left, by

which it was met with great firmness. The battle continued for about 30 minutes. As long as darkness lasted the Americans had some advantage, being massed in the darkness, while the Indians approached between them and the camp fires. With the coming of dawn, the exact disposition of the Indians was ascertained. Gen. Jackson reinforced his left wing, and the whole line, under Gen. Coffee charged upon the Indians. The friendly Indians joined in the chase, and the Creeks were driven with great loss for about 2 miles.

The chase over, Gen. Coffee was detached with 400 men and the friendly Indians to burn the Creek encampment. They found it impracticable to do this without the aid of artillery, as it was fortified. About half an hour afterward, the battle was renewed by the Creeks attacking Gen. Jackson's right flank. This was met by Gen. Coffee with 200 men, but owing to some mistake in orders, only his old company of mounted volunteer officers followed him. With this small force he advanced upon the superior numbers of the enemy, who were posted on a ridge. Gen. Coffee dismounted his men, charged the lines, and drove them into a reed brake on the margin of the creek.

The attack on the right flank was a feint, and the main force of Indians which had been carefully concealed, now made a sudden and violent assault upon the left wing, which they believed to have been weakened and demoralized by the first engagement. The charge was met with great firmness, and the Indians were repulsed. The battle then became general along the whole line. The Indians fought in the old way, every man adopting his own tactics, shooting from behind trees, logs, or from whatever shelter afforded the best protection, falling flat on the ground to reload, then rising to deliver the fire. The battle continued for some time, when an order was given the Tennesseans to charge and dislodge the Indians. This was successful, and they were driven with much loss from the field.

The friendly Indians had earlier in the engagement been ordered to the support of Gen. Coffee, but when the attack became fiercest on the left wing, they joined with the fight in that quarter. Gen. Coffee had been fighting for an hour against a greatly superior force, and Gen. Jackson now dispatched Jim Fife, the principal Creek chief in charge of the friendly warriors, to his relief. Gen. Coffee was severely wounded, but when the Indians came up, a general charge was made, and the hostiles were pursued about 3 miles. Gen. Coffee was shot through the body, and Maj. Donelson and three others were killed. The battle closed about the middle of the afternoon.

The battle over, the dead were collected and buried, the wounded given attention, and a temporary fortification thrown up about the camp. The main objects of the expedition had been accomplished. The Indians had been diverted from any possible attempt to reinforce those against whom Gen. Floyd advanced on the Tallapoosa, and Fort Arm-

strong was relieved from possible attack. In front of Gen. Coffee's lines the bodies of 45 warriors were found. A like proportion were killed in other parts of the battle.

Although a victor at Imukfa, Gen. Jackson did not feel that he could, with his limited force, hold the ground taken, and without supplies nearer than Talladega, 40 miles distant. His soldiers had only one day's rations, and his Indian troops none. For two days and two nights his horses had been without food, other than occasional grazing. He therefore resolved to fall back to Talladega. Litters were made from the skins of slain horses, on which the sick and wounded were carried. At 10 o'clock on the day following the battle, he began his return march, the troops in regular order, with sick and wounded in the center. That night they reached the village of Anatchapko, where they encamped.

See Anatchapko; Enitachopco, Battle of; Imukfa.

REFERENCES.—Eaton, *Life of Jackson* (1824), pp. 132-140; Frost, *Life of Jackson* (1847), pp. 205, 214; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. 1, pp. 486-491; Jenkins, *Life of Jackson* (1852), pp. 87, 88; Buell, *History of Andrew Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 318-321; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed. 1900), pp. 579-581.

EMUSSA. A Lower Creek town in Henry County, situated near the influx of Omussee Creek with the Chattahoochee River. Very little is known of its early history. It had 20 inhabitants in 1820. It is supposed to have been settled by the Yamasi, from whom it derived its name.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 422; Tanner, *Map of Alabama* (1830).

ENDOWMENT RANK, K. OF P. See Knights of Pythias.

ENITACHOPCO, BATTLE OF. A battle fought by Gen. Andrew Jackson with the Creek Indians at the Creek village of Anatchapko, January 24, 1814, and two days immediately following the battle of Emuckfau. On the night of January 23, Gen. Jackson's army, fresh from the victory over the Indians at Emuckfau, but almost destitute of supplies, encamped near the Creek Indian village of Anatchapko. The camp was on the south side of the creek of that name, and a quarter of a mile from the ford, at which they had previously crossed. The ford was a deep ravine between two hills covered with dense shrubbery. It afforded admirable opportunity for an ambuscade, and this Gen. Jackson so much feared, that another ford was found 600 yards below the first.

On the morning of January 24 the march was resumed. The litters with the wounded were placed just behind the first guards. The three columns of the right, the left and the center were commanded respectfully by Coles. Perkins, Nicholas T. Stump, and William Carroll. The officers had been previously advised by orders as to the formation in case of an

attack on front, rear or flanks. As the movement began, the Indians in ambush, discovering the unexpected change of route, left their hiding places, advanced and fired upon Capt. Russell's company of spies which was bringing up the rear. The fire was returned, and the company gradually retired until it reached the rear guard. As the firing began, the advance guard, the wounded and a part of the men were already across the creek, and the artillery was just entering it. Gen. Jackson himself was in the stream when he heard the firing commence. He at once had an aide to go forward and form a line for the protection of the wounded, and he himself turned back to the east bank. Here he discovered a most disgraceful condition. Nearly the entire rear guard, panic-stricken, had plunged into the stream and were making their way to the other bank. Only a small force of about 100 men remained on the east side, and their fighting was to prove an offset to the panic of the rest. The force left to bear the brunt were Capt. Russell's company of spies, about 25 of the rear guard under Col. Carroll and Capt. Quarles, and Lieut. Armstrong's artillery company. Capt. Quarles soon fell. These gallant men and their comrades, with the greatest heroism, contended against many times their number. The Indians appreciating the situation, were jubilant because of the disorder. Lieut. Armstrong, at the first fire of the Indians, had ordered a part of his company to advance, take possession of a hill, and hold it with their muskets, while he and others dragged the six-pounder from the creek to the same point. The cannon, placed in position, poured a fire of grapeshot into the ranks of the enemy. Again it was loaded and fired, and by it and with the fire of muskets, the Creeks were driven back. An incident, here to be related, due to the hurry and confusion incident to the first moment of attack, admirably illustrates the daring and courage of the brave pioneer fighters. The rammer and pricker were left tied to the limber, but in spite of this mishap two of the gunners, Constantine Perkins and Craven Jackson, were equal to the emergency, Perkins using his musket in driving down the cartridges and Jackson using his ramrod in preparing them for the match. The artillery company suffered severely. Lieut. Armstrong fell severely wounded, exclaiming "my brave boys, some of you may fall, but you must save the cannon."

In the meantime Gen. Jackson and his staff had, by very great exertion, somewhat restored order, and detachments were sent across to support the small force so bravely holding the crossing. Capt. Gordon's company of spies, which was leading the army and was well across the creek, now recrossed, striking the Indians on the left. Notwithstanding he was severely wounded at Emuckfau, Gen. Coffee mounted his horse, and was of great service to Gen. Jackson in stemming the tide of disaster, and encouraging the men to meet their duty. The tide of battle now began to turn. The Indians could not withstand the increasing attacks. They broke at

all points and fled, throwing away blankets, packs and everything else impeding their flight. They were pursued more than 2 miles.

The losses of the Americans in the battles of Emuckfau and Enitachopko, were 20 killed and 75 wounded. Some of the latter died. According to Buell the loss of the Creeks in these two battles was 194 killed, and more than 200 wounded. The statement of Gen. Jackson is that the bodies of 189 Indians were found dead. He reported that only a guess could be made as to the number of wounded. In Eaton the statement is made that it was afterwards learned from prisoners that more than 200 warriors never returned from these engagements. The forces of the Creeks in each engagement were much less than the Americans. Pickett states that they had less than 500 warriors.

After burying the dead, Gen. Jackson resumed his march without molestation, and on January 27 arrived at Fort Strother. Notwithstanding their losses, and their consequent inability to pursue, the Indians are stated, by Pickett, to have looked upon the retrograde movement of Gen. Jackson into Fort Strother as indicating a victory for them. They boasted that they "whipped Capt. Jackson and drove him to the Coosa River."

See Anaticchopko, Emuckfau, Battle of; Imukfa.

REFERENCES.—Eaton, *Life of Jackson* (1824), pp. 140-147; Frost, *Pictorial Life of Jackson* (1847), pp. 215-224; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1861), vol. 1, pp. 491-497; Buell, *Life of Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 320, 321; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 581-584; and Jenkins, *Life of Jackson* (1852), pp. 88, 89.

ENSLEY LIBRARY. See Libraries.

ENSLEY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. See Southern Railway Company.

ENTERPRISE. Post office and incorporated town in the eastern part of Coffee County, on the Elba branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 18 miles southeast of Elba, about 35 miles west of Dothan, and about 40 miles south of Troy. Population: 1900—610; 1910—2,322; 1916—2,500. The present charter was granted by the legislature February 21, 1899. The city boundaries are circular, having a radius of one mile, with the crossing of Carmichael and College Streets as the center. The city owns its jail, electric light plant, waterworks, and 5½ miles of sanitary sewerage, constructed in 1913, at a cost of \$15,000. It has a fire department, established in 1902. Its bonded indebtedness consists of \$62,000 municipal bonds, and \$10,000 assessment bonds for sewerage. Its banking institutions are the First National, the Farmers & Merchants (State), and the Enterprise Banking Co. (State). The Enterprise Journal, a morning daily, except Monday, established in 1914—weekly edition established in 1913—and the People's Ledger, a semiweekly, established in 1898, both Democratic newspapers, are pub-

lished there. It has a cotton factory, a cottonseed oil mill, 2 fertilizer plants, 2 ginneries, 2 cotton warehouses, and between 40 and 50 stores of various kinds. Its educational institutions are the Coffee County High School, city schools, free school for the cotton mill children, and free school for colored children. Its churches are the First Methodist Episcopal, South, Second Methodist Episcopal, South, First Baptist, Christian, Primitive Baptist, Holiness, 2 colored Methodist, 2 colored Baptist, 1 colored Holiness. The town has two small public parks and playgrounds, one containing three-fourths of an acre, and the other $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

The neighborhood was settled many years before the War, all the lands being owned by the Carmichael, Edwards and Bruner families, who gave land and financial assistance to establish the town when the railroad was built in 1890. The original settlement was located about 3 miles northeast of the present site, and was known as Drake Eye. The name was changed to Enterprise in 1884.

REFERENCES.—*Local Acts*, 1898-99, pp. 1193-1210; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 186; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 232; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 333.

ENTERPRISE COTTON MILLS, Enterprise. See Cotton Manufacturing.

ENUMERATION. See Census; Legislature.

EPES. Post office and station on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and on the western bank of the Tombigbee River, in the eastern edge of Sumter County. Altitude: 120 feet. Population: 1888—400; 1900—331; 1910—374. It is incorporated. The Sumter Bank & Trust Co. (State) is located there, and the Epes Tribune, a weekly newspaper, established in 1915, is published in the town. Its industries are cotton ginneries and warehouse, blacksmith shop and wagon factory, and general stores. There are Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal, South, churches.

The town is located on the historic Jones' Bluff, where the United States Government maintained a post for trading with the Indians. Near this point stood Fort Tombigbee, built by Capt. DeLussier, a French officer, in 1735, by order of Gov. Bienville. It was afterward in the hands of the Spanish, the British, and again the Spanish until 1802, when the United States Government acquired all rights claimed by the Indians through a treaty negotiated by Gen. Wilkinson with Pushmataha and Homastubbee, Indian chiefs. In 1816, Gen. Coffee, Col. McKee and John Rhea made a treaty with Pushmataha, Mushulatubbee and Puckshenubbee that gave all the Choctaw lands east of the Tombigbee to the United States.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 526-527; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 215; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 334; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

EPIDEMICS. Diseases assuming epidemic proportions in Alabama in the past are yel-

low fever, smallpox, malarial fever, typhoid fever, spinal meningitis and infantile paralysis. The two last named have been strictly local, but the number of localities over the State in which cases were noted in 1916, caused considerable apprehension on the part of health officials in reference to the possibility of their general spread. The state board of health, in conjunction with the local boards of health, has been prompt in stamping out epidemic diseases from their first appearance. Strict quarantines are put in force in all cases. Placards or signs are displayed on houses in which sick patients are confined. Smallpox patients are treated in hospitals, provided for that purpose by local authorities. The health authorities have conducted successful educational campaigns for the eradication of conditions favorable to epidemics.

Malaria.—Owing to peculiar climatic conditions malaria is generally prevalent in the State during the late spring and summer months, particularly when there is a wet season after May 1, followed by a pronounced drought. These conditions produce the mosquito which is the sole cause of the disease. Malaria epidemics are local, but they occur in all sections of the State, and have been reported in every month of the year. The majority of cases occur in July, August, September and October, with the smallest number in January and February. The months of greatest mortality are August, September and October. The mortality records for the past six years are: 1910, 467; 1911, 437; 1912, 546; 1913, 434; 1914, 488; 1915, 500.

Typhoid fever.—While epidemic, this disease is of local occurrence, and in nearly all cases has been brought in from other localities. New foci will always be established where exposed persons are allowed to go into uninfected places.

During the summer and fall of 1881, there were 347 cases, with 49 deaths in Birmingham. Since that date the disease has occurred in the State at intervals, but has always been well under control of the health authorities.

A notable epidemic occurred at Riverton in Colbert County in 1896, when more than 30 persons became infected.

Tuscaloosa County has been infected on several occasions but it has always been traced to local conditions.

The big spring at Huntsville, the source of the water supply of the city, became infected at one time, and several deaths resulted before the spread could be controlled.

The source of infection in most epidemics has been traced to the water supply, though in a few cases to milk infection.

Smallpox.—This disease occurred locally, from time to time prior to 1860, but few records are available. Since 1865 the records have been more or less complete. During the Mobile epidemic of 1865-1866 there were between 500 and 600 cases with 100 deaths. In the epidemic of 1874-75 there were 990 cases with 262 deaths. Of this number 204 of the deaths were among the colored popu-

lation. No further outbreaks occurred until 1882 when the disease was epidemic in Calhoun, Chilton and Limestone Counties, but there was only a small number of cases with five deaths.

The disease was quite prevalent throughout the state in 1897 and 1898, and quarantines were established, locally, in many places.

For detailed consideration of smallpox, tuberculosis and yellow fever, see those titles.

REFERENCES.—Scattered through the *Proceedings* of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 1847-1856, and the *Transactions*, 1868-1916, and in the Southern medical journals will be found current reports of all epidemics important enough to be noted. For treatment of particular epidemics consult *Transactions*, 1875, p. 232; 1882, pp. 196-381; 1899, p. 37; U. S. Public Health Reports, April 4, 1913, vol. 28, No. 14; and "Malaria in the United States," in U. S. Public Health Service, *Weekly reports*, May 28, 1915, Reprint No. 277. In *Ibid*, vol. 32, No. 51, is a discussion of the prevalence and geographic distribution of "Malaria in Alabama," 1915 and 1916, with maps and tables; Herbert v. Board of Education of Demopolis, 197 Ala., p. 617.

EPILEPTIC COLONY. A State institution, authorized by act of November 30, 1907. "The object of said colony shall be to secure the humane, curative, scientific and economical care of epileptics, exclusive of violently insane persons who may require treatment at an insane hospital." The government and control of the institution is vested in a board of three commissioners appointed by the governor, and having plenary powers with respect to selection of site, erection of buildings, and the conduct of "the business of the colony." An appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the establishment of the colony was made. The members of the commission were not named until 1911. Since that date Dr. McWhorter and Mr. Watts have died, and successors have not been appointed. No definite steps have ever been taken to carry out the purpose of the act.

Commissioners.—Dr. G. T. McWhorter, 1911—; Dr. E. D. Bondurant, 1911—; Edward S. Watts, 1911—.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, spec. sess., 1907, pp. 164-176; William P. Spratling, *Epilepsy and Epileptics—present status of the colony movement in Alabama*.

No publications.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PROTESTANT. In what is now Alabama the Episcopal church the legitimate descendant of the church of England had representation among the very earliest British settlers. Rev. Samuel Hart, of Charleston, S. C., the first ordained minister in the state, received license to minister in 1764, and came to Mobile where he remained only a year, returning to Charleston. A few families scattered here and there throughout the state irregularly held lay services, supplemented by visits from clerical itinerants, relatives, or friends. In 1822 a church was built in Mobile and for three

years union services were held in this building. In 1825 the Episcopalians in Mobile organized Christ church parish and built their first church in Alabama. This church was in charge of Rev. Murdock Murphy, a Presbyterian minister, until December, 1827, when Rev. Henry A. Shaw, arrived and took over the charge. Three weeks later, Rev. Robert Davis, who was sent out by the Domestic and Foreign missionary society of the church, reached Tuscaloosa, then a small village and the capital of the state. He remained here for several months, organized on January 7, 1828, Christ church parish, and began the building of a church. Leaving Tuscaloosa on March 25, 1828, he was followed in February, 1829, by Rev. William H. Judd, who lived only six months after he came to Alabama, but who, during his short stay, had almost completed the church building and had brought the congregation to a flourishing and united condition. In the meantime congregations had been gathered at Greensboro, Huntsville, Montgomery, Selma, and Florence.

At the request of the Domestic missionary board, to visit all the Southern States, the Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, Bishop of Connecticut, visited Mobile in January, 1830, and presided over the primary convention, January 25, 1830, at which the diocese was organized. This convention was attended only by the bishop, the local minister, who was Rev. Henry Shaw, Rev. William Richmond, a New York clergyman, Rev. Albert A. Muller, who had recently been transferred from Mississippi to Tuscaloosa, and ten or twelve laymen, the majority of the latter being residents of Mobile. The Mobile and Tuscaloosa parishes and the Greensboro congregations were represented. Steps were taken to secure a union with the diocese of Mississippi and the congregations of Louisiana, a standing committee was appointed, and a constitution adopted. Mobile was again chosen as the place for the next meeting and May 12, of the same year set as the date. This meeting was attended by lay delegates from the same three congregations, Mobile, Tuscaloosa, and Greensboro, and by Rev. Mr. Shaw, who was the only clergyman present. No business was transacted and the meeting adjourned to meet at Tuscaloosa on January 3, 1831. It was hoped that the accessibility of Tuscaloosa would command a larger attendance but Rev. Mr. Muller was the only clergyman present at the meeting; Huntsville, Greensboro, and Mobile were represented by lay delegates, ten souls in all constituting this convention.

At the request of the Mississippi diocese a committee of six was appointed to meet six each from Mississippi and Louisiana, with a view to the formation of the "Southwestern Diocese," out of the three bodies. Chief Justice Abner S. Lipscomb and John Elliott, of Mobile, J. M. Davenport and A. P. Baldwin, of Tuscaloosa, and the two clergy residents in the state were appointed on the committee. This convention adopted a set of four canons

and requested that Bishop Brownell continue in charge of the church in Alabama. Several years later the Bishop made a visit of inspection through the state and held services at Selma, Montgomery, and Florence, these villages being considered as favorable fields for missionary work. The general convention of 1832 recognized Alabama as an autonomous diocese and enacted a canon allowing the formation of the "Southwestern Diocese." The diocese convention of 1832 was held in Tuscaloosa, and was attended by Rev. Mr. Muller and nine laymen, one half of whose membership was from that place. Rev. Norman Pinney, the successor of Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Christ church, Mobile, was not in attendance at this meeting and did not attend one until more than three years later. In 1833 no convention was held as appeals to the Domestic and foreign missionary society had failed to receive any response and the liberality of the churchmen throughout the state was subject to criticism. Rev. Mr. Muller who had discontinued his monthly visits to Greensboro after two years of service was deposed, and only in Mobile where there was only a handful of communicants did any vigor remain. Rev. Caleb S. Ives was sent to Alabama by the general board of missions. He at once began his work in what are now Greene, Hale, and Marengo Counties. On December 24, 1833, the Greensboro congregation formed the parish of St. Paul's, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Ives. On December 15, 1833, he held the first church services ever held in Demopolis, and on January 31, 1834, organized Trinity parish of that place. He organized the parish of St. John's in the Prairies, on April 19, 1834, at a point about nine miles southwest of Greensboro and on the road to Demopolis, but in 1865 this congregation was discontinued, the remnant of the congregation joining St. Paul's, at Greensboro. Rev. Dr. John Avery was the first rector in charge of St. John's in the Prairies. In September, 1834, Rev. Mr. Ives established a congregation at Prairieville, afterwards Macon, and now Gallion.

The next convention met in January, 1835, in Mobile, attended by Bishop Brownell, the three clergy of the diocese, and lay delegates from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greensboro, and Demopolis. The Southwestern Division was organized at the convention held in New Orleans on March 4 and 5, 1835, Alabama having sent her three clergy and six laymen as delegates. At the diocese convention held in Mobile in 1836, Alabama severed her connections with the new diocese, passing resolutions affirming her withdrawal from the Southwestern Diocese and proclaiming her intention of preserving her autonomy as an independent diocese.

Rev. Mr. Pinney, rector of Christ church, Mobile, was deposed in 1835 by the Bishop because of his denial of belief in Christ as God. Rev. Samuel S. Lewis, rector at Tuscaloosa succeeding him. Rev. Andrew Matthews took charge at Tuscaloosa. In December, 1835, Rev. William Johnson was placed in charge of the small congregation at Mont-

gomery. Services were first in a Baptist, later in a Universalist church, and in 1837, the first St. John's church of the town, a neat brick building, was consecrated by Bishop Kemper. Rev. Robert G. Hays, of Tennessee, shortly afterwards succeeded in building a brick church at Wetumpka. Rev. Thomas A. Cook, of South Carolina, who was in charge of the parish consisting of only eight communicants at Florence, succeeded in raising \$1,500 for a church building.

About this time a fund was started for the support of the future bishop of the state. Six hundred and forty acres of land in Baldwin County were transferred to the diocese by Jacob Lorillard, of New York, for this fund and an additional \$4,050 was raised by subscription by Rev. Mr. Ives, who on account of pecuniary reasons had given up parish work and was conducting a school in Mobile. It was thought advisable not to elect a bishop at this time although eight clergymen were now at work in the diocese, the financial condition of the country being in a decidedly unsettled condition. Bishop Brownell finding it impossible to visit the state frequently delegated his duties as provisional bishop of Alabama to Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, who made a visit to the state in 1836 and gave what supervision he could. At Bishop Otey's request, Bishop Kemper visited portions of the state consecrating at the time the churches at Montgomery and the Prairies. These two visits were the only ones received in Alabama for a period of five years. The want of available means of supporting a bishop was the cause of the wasting of years without the influence of a head. Rev. Thomas A. Cook founded a church in LaFayette, in 1838, which never grew to any size. About the same time Rev. Lucien B. Wright began holding services at Selma in conjunction with Hayneville, and in 1839, Selma began the erection of a brick church. This church was completed and paid for in 1847 during the rectorship of Rev. J. H. Linebaugh. Two small congregations were established at Tuscumbia and Florence in 1840. At the convention of 1842, Christ church, Mobile, and the churches in Tuscaloosa, Greensboro, the Prairies, Livingston, Florence and Tuscumbia pledged themselves to raise \$1,000 of the bishop's salary. St. John's, Montgomery, offered to increase this amount by another thousand dollars if the bishop should accept the rectorship of that parish. In this way the last obstacle to the election of a bishop was removed. Rev. Martin P. Parks, a Presbyter of the diocese of Virginia, but at the time, chaplain of the United States military academy at West Point, was elected but declined. The convention of 1843 presided over by Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, provisional bishop of Alabama, elected Rev. James T. Johnston, of Virginia, but he also declined the office. Huntsville was organized as a parish in 1843 although it had had a small existence for ten years. In 1844 the convention met at Greensboro, and on May 3, elected Rev. Dr. Nicholas Hamner Cobbs, rec-

tor of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati, who accepted the election. In the meantime, 1844, Rev. J. L. Gay had organized the parish of St. James', at Eufaula.

Episcopate—Bishop Cobbs.—The policy of Bishop Cobbs was to establish congregations in as many places as was possible. With this in view he at once visited Tuskegee, Marion, Burton's Hill, Sumterville, Northport, Mount Meigs, Jacksonville and Montevallo. Permanent congregations were established at all of these places except Tuskegee and Northport. He was also a strong advocate of the missionary spirit. Mount Meigs in Montgomery County, Robinson Springs in Autauga County, Tuskegee in Macon County, Hayneville in Lowndes County, St. David's in Dallas County, and Wetumpka in Elmore County were in the charge of the rector of St. John's, at Montgomery. The clergy at Mobile, Greensboro, Huntsville, and Selma, visited the scattered congregations in their neighborhood. From this period through 1855 the church met with almost insurmountable obstacles that retarded its growth. The Oxford movement, the indifferentism and ignorance of the church children, and the migratory disposition of the clergy were the chief hindrances. In spite of these hindrances the clergy list had increased to sixteen active workers. In 1846 the "Free Episcopal church," under the ministrations of Rev. B. M. Miller had become an established congregation known as Trinity church. Huntsville had erected a small brick church and Eutaw had raised a subscription of \$2,000 towards a church building. In 1847, Henry Lay, became rector of the Church of the Nativity, at Huntsville. Twelve clergymen were at work in 1844, sixteen in 1850, and twenty-two in 1855. The years 1851-52 were spent by the Bishop in visitations, first in the west, second in the north, third in the east, and fourth in the south of the state. In the spring of 1852 the Bishop removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, where he purchased a home and several acres of land on the outskirts of the town with the \$3,000 presented to him by the churchmen of Montgomery. In the decade between 1850-60, churches were built by eighteen congregations, among these were Eufaula, Demopolis, Faunsdale, Cahaba, Burton's Hill, Camden, Lowndesboro, Somerville, Spring Hill, Tuscumbia, Jacksonville, Huntsville, and St. John's in Mobile. Christ Church parish, Tuscaloosa, built a chapel for its negro congregation. At the same time throughout the country districts large churches for the planters were built. Among these were St. Mark's in Greene County; St. Michael's in Marengo; St. David's in Dallas; St. John's-in-the-Wilderness in Russell; St. John's in Madison; and St. Peter's in Lowndes. Two small parishes of great promise were St. Paul's at Carlowville and St. Luke's at Cahaba. William L. Yancey was for a number of years a member of the vestry of the latter. Bishop Cobbs was especially interested in the welfare of the negroes, sixteen hundred receiving the sacrament of baptism during his episcopate, three hundred of

these being adults. St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, in Russell County, and the Church of Good Shepherd, Mobile, were exclusively negro congregations, while that race predominated in St. Michael's, Faunsdale, and St. David's, in Dallas County. Selma was the only place in which nothing was done for the negro.

The Diocesan missionary society was organized in 1844, the day before the election of Bishop Cobbs. Until 1860 its average income was only \$400, and its activity was restricted to supplementing the meagre incomes of some of the clergy. Later, with a decided increase in its income, it was able to employ a number of missionaries. Among these early missionaries were the Rev. Messrs. J. F. Smith, J. S. Jarratt, F. B. Lee, Edward Deniston, W. M. Bartley, J. A. Wheelock, and J. C. Waddell, who served the congregations at Autaugaville and Prattville; Greenville, Letohatchie, and Hayneville; Carlowville; Opelika, Auburn, Youngsboro, and Salem; Tuskegee and Tallassee; Eutaw and Gainesville; and Pushmataha, Butler, Mount Stirling, and Bladon Springs.

During a recess of the convention held at Carlowville, the "Society for the Relief of Disabled Clergy and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergy" was organized on May 9, 1846, and grew so rapidly that at the beginning of the War of Secession it was in a splendid financial condition.

Church schools were also foremost in the thoughts of the people during this period. Several attempts were made in Tuscaloosa to open a diocesan institution but these proved unsuccessful. In October, 1845, Rev. Aristides S. Smith established in Tuscaloosa a girls school, known as the Female Institute which was under the control of the church. Two years later the school was closed upon the removal of Rev. Mr. Smith, and no attempt was ever made to reopen it. On January 2, 1849, a classical institute and mission school for boys and young men was opened at Tuscaloosa, but was closed in six months time by the death of Rev. Charles F. Peake, the principal. In September, 1850, a diocesan school for girls was again opened in Tuscaloosa, but dissensions soon arose first between the principal and pupils, and then between rector and vestry. Rev. William Johnson, the rector and principal, was dismissed by his congregation and this meant also the extinction of the school. The Diocesan female seminary, under the principalship of Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, was opened in October, 1860, at Montgomery. This proved to be the only successful school of this period. Parochial schools at Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, and Marion, were in a flourishing condition. At Talladega religious instructions were given in the Rev. Mr. Cook's school.

On May 3, 1855, in Mobile, four laymen organized the Brotherhood of the church, an interparochial organization of the laymen of that city. This organization antedated the Brotherhood of St. Andrew by more than a generation.

Notable clergymen during this period of

the church's growth were Rev. Henry C. Lay; Rev. Henry N. Pierce, a Rhode Islander, who came to St. John's church, Mobile, where he remained eleven years, later becoming bishop of Arkansas; Rev. Samuel Smith Lewis, of Vermont, who served first the Tuscaloosa congregation, later accepted a call to Christ church, Mobile, and president of the diocesan conventions from 1832-44; Rev. Nathaniel P. Knapp, of New York, founder of St. Peter's church, Benton, later serving in Mobile and Montgomery; Rev. George F. Cushman, of Cahaba, later editor of the "Churchman;" Rev. Mr. Stickney, of Marion, and a most successful educator; Rev. J. M. Mitchell, of St. John's, Montgomery; Rev. F. R. Hanson, missionary of Greene and Marengo Counties, and Rev. F. B. Lee, the builder of St. Paul's, Carlowville.

The diocesan convention of May, 1861, was unable to agree as to the successor of Bishop Cobbs, who had died on January 11 of that year. The laity were in favor of Bishop Lay, of Arkansas, and the clergy's choice was the Rev. Dr. William Pinkney, of Maryland. The election was postponed until the meeting of November 21, 1861, in Selma, when the choice of both the laity and clergy was declared to be the Rev. Dr. Richard Hooker Wilmer.

Episcopate—Bishop Wilmer.—During the War of Secession the church in Alabama severed her connection with the church in the United States. Parish work went on without undue incident, numerous chapels were erected by planters for their slaves, and missionary work was carried on in Montgomery and Mobile. It was found necessary to undertake the care of the orphans, as the war progressed, and Montgomery, the first parish to realize this need, opened what was known as Bishop Cobbs' orphans' home, which was in active operation throughout this period. An orphans home in conjunction with a parochial school was also opened in Tuscaloosa. On December 12, 1864, the first act was passed by the state legislature incorporating the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Alabama. On January 17, 1866, at a special diocesan council in Montgomery the church in Alabama resumed its former relation to the national church.

After the War of Secession it was found necessary to abandon the efforts of the church to evangelize the negro. The negroes refused to take their religion from their former owners. The many negro congregations in 1867 had dwindled to two, the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mobile, and Faunsdale chapel, on the plantation of Rev. William A. Stickney, in Marengo County; and in 1882 not one of the old organized negro congregations was to be found in the diocese. It was in the same year, 1882, a new beginning was made in Mobile. A new church of the Good Shepherd was erected. A school house and rectory were also erected. In 1891 the second negro congregation was founded, that of St. Mark's, Birmingham.

In 1867 the Church home for orphan's property, at Tuscaloosa, was sold, and the

orphans were removed to Mobile, where they were settled in a two room house on a lot given by St. John's parish. This home was so well managed by the deaconess and the Bishop that in 1896 it had completed its endowment fund of \$40,000.

The convention of 1873 adopted a canon that provided for the establishment of convocations. Bishop Wilmer, on May 20, 1873, set forth the four convocations of Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Montgomery. The deans of these first convocations were the Revs. Messrs. J. M. Bannister, D. D., George H. Hunt, F. R. Hanson, and Horace Stringfellow, D. D. The Mobile convocation was called into being two years later and Rev. Dr. J. A. Massey was appointed its dean. The Tuscaloosa convocation was in 1885 changed to the Birmingham convocation.

During this period new congregations appeared at Auburn and Mount Meigs, where twenty years before the first ones had perished. Birmingham, Talladega, Decatur, Union Springs, and Evergreen saw the birth of congregations, while churches were being built at Selma, Opelika, Greensboro, Demopolis, Hayneville, Montevallo and Montgomery (St. John's).

The year 1875 showed no marked improvement in the churches growth. In the following year improvement began and continued throughout the next ten years. In 1872 the Church of the Advent was organized at Elyton, and the Rev. Philip A. Fitts, was the first pastor. Grace church, Anniston, was founded in 1881, no organization having been attempted before but the Rev. J. F. Smith had been ministering to the congregation since 1875. A chapel for the poor was soon built at Glenn Addie. The Church of the Advent, Birmingham, numbered 1,100 souls in 1887, and it was found necessary to establish a new parish which became known as St. Mary's of the Highlands. The first rector of St. Mary's was Rev. L. W. Rose. A few years later the frame building was burned and a stone church was built on a better site but on the same plan. From 1885-1890 twenty new parishes and churches were established, the missionary force increased from seven to thirteen, and in the single year 1889-90 the diocese of five thousand communicants raised \$125,000.

On March 6, 1887, the Church of the Holy Comforter, Montgomery, was opened. During the War of Secession the Rev. Dr. Scott of Pensacola had started, under this title, a congregation which was composed mostly of refugees from Florida and other states. The building was removed after the war. The present building was erected with the proceeds of the original property which had been appropriated for that purpose. About the same time St. Mary's, Birmingham, St. Michael and All Angels', Anniston, the latter the gift of John W. Noble, of Anniston, and the Church of the Nativity, Huntsville, the gift of Mrs. Wilson Bibb, as a memorial of her husband and little daughter, were completed.

In 1888 the council created an office to

which the board of missions gave the title "archdeacon." The archdeacon's duty was to relieve the Bishop, who was becoming feeble, of all detail work and to have general supervision of missionary posts. Rev. Dr. Horace Stringfellow was elected to this office.

The council of 1890 which met in St. John's chapel again reopened the matter of electing an assistant bishop. Three clergymen were nominated, Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, of Sewanee, Rev. Robert S. Barrett, of Atlanta, and Rev. Dr. J. S. Lindsay, of Boston. The choice fell upon Dr. Lindsay who declined. On October 29, 1890, a special council met at Selma, and the Rev. Henry Melville Jackson, D. D., of Richmond, Va., Rev. R. W. Barnwell, of Selma, and Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, of Charlotte, N. C., were nominated. Rev. Dr. Jackson received the election.

The congregations organized during the first thirty years of Bishop Wilmer's episcopate were: Athens, Anniston (3), Avondale, Auburn, Bessemer, Birmingham (2), Bon Secour, Clayton, Coalburg, Columbia, Grace parish in Dallas County, Decatur, Evergreen, Fowl River, Gadsden, Gainesville, Hayneville, Mount Meigs, Montevallo, Montgomery (1), Prattville, Piedmont, Sheffield, Scottsboro, Talladega, Trinity, Troy, Union Springs, Whistler and Woodlawn.

Noble institute, a diocesan school for girls, at Anniston, the gift of Samuel Noble, was destroyed by fire in 1895, and June 20, 1896, the property was conveyed to Grace church, Anniston, and is now a church school for girls.

Between 1890-94 ten parishes were organized. In 1890 Christ church, Avondale, and St. John's, New Decatur, were organized; in 1892 the mission at Sylacauga; and in 1893, Christ church, Bridgeport, Grace church, Mt. Meigs, the missions at Mt. Pleasant, Orrville, Perdue Hill, Stanton and Tyler's.

St. Thomas', Citronelle, and St. Thomas', Greenville, and Trinity church, Florence, were consecrated in 1898. In 1899 the council adopted a constitution and canon which were amended in 1900.

On January 1, 1900, Rt. Rev. Henry Melville resigned as Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese on account of ill health. Rev. Robert Woodward Barnwell was elected to this office on May 8, 1900, but Bishop Wilmer died before his consecration as such, so on July 25, 1900, he was consecrated bishop. For many years Bishop Wilmer had been unable to attend the council meetings so it was still necessary to have an assistant to the Bishop. Bishop Wilmer died June 14, 1900.

Bishop Barnwell's Episcopate.—On October 1, 1900, St. Alban's, at Gainesville, was consecrated and on November 18 and December 30, respectively, of that year the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Atmore, and Christ Church, Avondale, were also consecrated. The church at this time had three colored priests and three colored congregations, namely, Mobile, Montgomery and Birming-

ham. Trinity Church, Demopolis, was consecrated June 19, 1901, and two other churches, Church of the Holy Cross, Uniontown, November 6, 1901, and the church at Magnolia Springs, April 3, 1902. Bishop Barnwell died July 24, 1902.

Bishop Beckwith's Episcopate. Rev. Dr. Charles Minnegrode Beckwith, a missionary in the diocese of Texas, was on October 8, 1902, unanimously elected to succeed Bishop Barnwell. Barnwell, Blockton, Pell City, Marion, Tuskegee, and several other places have had churches consecrated, but the chief growth has been in the mission field and work along educational lines.

Hammer Hall.—Incorporated by an act of the Alabama legislature, February 23, 1860. It was the outcome of the earnest request of Bishop Cobbs addressed to the Convention, 1857. A committee was appointed consisting of Rev. Messrs. J. M. Barrister and F. R. Hanson, of the clergy, and Charles T. Pollard, A. W. Ellerbee, and A. R. Bell, of the laity. This committee reported favorably on the Bishop's communication and suggested that a committee be appointed with power to act in the establishment of a diocesan seminary. Bishop Cobbs was chairman of this committee, and the other members were Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Samuel G. Jones, and Thomas B. Taylor, all of Montgomery.

At the next convention a report was made which the finance committee endorsed and the convention adopted by unanimous vote. Montgomery had been decided upon as the location for the school, and a grove of nearly ten acres had been purchased in the western part of the city at a cost of \$6,000. Montgomery, by popular subscription, had already raised nearly the whole of this amount, and expected to raise at least \$10,000. The diocese was asked for \$20,000 more with which to erect suitable buildings. The following year the committee announced that \$15,000 had already been raised by Montgomery. An increase to \$20,000 was promised by this city, provided the diocese raised the same amount. The convention then discharged the committee and elected in its stead a board of trustees, the members of which were Dr. T. B. Taylor, Charles T. Pollard, Samuel G. Jones, and the Rev. J. M. Mitchell, whose terms of office were, respectively, one, two, three, and four years, and each trustee's successor was to be elected for a term of four years.

In October, 1860, it was leased, rent free, for the first two years to Rev. J. Avery Shepherd. The buildings were not completed but a dwelling-house was rented for the boarding department and an adjoining house for school rooms. By the middle of the first year the school had reached its utmost limit. The buildings were not completed until 1862. During the confusion of the War of Secession no attempt was made to collect the rent. At the close of this period satisfactory terms could not be made with Rev. Mr. Shepherd, so the school was transferred to Prof. H. P. Lefebvre, who took charge in October, 1865. Under his

principalship it was successfully managed until his death four years later.

In 1863, the board of trustees found it necessary to borrow \$4,968 from the Bishop's fund. For seven years this indebtedness remained unpaid, the interest not even having been paid.

Rev. Dr. Horace Stringfellow, rector of St. John's, Montgomery, and his vestry decided, in 1870, to purchase this property and make it into a parish school, as it had not been open since the death of Prof. Lefebvre. It was therefore bought by St. John's church vestry and they assumed the debt of the trustees of the school to the trustees of the Bishop's fund. A note of \$5,000 with interest was given to the trustees of the Bishop's fund as security. The note was made payable in five years and the mortgage was foreclosable upon failure to pay the principal at maturity and also upon the first default in annual interest. For two years the interest was paid by the parish.

In 1873, after two years as a girls' school, the institution was declared a failure. It was then converted into a boys' school under the principalship of Francis K. Meade, of Virginia.

In 1879, with the debt and interest still unpaid, it was decided to convey the entire Hammer Hall property, including the Bishop Cobbs' orphan home, to the Bishop's fund in payment of the debt. St. John's parish was to retain use of a part of the property until it should be needed as a residence for the future bishop.

From 1879-89 the property was leased to the Rev. Dr. George M. Everhart, who conducted a girls' school, and the school not proving a success during the latter part of that time was again pronounced a failure.

The property was then rented as a boarding house and later was used as a boys' school by Prof. J. M. Starke. Along the south side a street was cut, and another was made at right angles to this. The property on the east side was made into building lots which were soon sold.

On the morning of August 29, 1909, this historic old building was burned to the ground. It had been rented to the Woman's College of Montgomery, and the library, furniture, etc., of this college was destroyed with the buildings. The city of Montgomery purchased the property and it is now used as a public park.

Statistics.—In 1920 in Alabama there were 36 parishes; 41 organized missions; 21 unorganized missions; 38 clergymen; 1 bishop; 34 priests; 3 deacons; 96 church edifices; 36 rectories; 36 parish houses; whole number baptized persons, 12,283, white, 11,962, colored, 321; whole number of communicants, 9,518, white, 9,205, colored, 313; orphan asylums, 1; industrial schools, 1; total value of church property, \$1,796,813.57.

Diocesan Officers.—

Right Rev. Charles M. Beckwith, D. D., Bishop, ex officio president of the Council.
Secretary—Rev. V. G. Lowery, Troy.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. C. K. Weller, Jacksonville.

Registrar—Frank Stollenwerk.

Chancellor—A. Pelham Agee, Anniston.

Histiographer—Rev. R. H. Cobbs, D. D., Greensboro.

Treasurer—R. H. Cochrane, Tuscaloosa.

Convocations.—

Mobile: embraces Mobile, Baldwin, Escambia, Washington, Clarke and Monroe Counties; 6 parishes; 10 organized missions; 9 unorganized missions.

Montgomery: embraces Montgomery, Conecuh, Butler, Lowndes, Autauga, Lee, Russell, Pike, Bullock, Barbour, Covington, Coffee, Geneva, Dale, Henry, Macon, Chilton, Coosa, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Chambers and Houston Counties; 4 parishes; 13 organized missions; 4 unorganized missions.

Selma: embraces Dallas, Marengo, Perry, Wilcox, Hale, Choctaw, Sumter and Greene Counties; 9 parishes; 6 organized missions; 2 unorganized missions.

Birmingham: Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, St. Clair, Shelby, Bibb, Talladega, Calhoun, Walker, Blount, Cullman, Etowah, Pickens, Lamar, Fayette, Marion, Winston, Cherokee, DeKalb, Clay and Randolph Counties; 12 parishes; 8 organized missions; 3 unorganized missions.

Huntsville: embraces Colbert, Madison, Jackson, Limestone, Morgan, Lawrence, Franklin, Lauderdale and Marshall Counties; 5 parishes; 3 organized missions; 3 unorganized missions.

Publications: The first church paper, the "Church Register," a weekly, was launched in June, 1868, under the directorship of the Rev. J. H. Ticknor, of Montgomery, but was soon discontinued. Rev. George H. Hunt, in 1878, began the publication at Tuscaloosa of a monthly magazine, "The Old Church Path," but this also was short lived. "The Alabama Churchman" was published for a few months in 1889 by the Rev. L. W. Rose of Birmingham. In 1892, the "Diocese of Alabama," later changed to the "Church Record," was begun in Montgomery, the place of publication. It was discontinued after a number of years.

Brotherhood of St. Andrews.—An organization whose object is to spread Christianity among men, especially young men. James L. Houghteling and others founded it in 1883 in St. James' parish, Chicago.

In 1920, in Alabama there were five branches of this organization, Anniston, Birmingham, and Mobile (3), with a total membership of 45.

PARISHES AND MISSION STATIONS OF ALABAMA.

Parishes.—

Albany	St. Johns
Anniston	Grace Church
Anniston	St. Michaels & All Angels
Bessemer	Trinity Church
Birmingham	Advent
Birmingham	St. Andrews
Birmingham	St. Marys
Boligee	St. Marks

Carlowville St. Pauls
 Decatur St. Pauls
 Demopolis Trinity Church
 Eutaw St. Stephens
 Faunsdale St. Michaels
 Florence Trinity Church
 Gadsden Church of the Holy Comforter
 Greensboro St. Pauls
 Greenville St. Thomas
 Huntsville Nativity
 Jacksonville St. Lukes
 Marion St. Wilfrids
 Mobile All Saints
 Mobile Christ Church
 Mobile Church of the Good Shepherd
 Mobile St. Johns
 Mobile Trinity
 Montevallo St. Andrews
 Montgomery Church of the Ascension
 Montgomery Church of the Holy Comforter
 Montgomery St. Johns
 Selma St. Pauls
 Sheffield Grace Church
 Spring Hill St. Pauls
 Talladega St. Peters
 Tuscaloosa Christ Church
 Uniontown Church of the Holy Cross
 Woodlawn Grace Church

Missions, Organized.

Alpine Trinity
 Athens St. Timothy
 Auburn Holy Innocents
 Avondale Christ Church
 Bay Minette Immanuel
 Birmingham St. Marks
 Birmingham (West End) Trinity
 Bon Secour St. Peters
 Bridgeport Christ Church
 Burnsville Christ Church
 Camden St. Marys
 Chickasaw Immanuel
 Citronelle St. Thomas
 Dothan Nativity
 Ensley St. Johns
 Eufaula St. James
 Evergreen St. Marys
 Forkland St. Johns
 Gainesville St. Albans
 Geneva Christ Church
 Grand Bay Holy Trinity
 Hayneville St. Andrews
 Irvington St. Pauls
 Livingston St. James
 Lowndesboro St. Pauls
 Loxley St. Albans
 Maylene All Saints
 Montgomery Christ Church
 Montgomery Church of the Good Shepherd
 Oakdale Grace Church
 Opelika Emanuel
 Pell City St. Mary the Virgin
 Perdue Hill St. James
 Piedmont Christ Church
 Prairieville St. Andrews
 Prattville St. Marks
 Toulminville St. Marks
 Troy St. Marks
 Tusculmba St. Johns
 Union Springs Trinity Church
 Whistler St. Pauls

Missions, Unorganized.—

Atmore Heavenly Rest
 Barnwell St. Marks
 Berlin St. Pauls
 Blockton Church of Our Savior
 Clayton Grace Church
 Delchamps St. Marys
 Fairhope
 Gladstone
 Guntersville Epiphany
 Gurley Nativity
 Letohatchie St. Elizabeth
 Magnolia Springs St. Pauls
 Maysville St. Augustine
 Mt. Meigs Grace Church
 Newbern
 Oak Grove St. Andrews
 Oakman St. Marks
 Point Clear St. Lukes
 Robertsdsale St. Johns
 Scottsboro St. Lukes
 Tuskegee The Advent

Annual Councils, 1830-1920.—

Primary convention, Mobile, Jan. 25 and May 12, 1830.

- 1st, Tuscaloosa, Jan. 3-8, 1831.
- 2nd, Tuscaloosa, Jan. 2-5, 1832.
- 3rd, Tuscaloosa, July 7-8, 1834.
- 4th, Tuscaloosa, Jan. 19, 1835.
- 5th, Mobile, Feb. 8-9, 1836.
- 6th, Greensboro, June 10, 1837.
- 7th, Montgomery, May 5, 1838.
- 8th, Selma, May 3-4, 1839.
- 9th, Mobile, April 25-29, 1840.
- 10th, Tuscaloosa, May 7-8, 1841.
- 11th, Mobile, Feb. 17-19, 1842.
- 12th, Mobile, Feb. 16-18, 1843.
- 13th, Greensboro, May 2-4, 1844.
- 14th, Montgomery, May 1, 1845.
- 15th, Carlwille, May 7-9, 1846.
- 16th, Tuscaloosa, — 6-8, 1847.
- 17th, Mobile, Feb. 24-26, 1848.
- 18th, Selma, May 3-5, 1849.
- 19th, Greensboro, May 9-11, 1850.
- 20th, Montgomery, May 8, 1851.
- 21st, Tuscaloosa, May 13-15, 1852.
- 22nd, Selma, May 12-14, 1853.
- 23rd, Carlwille, May 11-13, 1854.
- 24th, Greensboro, May 10-12, 1855.
- 25th, Mobile, May 1-3, 1856.
- 26th, Montgomery, May 7-9, 1857.
- 27th, Huntsville, May 20-22, 1858.
- 28th, Cahaba, May 5-7, 1859.
- 29th, Selma, May 3-5, 1860.
- 30th, Montgomery, May 2-6, 1861.
- * Selma, Nov. 21, 1861.
- 31st, Mobile, May 1-2, 1862.
- 32nd, Greensboro, May 7-9, 1863.
- 33rd, Montgomery, May 5-7, 1864.
- 34th, Greensboro, May 3, 1865.
- * Montgomery, Jan. 17, 1866.
- 35th, Montgomery, May 2-5, 1866.
- 36th, Mobile, May 8-11, 1867.
- 37th, Mobile, May 13-16, 1868.
- 38th, Selma, May 12-15, 1869.
- 39th, Montgomery, May 11-14, 1870.
- 40th, Huntsville, May 10-13, 1871.
- 41st, Montgomery, May 8-11, 1872.
- 42nd, Mobile, May 14-17, 1873.
- 43rd, Eufaula, May 13-15, 1874.

- 44th, Tuscaloosa, May 26-29, 1875.
- 45th, Selma, May 10-13, 1876.
- 46th, Mobile, May 2-5, 1877.
- 47th, Demopolis, May 8-11, 1878.
- 48th, Greensboro, May 14-17, 1879.
- 49th, Birmingham, April 28-May 1, 1880.
- 50th, Huntsville, May 11-14, 1881.
- 51st, Montgomery, April 26-29, 1882.
- 52nd, Tuscaloosa, May 2-5, 1883.
- 53rd, Selma, May 7-10, 1884.
- 54th, Mobile, May 20-23, 1885.
- 55th, Anniston, May 19-22, 1886.
- 56th, Greensboro, May 11-15, 1887.
- 57th, Huntsville, May 23-29, 1888.
- 58th, Birmingham, May 21-24, 1889.
- 59th, Montgomery, May 20-23, 1890.
- * Selma, October 29, 1890.
- 60th, Anniston, May 19-22, 1891.
- 61st, Mobile, May 3-7, 1892.
- 62nd, Montgomery, May 16-20, 1893.
- 63rd, Birmingham, May 30-June 2, 1894.
- 64th, Tuscaloosa, May 15-18, 1895.
- 65th, Greensboro, May 20-23, 1896.
- 66th, Greensboro, May 12-15, 1897.
- 67th, Huntsville, June 7-11, 1898.
- 68th, Anniston, May 3-6, 1899.
- 69th, Mobile, May 16-19, 1900.
- 70th, Montgomery, May 8-11, 1901.
- 71st, Birmingham, May 21-24, 1902.
- 72nd, Montgomery, May 6-9, 1903.
- 73rd, Tuscaloosa, May 4-7, 1904.
- 74th, Anniston, May 17-19, 1905.
- 75th, Selma, May 16-18, 1906.
- 76th, Greensboro, May 15-17, 1907.
- 77th, Huntsville, May 20-22, 1908.
- 78th, Birmingham, May 5-7, 1909.
- 79th, Mobile, May 11-13, 1910.
- 80th, Montgomery, May 3-5, 1911.
- 81st, Birmingham, May 15-17, 1912.
- 82nd, Tuscaloosa, May 7-9, 1913.
- 83rd, Selma, May 6-8, 1914.
- 84th, Anniston, 1915.
- 85th, Mobile, May 10-12, 1916.
- 86th, Birmingham, May 9-11, 1917.
- 87th, Huntsville, 1918.
- 88th, Selma, May 14-16, 1919.

See also: St. Mark's Industrial School; Rt. Rev. N. H. Cobbs; Rt. Rev. R. H. Wilmer; Rt. Rev. H. M. Jackson; Rt. Rev. R. W. Barnwell; Rt. Rev. C. M. Beckwith; Rt. Rev. Henry Lay; Rev. Horace Stringfellow; Rev. Phillip A. Fitts; Noble Institute.

REFERENCES.—Whitaker—Church in Alabama; Diocese of Alabama, Journal Proceedings, 1892-1920; Acts, 1864, 1886-87; Manuscript in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

EPISCOPAL ORPHANAGE. See Child Welfare; Episcopal Church, The Protestant.

EPSOM SALTS. See Copperas, and Alum.

EPWORTH LEAGUE. See Methodists, various branches of.

EQUALIZATION, STATE BOARD OF. A State board of three members, appointed by the governor for terms expiring October 1, 1917, 1919, and 1921, respectively, and for

6-year terms thereafter, one of whom shall at the time of appointment be designated as chairman. The board was established by the general revenue bill, September 14, 1915, which provides that "the members of the State board of equalization shall be qualified electors known to possess high character and knowledge of the general subject of taxation, and matters pertaining thereto." They are forbidden to hold other offices and may not be employed by nor financially interested in any public service corporation, and "shall have been a citizen of Alabama for a period of five years, and shall be over thirty years of age, and shall be a freeholder." Each of them is required to give a \$5,000 surety bond, and receives a salary of \$3,000 a year. The employees authorized by law are a secretary at a salary not exceeding \$2,400 a year, and such experts, engineers, stenographers, and assistants as may be necessary. The amount expended by the board for assistants, "and all other expenses of every nature and character whatsoever . . . shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum for the fiscal year beginning October first, 1915, and for each fourth year thereafter, and for every other year shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars. . . ."

It is the duty of the board "to carefully examine the tax abstracts and all tax returns of the several counties of this State filed in the office of the auditor, and to compare said tax abstracts and tax returns for the purpose of ascertaining whether the tax valuation of the various classes of property as made by the respective counties of the State is reasonably uniform as between the respective counties. It is the purpose and intent of this act to bring about as far as practicable an equalization throughout the State of the values of the various classes of property subject to be taxed, so that values fixed in one county shall not be out of due proportion to values fixed in other counties on the same classes of property."

In addition to its supervisory duties with respect to the appraisement of property by the county boards, the State board is given exclusive jurisdiction, initiatory as well as supervisory, over the evaluation and assessment of all the property, both tangible and intangible, of all persons and companies operating railroads, sleeping cars, street or suburban railroads, express companies, telephones, telegraph lines, and all gas, water, electric lights or power, steam heat, refrigerated air, dockage or cranes, toll road, railroad equipment and navigation companies, and all other public service or public utility corporations. Some of these powers formerly were exercised by the State board of assessment, but they were increased, in number and scope, by the act of 1915.

State Tax Commissioner.—For many years it had been apparent that the tax laws of the State were not effectively and impartially administered. In 1896, Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, in his first message to the legislature, called attention to the irregularities and inequalities which existed in the assessment of

property for taxation, and recommended the creation of a State board of equalization.

In response to this recommendation, the legislature, February 3, 1897, authorized the appointment, by the governor, of a State tax commissioner. No salaries or other emoluments from the State treasury were permitted. The commissioner worked under the supervision of the auditor, but he had immediate supervisory jurisdiction over all matters of property valuation and taxation, and might, with the consent of the governor or attorney general, employ counsel. He was required also to prepare and submit to the auditor, to be by him transmitted to each session of the legislature, assessment and revenue bills or such amendments to existing tax laws as might be necessary or expedient, for which service he should receive no compensation.

Under date of November 14, 1898, Wm. J. Wood, the first commissioner, stated in his report to the auditor: "A State board of equalization has been recommended, I believe, by every Governor of Alabama for many years; the best systems of State taxation provide for this board; from information I have gathered to submit to the General Assembly, as to different measures of valuation in the counties of the State, and the disregard of the requirement of the law to assess and place the taxable value of property at its fair cash value, this enactment appears to be absolutely necessary, in order to secure fair and uniform taxation in the State. The tax commission law has accomplished a great deal in equalizing values, but there is still a great difference in counties, which can best be regulated by the State board."

In 1899, the legislature amended the original law, and provided that in lieu of fees, the commissioner should be paid a salary of \$2,400 a year from the State treasury, be assigned an office in the capitol, and have his stationery, books, and other office supplies furnished by the State.

In his first message to the legislature, Gov. William J. Samford, said that he was free to confess that he doubted the wisdom of repealing the back-tax law. "If there are defects in it," he said, "amend the law so as to have it operate fairly, justly and equally upon all."

"Real and personal property, when aggregated," said Gov. William D. Jelks, in his message of January 9, 1907, to the legislature, "does not bear taxes on 30 per cent of its real value. Personal property escapes almost entirely unless it is in shares in a corporation. It is almost unrepresented in the tax returns. Real property in many counties is not itself given in for an amount above one-third of its value, and there are counties where 20 per cent on real estate is considered a most liberal estimate. Every effort has been put forth by the Auditor to get personal property on the list and to have real property assessed at a reasonable per cent of its value."

State Tax Commission.—The legislature, at that session, passed a bill, "To better provide for the revenue of the State and the

more efficient assessment and collection of taxes and for this purpose to create a commission to be known as the State Tax Commission of Alabama; and to prescribe powers and duties of said commission, and its mode of procedure, and to abolish the office of State Tax Commissioner." The commission established thereby consisted of a chairman and two associates, appointed by the governor, who designated which should be the chairman, all of whom served for four years and until their successors were appointed and qualified. The salary of the chairman was \$3,000, and of each of the associates, \$2,400 a year, payable as other State officers. It was authorized to employ a secretary at a salary not exceeding \$1,800 a year, and such experts, engineers, stenographers and assistants as might be necessary to enable it to perform its duties, their compensation to be fixed by the commission with the approval of the governor, provided the total expenditure for that purpose should not exceed \$3,000 a year. The traveling expenses of the commissioners, the secretary, and other employees of the commission, were paid by the State, but the total annual expenditure by or on account of the commission was limited to \$25,000.

It was the duty of the commission and it was authorized and empowered to exercise general and complete supervision over the assessment and collection and the enforcement of the tax laws of the State, and over the several county tax assessors, tax collectors, and county tax commissioners in the several counties of the State charged with the duties of assessing or collecting escaped, delinquent, and back taxes and licenses in the several counties of the State and over each and every State and county official charged with the duty of assessing, collecting, or enforcing the payment of taxes and licenses to the State or to any county in the State.

Tax Reform.—Although the work of the commission was attended by many difficulties and in the exercise of its duties it met with much opposition, especially from the very persons whose delinquencies in returning and paying their taxes made its establishment necessary, it accomplished a great deal toward increasing the State's revenue from taxation and in obviating much of the gross inequality previously existing in the administration of the tax laws. "The law for equalization of taxes," said Gov. B. B. Comer, in his message of July 27, 1909, to the legislature, "has been successful. Without putting an unjust burden on any property, it has added in franchise and ad valorem value one hundred million dollars to the tax assessments of the State. This, too, in face of the fact that the country has suffered from a panic. The operation of your law is new, but I feel confident that after being more fully understood, and when normal business conditions return, it will be most successful in securing an equitable adjustment of all tax values."

In its report for 1912, the commission stated: "The county officials, to a large extent, instead of co-operating with the State in raising assessable property to the value

required by law, have done a great deal to hinder the work of the Commission. The Commission has encountered very serious opposition in its work in the counties of Jefferson, Montgomery and Conecuh, but notwithstanding this opposition, the Commission was able to adjust amicably all of these matters in the counties of Montgomery and Conecuh, but have quite an amount of unfinished work in the county of Jefferson which it hopes to finish amicably in a short time. We find that this opposition to the Commission was fostered largely by those who are not paying their fair share of taxes in Alabama, and who are trying to stir up trouble to keep the Commission from making a fair and just assessment against their properties. Despite this opposition we have succeeded in obtaining the second largest increase in assessed value of property ever made in any one year in this State. The increase this year over the assessment of 1911 is \$61,956,882, being an increase of over 11 per cent."

After seven years of activity under the law of 1907, the results accomplished by the commission were not all that had been hoped for. The commission itself was not satisfied with its work. "A thoroughly scientific and modern system is probably not possible within the limitations of our Constitution," it said in 1914, "nevertheless, we think great improvement can be made in our present law without constitutional objection. We think the greatest need at the present time is a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. Equalization of taxes on a basis of sixty per centum of actual value would in our judgment go far to remove popular dissatisfaction with present conditions and would practically solve the problem of raising a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the State government."

"Membership on the State Tax Commission should not be regarded as a legitimate reward for political service. Character and efficiency should alone be considered in making appointments and salaries should be large enough to attract and retain men fitted for the work. All members of the Commission should be required to give their entire time to the work."

In his quadrennial message to the legislature, the retiring governor, Hon. Emmet O'Neal, endorsed the recommendations of the State tax commission, and added his opinion that, "Before a just and scientific system of taxation can be perfected in Alabama, the present Constitution of the State must be changed. The present constitutional provisions as to uniformity of taxation have become obsolete. A large number of progressive states permit their legislatures to classify property for the purpose of taxation."

The incoming governor, Hon. Charles Henderson, in his first message, discussing the tax-collecting agencies of the State, declared himself in favor of a State tax commission which should be the head, with the county assessors as deputies, working in cooperation and to the same end.

Reorganization.—The legislature, in its general revenue bill, established the State board of equalization, which assumed all the powers and duties of the former State tax commission and the State board of assessment, both of which were abolished.

It is to be emphasized that the medium through which the State board operates in dealing with most of the questions of valuation for taxation is the county board of equalization. The theory upon which the whole system is predicated is that of the county unit, and the powers of the State board, with certain stipulated exceptions, are revisory and not initiative. The original evaluation of all the taxable property in the State, except those special classes which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State board, as shown above, is in the hands of the county board, which has the exclusive right of fixing values, the data upon which to base its appraisement being supplied by the county tax assessor in the form of returns, or lists, of property furnished by the taxpayers.

The county board consists of three freeholders, over 30 years of age, and residents of the county, who serve for terms of 4 years ending October 1st. One member is appointed by the court of county commissioners, or other court or board of like jurisdiction, or by the governor in the event of failure or refusal of the court; a second by the State board of equalization; and the third, who is the chairman, is elected by the other two, or if they cannot agree, is appointed by the governor.

Thus, the State board of equalization has superseded the State tax commission and the State board of assessment, and the county board of equalization has taken the place of the former county tax commissioner. By this means the supervision and equalization is put in the hands of salaried boards instead of individuals working on a commission basis.

Commissioners (old law)—William J. Wood, 1899-1901; Harvey E. Jones, 1901-1907.

Chairmen (old law)—John J. Mitchell, 1907-1911; Alexander E. Walker, 1911; J. Lee Long, 1911-1915.

Associates—Harvey E. Jones, 1907-1911; John B. Powell, 1907-1914; John S. Mooring, 1913-1915; Henry P. White, 1914-1915; A. A. Evans, 1911-1915.

Secretaries—William R. Lloyd, 1907-1913; Murray F. White, 1913-1915.

Chairman Equalization Board—Thomas W. Sims, 1915—

Associates—Frank C. Marquis, 1915—; Benj. W. Strasberger, 1915—

Secretary—Henry Fitzhugh Lee, 1915—
Consulting Engineer—H. C. Allen, 1915—

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 2210-2235; *Acts*, 1896-97, pp. 521-531; *General Acts*, 1898-99, pp. 195-203; 1907, pp. 425-438; 1915, pp. 421-446; Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, "Message," Nov. 10, 1896, in *S. Jour.*, 1896-97, pp. 13-74; Wm. J. Wood, tax commissioner, "Report," Nov. 14, 1898, in *H. Jour.* 1898-99, p. 41; Gov. Wm. D.



MONUMENT TO NEGRO HERO

Erected to Harry, servant of H. Talbird, D. D., president of Howard College, Marion, who lost his life from injuries received while arousing students at the burning of the college building on the night of Oct. 15, 1854. Age 23 years.

Jelks, "Message," Jan. 9, 1907, in *S. Jour.*, 1907, vol. i, pp. 23-25; Gov. B. B. Comer, "Message," July 27, 1909, in *H. Jour.*, 1909, extra sess., p. 23; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, *Message*, Jan. 12, 1915, pp. 31-32; Gov. Chas. Henderson, *Message*, Jan. 18, 1915 (1915), p. 19; Publications of state tax commissioner, state tax commission, state board of equalization, listed *supra*.

ERIE. First seat of justice of Greene County; but now in Hale County. When the county was established in 1819, this point was on December 13, fixed as the temporary seat of justice. It was incorporated on December 18, 1820, with the following boundaries: "all that tract of county situate on the east bank of the Tuskaloosa River, in range three east, and township twenty, including all of the town known by the name of Erie, agreeably to the plan of the same, as adopted by the proprietors thereof." The names of the incorporators, all early settlers, were James A. Torbert, Thomas H. Herndon, Francis T. Gaines, Durrett White, Anthony D. Kinnard, Howell L. Kennon, and Hiram Shortridge.

For many years it was a flourishing town. During its ascendancy it had a number of mercantile houses, other business houses of various kinds, and many fine dwelling houses. Altogether much of the wealth of the county was concentrated there. In 1819 Rev. James Monette, a Methodist minister, settled near, and for many years his house was used as a place of worship. Here Rev. Robert Payne, afterwards Bishop Payne, and Rev. Ebenezer Hearne of the Methodist church, were accustomed to fill their appointments. About the same year, Benjamin Wilson moved into the town, and he is said to have been the first lawyer to settle there. Owing to the fact that the town was not centrally located, taken in connection with its muddy situation and poor water supply, by a vote of the people in 1838, the county seat was moved to Eutaw. This removal brought about a gradual abandonment, and in the course of time, by the natural process of decay, the place became desolate, and at the present time there are scarcely any indications of former occupancy.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 118, 834, 845; *Acts*, 1837-38, pp. 39-40; V. Gayle Snedecor, *Directory of Greene County* (1856).

ESCAMBIA COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 10, 1868. Its territory was originally a part of Baldwin and Conecuh Counties. Its area is 957 square miles, or 612,480 acres.

Of its name Brewer says: "It was named for the clear and broad river which is formed within its limits, which was christened by the Spaniards two centuries ago."

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the southern section of the state, and lies along the northern boundary of Florida. It is bounded on the north by Monroe and Conecuh, on the east by Conecuh and Covington, on the south by the state line, and on the west by Baldwin County. The county is

54 miles long from east to west, and 18 miles wide from north to south. It presents no striking elevations. It is largely drained by the Conecuh River, which flows across its entire area. This river follows a winding course, and near the Florida line are many cut-offs, dead rivers and lakes in the low marginal bottoms. The principal tributaries of the Conecuh River are Sapulga River and Murder Creek. Just below the town of Brewton Burnt Corn flows into Murder Creek. Escambia River, now usually noted as little Escambia Creek, flows in a southerly direction through the county, and with its tributaries drains the central park. Big Escambia Creek enters the county near Conley. The Escambia flows into the Conecuh just below Flomaton, and together they form the Escambia River, which discharges into the Gulf through Escambia Bay. The Perdido drains the southwestern section and Little River the northwestern section of the county. The county lies wholly within the coastal plain, and is divided generally into two physiographic divisions, the uplands and lowlands. The uplands consist of a series of broad ridges and divides, broken by a well developed drainage system. This division in early geographic times was a great plain, the rivers of which were marked by the tops of the present ridges which have a general altitude of 300 feet above sea level. The lowlands comprise the river bottoms. The surface varies from level or gently rolling to rolling. Twenty-eight soil types are represented, including swamp. These include upland, bottom lands or alluvial soils. The soils of the upland division vary from gravelly sand and gravelly sandy loam to sandy loam and fine sandy loam and clay. Much of the bottom lands are subject to overflow. The timber growth largely consists of pine, with oak, birch, poplar, bay, maple, sycamore, elm, ash, magnolia, hickory, cypress, gum, and juniper. The climate of the county is mild and temperate. The summers are long, with a mean temperature of 80.2° F. for the summer months. The proximity of the Gulf serves to give a general uniformity to the temperature throughout the year. South winds prevail during the summer, and the nights are cool and pleasant. The winters are mild. The mean winter temperature is 50.9° F. The mean annual rainfall is 57.88 inches. Details of the character and extent of productions are noted in the statistics below.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 1,360.
Acres cultivated, 58,160.
Acres in pasture, 21,800.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 3,130.
Milk cows, 4,100.
Other cattle, 12,020.
Brood sows, 2,930.

Other hogs, 10,900.
 Sheep, 360.
 Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity):
 Corn, 30,560 acres; 472,200 bushels.
 Cotton, 15,700 acres; 5,040 bales.
 Peanuts, 5,300 acres; 24,701 bushels.
 Velvet Beans, 5,370 acres; 25,540 tons.
 Hay, 4,090 acres; 3,720 tons.
 Syrup cane, 835 acres; 102,886 gallons.
 Cowpeas, 830 acres; 4,560 bushels.
 Sweet potatoes, 3,450 acres, 111,400 bushels.
 Irish potatoes, 3,700 acres; 142,330 bushels.
 Oats, 3,420 acres; 7,870 bushels.
 Wheat, ——— acres; ——— bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Atmore—2	McCullough
Booneville	Mortimer
Brewton (ch)—5	Nokomis
Canoe	Poarch
Flomaton—1	Pollard
Foshee	Wallace—1
Freemansville	Whitney
Local	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total
1870	3047	951	4041
1880	4106	1590	5696
1890	4843	2650	8666
1900	7683	3515	11320
1910	13156	5569	18889

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1875—W. J. O'Bannon.

1901—Norvelle R. Leigh, Jr.

Senators.—

1876-7—R. C. Torrey.

1878-9—R. C. Torrey.

1880-1—W. Y. Titcomb.

1882-3—W. Y. Titcomb.

1884-5—J. M. Davison.

1886-7—J. M. Davison.

1888-9—Daniel Williams.

1890-1—Daniel Williams.

1892-3—W. B. Kemp.

1894-5—W. B. Kemp.

1896-7—C. S. Lee.

1898-9—C. S. Lee.

1899 (Spec.)—C. S. Lee.

1900-01—D. D. Hall.

1903—Daniel Dillon Hall.

1907—O. O. Bayles.

1907 (Spec.)—O. O. Bayles.

1909 (Spec.)—(O. O. Bayles, deceased.)

1911—E. M. Lovelace.

1915—H. H. Holmes.

1919—Riley Kelly.

Representatives.—

1876-7—W. Y. Titcomb.

1878-9—M. Lyons.

1880-1—T. S. Sowell.

1882-3—J. C. Avent.

1884-5—W. J. O'Bannon.

1886-7—M. A. Rabb.

1888-9—Milton A. Rabb.

1890-1—E. P. Loveless.

1892-3—E. M. Lovelace.

1894-5—Milton A. Rabb.

1896-7—J. H. T. Henley.

1898-9—G. W. L. Smith.

1899 (Spec.)—G. W. L. Smith.

1900-01—Jos. H. L. Henley.

1903—Norvelle Robertson Leigh, Jr.

1907—J. H. L. Henley.

1907 (Spec.)—J. H. L. Henley.

1909 (Spec.)—J. H. L. Henley.

1911—L. M. McLendon.

1915—O. M. Gordon.

1919—Sidney M. Jones.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Atmore; Brewton; Brewton Collegiate Institute; Burnt Corn Creek; Burnt Corn Fight; Conecuh River; Downing Institute; Flomaton; Pollard.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1868, p. 397; 1880-81, p. 220; 1882-83, p. 442; 1884-85, p. 298; *Brewer, Alabama*, p. 246; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 292; *Riley, Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 212; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 121; *U. S. Soil Survey* (1915), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 67; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; *Ala. Anthropological Society, Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Ala., Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

ESCAMBIA. Name of a river, and also a county (q. v.) in south Alabama, and a bay in Florida. The Little Escambia rises near the town of Repton, and a little north of the Escambia County line unites with two other streams, which have their sources south of Monroeville. Its course is south, and about three miles below the Florida line it joins the Conecuh River. Together they form the Escambia, which in turn flows into the bay of that name.

The stream is not navigable in Alabama, although used in a limited way for rafts. It is not recorded as of value for its water powers. On the west branch at the crossing of the old Federal Road, on the Monroe County line was a toll bridge, south of which D. Peebles kept a house of entertainment. W. Hollinger lived near by, and the community now bears his name.

The Repton branch of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. follows the valley of this stream to Flomaton, and the stations of Wallace and Hammac are on this road near the river, in Escambia County. The soil survey map of this county calls the river Little Escambia Creek, evidently to distinguish it from the main stream formed by the junction with the Conecuh.

The word Escambia is corrupted from the Choctaw, Oskiambeha, Oskambeha, which means "cane therein." The term was doubtless first given to the river swamp, in which grew great cane brakes, and thence in process

of time the name was transferred to the creek itself. The word *Oski*, meaning "cane," occurs in the names of several streams and localities in Mississippi and Alabama, as *Oski* *bok*, "cane creek," in Newton County, Miss. *Oskoba*, a creek and former Indian town in Remper County, Miss., corrupted by the whites into *Escooba* and *Scoba*; *Oskoba*, worn down from *Oski* *holba*, "cane-like," a term used synonymously with *Kushak*, "reed, reed brake"; and *Escatawpa* Creek in Alabama, correctly spelled *Oskatapa*, "cane there cut off."

The second part, *ambeha*, of the compound *Oskambeha*, is the distinctive form of the passive of the plural verb *abehli*, of which *abeha* is the definite form. The difference between the definite form *abeha* and the distinctive form *ambeha* is that the latter implies more prominence, and continuance of state or condition than the former. The definite form, *abeha*, occurs in some creek names in Mississippi and Alabama, as *Okti* *abeha*, or *Okti* *beha*, "ice therein," two creek names in Mississippi, and *Panki* *abeha*, or *Pankaheba*, "grapes therein," a creek in Alabama. The noted Indian spring near Starkville, Miss., in correct orthography, is *Hika* *hishi* *abeha*, "sweet gum leaves therein." *Oltibia*, the "small fort," mentioned in Hamilton's "Colonial Mobile," page 111, is doubtless a French corruption of *Ulhti* *abeha*, "firewood therein." As can be seen from these illustrations, the Choctaw words, *oski* and *abeha* are not of unusual occurrence in creek and place names in Mississippi and Alabama.

Both words were used in forming the name of *Escambia* River which, however, is the only place or river name in which the distinctive form, *ambeha*, occurs. In that telescoping of syllables, so common in Choctaw speech, the original form "*Oskiambeha*," became in time "*Oskambeha*," which in the slurring pronunciation of the American pioneer was soon perverted into our present *Escambia*.

See *Conecuh* River; *Escambia* County.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History; La Tourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838).

ESTABOGA. A village on *Estaboga* Creek, about 4 miles from the Southern Railway at McFall, and about 12 miles north of Talladega. Population: 1912—94. It was settled in the early fifties. Among the first settlers were the Bell, Burns, Ogletree, and Montgomery families.

ETA UPSILON GAMMA. Women's college sorority; founded at Christian College, Columbia, Mo., November, 1901; entered Judson College with Iota chapter in 1910; and in 1914, the chapter was released when the fraternity decided to abandon the collegiate field. The membership consisted of 23 initiates. Periodical: "The Quarterly." Colors: Green and gold. Flag: A pennant of olive green displaying the society's name in gold.

REFERENCES.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), pp. 468-469; and *Brief history of Eta Upsilon Gamma* (1911).

ETOWAH COUNTY. Created by the legislature, as *Baine* County, December 7, 1866; abolished December 3, 1867, by the constitutional convention of that year; and re-established with its present name by the legislature December 1, 1868. The territory was originally a part of Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, DeKalb, Marshall and St. Clair Counties. Its area is 542 square miles, or 346,880 acres.

Its first name was given in honor of Gen. David W. Baine of Lowndes County, a distinguished Confederate soldier. Its present name is *Cherokee*, and signifies

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the northeastern section of the state, and is bounded on the north by DeKalb, east by Cherokee, south by St. Clair and Calhoun, and on the west by Blount and Marshall. It lies in what is known as the mineral section of the state. Included in its limits are the broad, undulating valley of the Coosa River, the level or gently rolling plateaus of Sand or Lookout Mountains, and a mountainous region characterized by a succession of ridges, alternating with narrow limestone valleys. The geographical formations all run in a general northeast-southwest direction. In the northwest part of the county is Sand Mountain, which forms a plateau with an elevation of 1100 to 1200 feet above sea level, while in the northeast part, extending to about the center of the county, is Lookout Mountain, on which is a smaller plateau 3 to 5 miles wide. On these mountainous plateaus are many densely wooded areas. From Attalla northward the valley between Sand and Lookout Mountains is separated into two distinct valleys by an elongated ridge, in places almost as high as the mountains on either side. The elevations of the county vary from 1500 feet on Lookout Mountain northeast of Gadsden to a little less than 500 feet, where the Coosa River breaks through Calvin Mountain. The drainage of the county is toward the southwest to the Gulf, through the Coosa River and its tributaries. The most important of these are Big Wills, Little Wills, Clear and Little Canoe Creeks. Locust Fork of Black Warrior River and its tributaries drain the northwest corner of the county. A small area northwest of Mountainboro lies in the Tennessee River basin, drained through Short Creek. The county lies within the physiographic area known as the Appalachian province. The two divisions represented in the county are the Appalachian valley and the western division of the province, the former includes Coosa Valley and the latter the mountainous section. The exposed rocks belong to the Paleozoic age. All of the soils, except alluvial and colluvial, are derived directly from the decay and disintegration of the rocks on which they lie. Twenty soil types are to be found, varying from heavy clays to sandy loams. In the mountainous part of the county are silt loam, fine sandy loam and sandy loam, all susceptible to fertilization, and easy to cultivate. In the mountain valleys are limestone soils. In the Coosa Valley are large alluvial areas, and the flat-

woods lands. The timbers include oak, gum, beech, birch, chestnut, willow, hickory, poplar, cedar, sycamore, cottonwood, ash, maple, and in some sections long and short leaf pine. The mean annual temperature is about 61° F. The mercury rarely goes above 100° in summer or below 5° F. in winter. The summers are long and pleasant and the winters are short and mild. Light snows of short duration usually occur every winter. The average annual precipitation is about 52 inches. Details of the character and extent of production are noted in the statistics below.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1917.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms, 2,400.

Acres cultivated, 119,800.

Acres in pasture, 82,050.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 6,500.

Milk cows, 4,900.

Other cattle, 7,650.

Brood sows, 1,400.

Other hogs, 4,850.

Sheep, 1,650.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity):

Corn, 56,600 acres; 795,500 bushels.

Cotton, 39,050 acres; 11,890 bales.

Peanuts, 500 acres; 6,000 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 500 acres; 1,550 tons.

Hay, 6,950 acres; 5,000 tons.

Syrup cane, 2,450 acres; 124,100 gallons.

Cowpeas, 5,300 acres; 32,700 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,250 acres; 92,150 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 500 acres; 20,700 bushels.

Oats, 2,980 acres; 3,250 bushels.

Wheat, 2,450 acres; 9,000 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1917, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Alabama City—2	Glencoe—1
Altoona—4	Hokes Bluff—1
Attalla—2	Keener—3
East Gadsden)	Murrycross—2
Gadsden (ch)—4	Walnut Grove—2
Gallant—1	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1870	8401	1708	10109
1880	12896	2502	15398
1890	18171	3755	21926
1900	22995	4366	27361
1910	32305	6804	39109

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1867—William C. Ewing.

1875—James Aiken, Dr. John P. Ralls.

1901—O. R. Hood, Hubert T. Davis, R. B. Kyle.

Senators.—

1876-7—J. L. Cunningham.

1878-9—J. L. Cunningham.

1880-1—J. L. Cunningham.

1882-3—S. K. McSpadden.

1884-5—S. K. McSpadden.

1886-7—John L. Burnett.

1888-9—J. L. Burnett.

1890-1—John W. Inzer.

1892-3—John W. Inzer.

1894-5—J. S. E. Robinson.

1896-7—J. S. E. Robinson.

1898-9—J. A. Hurst.

1899 (Spec.)—J. A. Hurst.

1900-01—J. A. Hurst.

1903—Dr. James Alpheus Hurst.

1907—Ed. D. Hamner.

1907 (Spec.)—Ed. D. Hamner.

1909 (Spec.)—Ed. D. Hamner.

1911—W. T. Brown.

1915—A. V. Lee.

1919—Watt T. Brown.

Representatives.—

1876-7—L. W. Dean.

1878-9—J. P. Ralls.

1880-1—J. R. Nolin.

1882-3—J. P. Moragne.

1884-5—B. L. Archer.

1886-7—F. M. Sauls.

1888-9—G. B. Wade.

1890-1—G. B. Wade.

1892-3—P. L. McCall.

1894-5—W. B. Beeson.

1896-7—W. B. Beeson.

1898-9—J. L. Marbut.

1899 (Spec.)—J. L. Marbut.

1900-01—Pope Hammond.

1903—Hubert Trevelyan Davis; Edward Delamar Hamner.

1907—Alto V. Lee, Jr.; H. P. Smith.

1907 (Spec.)—Alto V. Lee, Jr.; H. P. Smith.

1909 (Spec.)—Alto V. Lee, Jr.; H. P. Smith.

1911—A. R. Brindley; W. H. Hood.

1915—A. R. Brindley; A. Brown.

1919—W. T. Murphree; J. P. Preston.

For many details on various subjects in the history of the county, see separate sketches of Alabama City; Altoona; Attalla; Confederate Monuments; Coosa River; Gadsden; Turkeytown; Walnut Grove.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, p. 76; 1868, pp. 178, 359; 1869-70, p. 65; *Brewer, Alabama*, p. 247; *Berney, Handbook* (1892), p. 293; *Riley, Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 90; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 137; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 123; *U. S. Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 71; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; *Ala. Anthropological Society, Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Ala., Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); *Etowah County section of the Sunday Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Oct. 10, 1915.

EUFAUBEE. See Nafolee; Yafabi.

EUFULA. Principal city in Barbour County, on a high bluff of the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, 21 miles northeast of Clayton, 81 miles southeast of Montgomery, 143 miles west of Macon, Ga., and 246 miles southwest of Atlanta, Ga. Altitude: 200 feet. The bluff forms a plain which extends on the north half a mile to Chewalla Creek, on the south, with a gradual descent, to Barbour Creek, and on the west half a mile to a hill 75 feet high, the top of the hill forming another plateau, which extends a quarter of a mile to a second hill. Eufaula received its name from the Creek town of Yufala (q. v.), which was situated 3 miles above, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee. Population: 1836—1,500; 1870—3,185; 1880—6,000; 1890—4,394; 1900—4,532; 1910—4,259. The town was incorporated prior to 1835, but is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. The corporate limits include portions of secs. 4, 5, and 6, T. 10, R. 29, and secs. 31 and 32, T. 11, R. 29. It has municipally owned gas plant, electric light and waterworks systems, a fire department installed in 1873 and enlarged in 1886, 13 miles of sanitary sewerage laid in 1896 at a cost of \$17,000, a city hall costing \$10,000, city jail, 59 miles of clay and gravel streets, and sidewalks paved in business section. Its tax rate is 10 mills, and its bonded indebtedness, \$187,000, consisting of bonds for waterworks maturing in 1926, \$50,000; for sewerage, maturing in 1926, \$15,000; refunding bonds maturing in 1929, \$67,000; new bonds, maturing in 1929, \$15,000; for electric lights, maturing in 1941, \$40,000. Its banks are the Commercial National, the East Alabama National, and the Bank of Eufaula (State). The Times and News, a Democratic weekly, established in 1845, the Daily Citizen, a Democratic evening paper issued daily except Sunday, established in 1882, and the East Alabama News (negro), established in 1914, are published in the town. Its industries are a brick manufactory, a buggy factory, 3 cotton ginneries, 2 cotton mills, 2 cotton warehouses, a cottonseed oil mill, feed mill, grain mill, 2 fertilizer factories, a foundry, a machine shop, an ice plant, sawmill, planing mill, 2 marble yards, and a peanut oil mill. Its churches are the First Baptist, founded in 1837, the Second Baptist, First Methodist Episcopal, South, founded in 1835, Second Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, founded in 1837, St. James Episcopal, and Catholic.

Carson Winslet was the first settler, building the first house in 1833; and in the same year about a dozen other families located at the place. During 1834 and 1835 the population increased rapidly, and in 1836, the town proper had about 1,500 people. The most important event in its early history was the Creek disturbance of 1836, during which time the entire population was under arms. These troubles lasted for a few months, but during their continuance, all business was suspended, schools were closed, and a feeling of despondency prevailed. Peace came with the removal of the Indians from the country.

The first store in Eufaula was built and owned by Mr. Allen. It was a log structure as were the dwelling houses, and other stores and the hotels that soon came into existence. In 1835 a sawmill was erected by John M. Moore, and from this time better houses were built. In 1834 a small school was taught by a Miss Perry in a log cabin. In 1835 Rev. M. C. Turrentine organized the first Methodist Church, and a frame building was erected which was the first church building in Eufaula. In the fall of this year a school was taught in this house by Rev. John N. McRae, who was the first male teacher in Eufaula. Two years later the Baptists and Presbyterians organized their respective congregations and erected good houses of worship; and the Methodists erected a larger and better house for the accommodation of their rapidly increasing numbers. In the same year The Irwinton Literary Institute was established, and placed under the charge and control of Mr. A. K. Merrill, with a Mr. Goldthwaite as assistant. It at once became a flourishing institution, well attended by pupils of both sexes. About this time a covered bridge was built over the Chattahoochee by the citizens of Eufaula, at a cost of \$20,000. Soon after a bank was organized and chartered, known as the Irwinton Bridge Bank.

In 1835 some cotton was raised, and a few bales were shipped from Eufaula. From the beginning there was a marvelous development of the cotton industry, for four years later, in 1839, there were 5,000 bales shipped from Irwinton to New York, Liverpool and other markets. By 1839 numerous steamboats and barges were plying the Chattahoochee River. The production of corn and meat kept pace with the cotton industry, and by the beginning of the fourth decade the people of Eufaula were exceptionally prosperous.

During these years many plantations were opened in the vicinity by wealthy slave-owning planters, who for the purpose of educating their children built for themselves homes in the town. In 1839 The Irwinton Herald, the first newspaper, was published in Irwinton. W. G. M. Davis was the founder and editor. It was soon discontinued and the office passed into the hands of John Currie and John P. Booth, who edited it as a Union paper.

Eufaula contributed her full share of officers and men to the Confederate cause, and they bore an honorable part in that long, four-years' struggle which gave immortal renown to the arms of the South. The town was fortunate in not experiencing those horrors of war which befell so many southern cities and towns. In the spring of 1865 Grierson's cavalry marched in just as an armistice had been proclaimed, otherwise Eufaula might have had an experience similar to other Alabama towns, when they lay helpless and at the mercy of the invader.

Among its distinguished citizens have been Gen. Wm. Wellborn, Judge John P. Booth, Gov. John G. Shorter, Col. Eli S. Shorter, Senator James L. Pugh, Judge John Cochran,

Col. E. C. Bullock, Lewis L. Cato, Sterling C. Cato, Jefferson Buford, Gen. Alpheus Baker, Gen. Henry D. Clayton, Gen. John L. Hunter, Wm. H. Chambers, Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, Allen H. Merrill, Capt. S. H. Dent, G. L. Comer, Gov. William D. Jelks, and Charles S. McDowell.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 269; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 125; Besson, *Eufaula* (1875); Green Beauchamp, in *Eufaula Times*, 1873, circa; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 335; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

EUFULA AND CLAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY. See Central of Georgia Railway Company.

EUFULA CARNEGIE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

EUNOLA. Incorporated town in the south-central part of Geneva County, on the Choctawhatchee River, about 2 miles above Geneva. Population: 1900—132; 1910—321. It was incorporated by the legislature, February 17, 1885, with corporate limits "beginning at the northeast corner of section 21, township 1, range 22, and running south on the section line between sections 21 and 22 to the southeast corner of section 21, thence west to Double Bridges Creek, thence up the water's edge of Double Bridges Creek to the section line between sections 20 and 17, thence east on said line between sections 20 and 17, and 21 and 16 to the beginning corner, all in township one of range twenty-two. . . ." The charter forbids the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in the town. On February 18, 1897, the legislature amended and revised the charter in several particulars.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1884-85, pp. 632-634; 1886-87, p. 367; 1888-89, p. 665; 1896-97, pp. 1180-1186; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

EUTAW. The county seat of Greene County, in the east-central part of the county, sec. 34, T. 22, R. 2, E., and on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. It is situated on a high and healthy plateau, 3 miles west of the Warrior River, 40 miles northwest of Marion, 20 miles northwest of Greensboro, 25 miles north of Demopolis, 35 miles northeast of York, and 34 miles southwest of Tuscaloosa. Altitude: 180 feet. Population: 1870—429 whites, 1,491 colored, total 1,920; 1880—1,101; 1890—1,115; 1900—884; 1901—1,001. The town was incorporated by the legislature, December 26, 1868, and an amended charter issued by act of December 9, 1896. In June, 1908, it adopted the municipal code of 1907. It has privately owned waterworks and electric light plants, a volunteer fire department, 1½ miles of paved sidewalks and streets, constructed in 1913. Its bonded indebtedness is \$14,000, issued for school purposes. Its banks are the First National, and the Merchants & Farmers Bank (State). The Eutaw Whig and Ob-

server, established in 1837, and the Greene County Democrat, established in 1879, both Democratic weeklies, are published there. Its industries are a cotton compress and ginnery, 2 cotton warehouses, cottonseed oil mill, wagon and blacksmith shops, a sawmill, and a planing mill and lumber yard, besides the public-service enterprises mentioned above.

The community was settled as early as 1818, when Dr. J. T. Creswell, William McAlpine, Elihu and A. S. Steele, and J. W. Womack acquired lands and began to plant. They were followed in 1819 by John Dunlap, Willis Crenshaw, S. McAlpine, also planters. From 1820 to 1823, J. Cockrell, R. Ridgway, James Willis, Duncan Dew, S. R., James and Dr. S. R. Murphy, and Brown Stewart settled there. Later arrivals were the Jones, Johnston, P. H. Jack, Horn, Hill, Hatfield, Kirksey, Coleman, Gordon, Judge, Webb, Gibson, Ellis, Elliott, Edwards, and Clark families. The community was first known as "Mesopotamia." This name is perpetuated in the title of "The Mesopotamia Female Academy." In 1838 the county seat was moved from Erie, on the river, to the high ground near "Mesopotamia," the land being donated by the citizens. Capt. John Nelson, of the commission to select the new site, changed the name of the community from "Mesopotamia" to Eutaw, to correspond with the naming of the county for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who won the victory over the British at Eutaw Springs, S. C., in September, 1781.

Eutaw is surrounded by lands of great fertility, and it is one of the important towns of the Cotton Belt. Among the distinguished citizens of the town are Chancellor Thomas W. Coleman, Judge William C. Oliver, Judge Edward deGraffenreid, Hilliard M. Judge, Foster M. Kirksey, Sydenham Moore, Rev. Stephen Smith, Hon. Stephen F. Hale, for whom Hale County was named, A. H. Falconer, and Harry Herndon, Joseph Pickens, John McQueen and R. F. Inge.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1868, pp. 506-509; *Ibid*, 1896-97, pp. 337-370; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 259; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 195-202; *Snedecor, Greene County* (1856); *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 342; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

EVA JANE MILLS, Sylacauga. See Cotton Manufacturing.

EVERGREEN. County seat of Conecuh County, in the central part of the county, between Murder and Beaver Creeks, just above their confluence, in secs. 3 and 4, T. 5 N., R. 11 E., and sec. 34, T. 6 N., R. 11 E., 81 miles southwest of Montgomery, 105 miles northeast of Mobile, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Altitude: 258 feet. Population: 1870—500; 1880—985; 1890—1,783; 1900—1,277; 1910—1,582. It is an incorporated town. Its banking institutions are the First National Bank, and the Bank of Evergreen (State). The Conecuh Record, an Independent weekly, established in 1893, the Evergreen Courant, a Democratic weekly, established in 1895, and Our Children, a

philanthropic monthly, established in 1912, are published there. Its industries are cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, cottonseed oil mill, sawmill, veneer factory, gristmill, feed mill, velvet bean crusher, general stores, and truck-farming on a large scale for the northern markets. The Second District Agricultural School is located there, and it also has a city high school and grammar schools. Its churches are Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, and Episcopal.

In 1820, James Cosey, George Andrews, and the Cluff brothers settled within the present limits of Evergreen. Cosey was a Revolutionary soldier. After these came the families of George Foote, Benjamin Hart, Nicholas Stallworth, William Rabb, William Jones, Sr., James Tomlinson, Garland Goode, John and Chesley Crosby, Nathan Godbold, B. P. Box. In 1821 George Andrews opened the first school, about three-fourths of a mile east of the present courthouse. Judge Samuel Burnett and William Ashley moved there in 1820. The original settlement was known as "Cosey's Old Field," but later Rev. Alexander Travis called the town "Evergreen," because of the nature of the surrounding forests. In 1818 William B. Travis, the hero of The Alamo, came with his family from South Carolina and settled near Evergreen.

The county seat was removed from Sparta to Evergreen in 1866. A unique industry of the town is shipping to northern markets evergreens for decorative purposes. This was commenced by G. W. Caldwell, who decorated the White House when President Cleveland was inaugurated.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 194; Riley, *Conecuh County* (1881); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 232; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 344; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Five expert accountants "of known integrity and skill" appointed by the governor for terms of four years, one of whom is known as chief examiner of public accounts. It is their duty "under the direction of the Governor, [to] to audit and examine the books, accounts, vouchers and records of every officer, public institution, or organization, receiving or disbursing any funds that belong to the State, or to any county in the State, or any funds that have been appropriated by the legislature for any persons, institution or organization. They are also required to examine and audit the books, accounts, vouchers and records of all county officers, including tax assessors charged with the duty of collecting or disbursing any part of the public revenues belonging to either the State or any county of the State. When required by the governor so to do, one of the examiners shall count the money in the State treasury and the governor shall require either the auditor, secretary of State or the attorney general, or all of them, to be present and supervise the count, and join the examiner in certifying the result of the same to the governor. An examiner may be detailed by the governor as

disbursing officer for the military when in encampment, or when called into service to aid in enforcing the law."

Beginnings.—The history of the office as a permanent feature of State administration began with the act of February 16, 1885, which authorized the appointment of one examiner at a salary of \$1,000 a year. For many years it had been the practice to appoint a legislative committee to examine the affairs of certain executive offices, but as the volume of administrative business increased, it became apparent that the full time of a specialist in accounting was needed to insure proper supervision. Opinion on the subject was crystallized by the defalcation of State Treasurer I. H. Vincent, discovered while the legislature was in session in 1883, and no time was lost in passing precautionary measures to prevent a recurrence of such an event. An act was approved on February 23, authorizing the governor to employ an expert accountant "of known integrity and skill" to examine and report under oath upon the condition of the officers of the secretary of state, state auditor, treasurer, superintendent of education, and warden of the penitentiary, and appropriating \$3,000 for the purpose. The compensation of the examiner and the duration of his employment were left to the discretion of the governor. James W. Lapsley was engaged under this act, and he seems to have done his work very satisfactorily, for in his message of November 12, 1884, Gov. E. A. O'Neal, recommending the continuation of the office, said of him:

"I was fortunate to secure the services of Mr. James W. Lapsley, whose peculiar fitness for the work he has undertaken is universally recognized. . . . Numerous errors have been noted and corrected; and as a net result, about \$10,000 has been recovered to the State. The examiner attributes none of the errors to a corrupt purpose or intention. But partly to defective systems of keeping accounts, partly to negligence or incompetency, and partly to errors of judgment under the law. The effect of these examinations, in the greater vigilance and care in the several offices, and in their adoption of better methods of bookkeeping, is of far greater value than the money recovered. The office should be continued, with jurisdiction over the books and accounts of all the State institutions."

The governor's suggestion was adopted and the law of 1885 was passed, making the office permanent, and with jurisdiction over all State departments and institutions handling public funds. Two years after its passage the governor reported that the examiner had recovered to the treasury about \$20,000. "His work has been useful," said the governor, "not because those whose books and accounts have been examined are dishonest, but because many of these, untrained to business methods, and unconscious that they are parts of a complicated system whose efficient operation depends on the exactness and promptness of each of those composing it, have not appreciated the necessity of a careful and strict observance of all the requirements of the laws

enacted for their direction and government. . . . Some of these have lacked the training to fit them for their official duties, and have fallen into errors subjecting themselves to annoyance and others to loss. These welcome the visits of the examiner of accounts, and profit by the instructions he gives them. Through his published reports, his instructions are communicated to every part of the State; and those who never see him are taught to avoid mistakes that might require his personal attention. The effect of these examinations is felt to the extremities of the revenue system, exciting its agents to greater diligence, accuracy and promptness, and is manifest in all the operations of the department."

The examiner continued to operate under this law for 10 years with good results, but the volume of the work grew beyond the capacity of one man; and, besides, the desirability of extending the system to include county offices, through which public money passed, became increasingly manifest. Gov. William C. Oates, in 1896, recommended that an examiner be appointed for each congressional district; that the salary of the state examiner be increased to \$1,500, and that he have supervision over the district examiners; and that all county offices be put under the jurisdiction of the examiners.

Enlargement of the System.—The legislature incorporated a part of the governor's suggestions in an act of February 12, 1897, but authorized only two assistant examiners, whose compensation should not exceed \$5.00 salary, and \$2.50 for expenses for each day actually employed. The salary of the examiner was fixed at \$1,800 a year, out of which he paid his expenses. County officers were made subject to examination, and penalties provided for refusal of officers or their clerks to render assistance and furnish information to the examiners in the discharge of their duty. However, it was specifically stated that the examiners should not have authority to prescribe the mode of keeping accounts nor of transacting the business of any public office, and whenever the legality of a payment was involved, should obtain the opinion of the attorney general. The publication of 750 copies of the examiner's report, prior to each session of the legislature, was authorized.

For 10 years more the laws on the subject remained unaltered, and the three examiners succeeded in getting around to each State and county office, subject to examination, about once every 12 months. "I learn that officers do not complain of the coming of one of the examiners," said Gov. Wm. D. Jelks in 1907. "They are pleased to have their books looked over as often as possible. The examiners have been finding very little to report; very much to my satisfaction and to the satisfaction I think of all good citizens. The work, however, on State matters, makes it almost impossible for the examiners to go into county matters, if they would make the rounds in one year. If you think this work should be diligently pursued as to county funds, you will be compelled to provide some

additions to the present force." An act of February 7, 1907, added an allowance of not more than \$2.50 a day for expenses, while actually employed by the State, to the compensation of the examiners, but made no increase in the number of assistants.

In the proclamation calling the extra session of the legislature in 1909, Gov. B. B. Comer included the amendment of the sections of the code relating to examiners of accounts in the list of subjects for consideration. On August 26, the number of assistant examiners was enlarged to four, and the compensation of all the examiners increased by adding to their allowance for expenses, the amount of their railroad fare.

In 1911 the number of examiner was increased to seven, all of whom should receive \$1,800 a year salary, with \$4.00 per day for expenses, and transportation as an additional allowance. Provision was also made for the assignment of one examiner to the insurance department upon request of the commissioner. The examiners were required to make daily reports to the governor of their whereabouts on pain of loss of salary and expenses on days when they neglected to do so. In 1915, the number of examiners was reduced to five, with a restatement of their powers and duties as hereinabove set forth.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Reports*, 1882-1914. 11 vols. From 1882 to 1894 consecutive, but from the last date not regularly published.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 546-549; *Acts*, 1882-83, p. 184; 1884-85, p. 122; 1896-97, pp. 840-843; *General Acts*, 1909, Spec. sess., pp. 250-253; 1911, pp. 490-494; 1915, pp. 209-210; Gov. E. A. O'Neal, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1884-85, p. 16, and in 1886-87, p. 18; Gov. Wm. C. Oates, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1896-97, p. 57; Gov. Wm. D. Jelks, "Message," in *Senate Journal*, 1907, p. 37; *Culver v. Caldwell*, 137 Ala., p. 125.

EXCELSIOR COAL MINING CO. See Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

EXCISE COMMISSIONS. Official boards, provided for by act of April 6, 1911, to regulate the manufacture and sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors in the cities and towns of the State. The commissions consisted of three members, appointed by the governor, the member designated as chairman serving three years, another two years, the third for one year. Strict qualifications for membership were established by the act, and careful precautions taken to prevent a board, or any member of it, being brought under undue influence in the exercise of its duties. These boards were charged with the responsibility of issuing licenses to dealers, under detailed provisions in the law with reference to the number of licenses which should be issued in cities and towns of different sizes. Such commissions were established in several of the cities and towns; but in 1915 the legislature, by act of July 17, abolished all excise commissions in the State, and provided for the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers by the

governing bodies of towns, cities or counties. The creation of these commissions was an attempt to place the regulation of the liquor traffic in competent and disinterested hands, so that the principle of regulation, as opposed to prohibition, might be given a thorough and fair trial. On account of the shortness of the time during which the commissions were in existence, it is impossible to form an estimate of their efficacy.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1911, p. 249-288; *Ibid*, 1915, pp. 249-250.

EXCISE TAXES. See Income Tax; Internal Revenue.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. One of the three distinct and coordinate departments of the State Government, into which governmental powers are distributed. Under the constitution the "Executive Department" proper consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of education, commissioner of agriculture and industries, as state officers, and a sheriff for each county. The supreme executive authority is reposed in the governor. While the executive department is thus limited in the constitution as stated, the legislature has from time to time created various departments, commissions, bureaus, and boards, all of which are referred to and properly classed as executive.

To the executive department is committed certain groups of powers, duties and activities, and except in the instances in the constitution expressly permitted, the executive cannot exercise legislative and judicial powers, or either of them. The members of the executive department have no general authority in the performance of duties or in the exercise of powers, but must look to the constitution and laws as the source of their authority, power and duty.

According to Cooley, "Constitutional Limitations," p. 44: "The separate departments of the Government for the exercise of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are termed checks and balances of the republican form of government. Upon judicial action there is the legislative check and the power of the latter to prescribe rules for the courts and to restrict authority, and the executive check upon the judicial to refuse to enforce judgments which are in excess of the jurisdiction. Upon the executive power is the legislative check, to restrain the action of the former, and upon it is the judicial check of the power to punish the executive department for excess of executive authority. While the legislative department had a check upon both the executive and the judicial departments in the power to impeach the members of the legislative department for illegal or oppressive actions, or failure to perform official duties, or in refusing to execute the legislative enactments."

Defunct Offices.—In the early history of the State provision was made for the offices of adjutant and inspector general. This of-

fice was abolished by the constitution of 1865. On January 15, 1830, an internal improvements (q.v.) board was created, but because of inactivity, the act of establishment was repealed two years later. During the War, 1861-1865, one or more departments or commissions were created because of the exigencies of the times, but they were subsequently abolished. The constitution of 1867 created an office known as the commissioner of industrial resources; it was cut down by the constitution of 1875. The legislature of 1915 abolished the state board of assessment of railroad property, confederate pension examiners, cotton statistics bureau, salt lands agent, state land agent, oyster commission, and the immigration commissioner. The same legislature reorganized the railroad commission, increasing its power, and giving it the name of the public service commission. (See the several titles named for separate sketches.)

Existing Offices, Etc.—Existing State executive offices, departments, commissions, bureaus and boards are noted in the following list, detailed sketches of which will be found in their appropriate places alphabetically herein, viz.:

Adjutant General;
Agriculture and Industries, Department of;
Agriculture, State Board of;
Archives and History, Department of;
Attorney General;
Auditor, State;
Banking Department;
Bar Examiners;
Capitol, Keeper of the;
Chemist, State;
Compromise of Claims, State Board of;
Compromise of Land Claims, State Board of;
Convicts, Board of Inspectors of;
Dental Examiners, State Board of;
Education, Superintendent of;
Embalming, State Board of;
Equalization, State Board of;
Examiners of Public Accounts;
Forestry, State Commission of;
Game and Fish Commission;
Geological Survey;
Governor;
Health, State Board of;
Highway Department, State;
Horticulture, State Board of;
Horticulturist, State;
Insurance, Department of;
Live Stock Sanitary Board;
Mediation and Arbitration, State Board of;
Mine Foreman Examiners;
Mine Inspectors;
Nurses Examiners, Board of;
Pardons, State Board of;
Pension Commission, Alabama (See Confederate Pensions);
Pharmacy, State Board of;
Prison Inspector, State;
Public Service Commission, Alabama;
Purchase, State Board of;
Registrars, Board of Appointment of;
Secretary of State;
Secretary to the Governor;

Text-book Commission, State;
Treasurer, State;
Veterinarian, State.

See Distribution of Powers; Judicial Department; Legislative Department.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1901, secs. 42, 43, 112-138; *Code*, 1907, secs. 550-640; *Haley v. Clark*, 26 Ala., p. 439; *Ingram v. State*, 39 Ala., p. 247; *Chisholm v. McGehee*, 41 Ala., p. 197; *Ex parte Screws*, 49 Ala., p. 57; *State v. Cobb*, 64 Ala., p. 127; *Fox v. McDonald*, 101 Ala., p. 51; *Nolen v. State*, 118 Ala., p. 154; *Higdon v. Jelks*, 138 Ala., p. 115; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 1, pp. 140, 350, 685; Finley and Sanderson, *American Executive and Executive Methods* (1908).

EXECUTIVE MANSION, THE STATE.—

The official residence of the governor of the State, located in the city of Montgomery, at No. 702 South Perry Street. It was erected in 1906 and was purchased by the State from Moses Sabel, by whom it was built. The price paid was \$46,500, including sundry furnishings. It is a two-story pressed brick structure, with mansard roof, and presents a very attractive and stately appearance. Until the purchase of this building, the State had never owned an official residence for the use of its governors.

The legislature of 1911 passed "an act to make an appropriation for the purchase of a residence for the Governor of Alabama, and grounds and furnishings therefor, and for the acquisition by condemnation or purchase of any real estate necessary or beneficial for such purpose, to provide a building commission for such purpose, and to make an annual appropriation for the maintenance of such residence," which was approved February 14, 1911.

A commission of seven members was provided by this act, four of whom were the incumbents respectively of the office of governor, secretary of state, attorney general and the director of the department of archives and history, and three citizens of the city or county of Montgomery to be appointed by the governor. After the appointment of the three members required to be named by the governor, the following constituted the membership of the commission: Emmet O'Neal, governor; Cyrus B. Brown, secretary of state; Robert C. Brickell, attorney general; Thomas M. Owen, director of the department of archives and history; and Michael H. Screws, William T. Sheehan, and William G. Covington, the last three, in accordance with the law, being citizens of the city of Montgomery. The first meeting of the commission was held April 27, 1911. Other meetings were held, and the purchase of the property mentioned above was agreed upon. The deed of conveyance bears date, May 29, and was filed for record in Montgomery County, June 1, 1911.

The act creating the commission provided \$2,000 a year, "or so much thereof as, in the discretion of the governor may be necessary," which should be "paid only on the requisition of the governor, in such sums and in such

manner as may by him be deemed proper, for the general maintenance of the residence and grounds, in such manner as may to the governor appear proper or necessary." By act of February 20, 1915, this appropriation was repealed, and no other continuing appropriation was made for maintenance. However, the same act provided the sum of \$2,000, "for necessary repairs and permanent improvements on the governor's mansion and furnishings, the property of the State, and for the purchase of additional furnishings." This amount appears to have been insufficient, and an additional sum of \$2,234.11 was appropriated, September 4, 1915, to reimburse the governor "for moneys paid by him for necessary repairs and furnishings made on the governor's mansion." The general appropriation bill of September 28, 1915, authorized the expenditure of \$500 a year "for the repair and upkeep, and new furnishings of the governor's mansion, to be expended solely by the governor of the State, and only for actual repairs, additions or furnishings made and delivered."

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1911, pp. 20-22; 1915, pp. 158, 350, 937; Alabama Governor's Mansion Commission, *Report*, 1915 (Leg. Doe. No. 23); and Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915, p. 12.

EXPENDITURES. See Appropriations.

EXPOSITIONS. See Centennials and Expositions.

F

FACTORIES. See Cotton Manufacturing; Iron and Steel; Manufacturing and Manufacturers. See also names of factories and industrial plants.

FAIRFIELD AND MACON RAIL ROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

FAIRHOPE. Post office and town on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, Baldwin County, 15 miles west of Robertsdale, the nearest shipping point, and 35 miles southwest of Bay Minette. Altitude: 140 feet. Population: 1904—400; 1912—590. It was incorporated in 1908 under the municipal code of 1907, with corporate limits 1 mile square. It has municipally owned electric light plant, and waterworks of 40,000 gallons daily capacity, costing \$12,000, a volunteer fire department, paved sidewalks, a street car line 1 mile in length, connecting the town with the beach, and operated by gasoline power. Its bonded indebtedness is \$13,000 for lights and waterworks, and \$3,000 for school purposes, maturing in 1920. The city tax rate is 5 mills. The Fairhope Courier, an independent Democratic weekly, established in 1894, is published there. Its industries are an ice plant, creamery, sawmill, cabinet works, machine shop, concrete works, canning factory for citrus fruit, bottling works, blacksmith shops,

bakery, and the steamboat "Fairhope," that ply between Fairhope and Mobile. It has public schools and the School of Organic Education. Its churches are the Methodist, Baptist, and Christian.

The town was settled in 1895, on the site of the extinct town of Clifton, later called "Alabama City," by the Fairhope Industrial Association, organized and incorporated at Des Moines, Ia., in February, 1894. The first residents were E. B. Gaston, wife and 4 children; James P. Hunnel, father and mother. They were soon joined by several hundred settlers. Mr. Joseph Fels, a large manufacturer, has been a steady and generous friend to the colony. Truck-farming for the northern markets, especially the growing of citrus fruits, Japanese persimmons, and pecans, has become an important industry of the community. See *Organic Education*, School of.

REFERENCES.—Alfred J. Wolf, *Fairhope* (1907, pp. 12); Pamphlet literature, v. d.

FAIRHOPE PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

FAIRHOPE TAX. In the case of *Fairhope Single Tax Corporation v. Melville* there is a discussion of the single tax provision of the Fairhope colony, 193 Ala., p. 289.

FAIRS. Annual meetings or conferences, previously appointed, for the exhibition of the fruits of the harvest, or the growth of industry, or the objects of handicraft, usually accompanied by awards or premiums for exhibits of unusual excellence. They are statewide, or cover a certain district, or a county, or part of a county, or a city or town. They are promoted by State or local societies or associations.

The social instinct, as well as economic necessity, brought the people together on court days, sales days, and at "musters." On such occasions there was an exchange of experiences, oftentimes an exchange of goods, and, what was most significant, the development of the value of cooperation. The native independence of the farmer long resented the thought that there was anything of value outside of the lessons he had learned by hard experience, or which he had gotten from his father. The agricultural treatise and the farm journal were scorned. The gospel of the leaders, however, finally found its way over the country, and state and county agricultural and horticultural societies were rapidly organized, fairs put on, and a general impetus given to farm life. Several good State agricultural periodicals were established. Among these were the "Cotton Planter," which began publication at Montgomery in 1853; and the "Soil of the South," at Columbus, Ga., 1851. They consolidated, January, 1857, as the "American Cotton Planter and Soil of the South," devoted to agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, domestic and mechanic arts.

The agricultural fair in Alabama dates from the early fifties, with perhaps a few lim-

ited local exhibitions of prior date. As noted below, the Chunnennuggee horticultural society was early established, perhaps in the forties, and its annual meetings were doubtless accompanied by fairs. During this golden era of agriculture, there were 10 societies in active ongoing in the State.

The value of the fair is thus admirably stated by Kenyon L. Butterfield: "It performed a great service in diffusing new ideas, in creating an atmosphere of social unity, and in introducing better methods of farming, new types of stock, grains, and fruit, and in furthering the use of farm machinery. The educational feature was prominent. The affair often included horse-racing and was a gala day, but it had a serious purpose and did a great work. It was for all this period the chief institution for the formation and expression of rural opinion and for the conservation of rural interests."

State Fair prior to 1861.—The Alabama State Agricultural Society was organized at Montgomery, January 10, 1855. One of its objects was to afford the people an opportunity for a state wide fair. The first was held in Montgomery, Nov. 20-24, 1855, and was called "Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show." In the "Cotton Planter" for May 1855 it is referred to as the "first grand State Exhibition of the Southwest." The premium list was published in the June issue, and is a very instructive and suggestive key to the condition and aspirations of agriculture, horticulture, stockraising, manufactures, dairying, and the domestic and fine arts in the State.

In commenting on the list Dr. N. B. Cloud, editor of the "Cotton Planter" urges "upon the planters, mechanics and manufacturers of our State, with their wives, their sons, and their daughters, to make this our first Industrial Jubilee, the object of their care and especial attention." Continuing he says, "If we accomplish anything really valuable to the State, and to the industry of the people of Alabama, we must have the hearty, the energetic co-operation of the working men and women of the country." And again, "An Alabama State Fair is a matter of fact, on foot, fixed and tangible."

The site selected was just north of the city, "a beautiful plateau of land immediately on the bank of the Alabama river." The main building was styled the "Industrial Palace." On the days of the Fair the city was filled with visitors, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The society continued its exhibitions from year to year, with every demonstration of approval on the part of the progressive planters and farmers, and with an evident improvement in every department of farm life. The sixth and last, however, was held from October 29 to November 2, 1860, inclusive. The war cloud broke in 1861, and the energies of the people went directly to the defense of the South through service in the army, and in the immediate and pressing task, under established conditions, of providing for the

subsistence both of soldiers and non-combatants.

Ante Bellum County Fairs.—Local agricultural societies preceded State organization. While they were not formed primarily for that object, all of them held annual fairs. The records are meager, but the details preserved point to a large and useful service to agriculture and allied subjects. Their names and brief data are presented below. The first of these about which record is at hand was the Chunnennuggee Horticultural Society, of Macon County (now Bullock) of which the "Cotton Planter" says: "This is one of the oldest societies of the kind in the Southwest, and of it and for it may be truly said—'It has made the wilderness blossom like the rose.'" It was organized in 1849, and its eighth annual fair was held May 1, 1856.

In 1852 the Robinson Springs Agricultural Association held its first annual fair. Its second was held Nov. 2-4, 1853. The premium list was published in the "Cotton Planter" for July of that year. It is digested as indicating the extent and scope of a local fair. Liberal prizes were offered for field crops of cotton, peavine hay, grasshay, upland corn, lowland corn, wheat, rice, field peas; cattle, native and graded; horses—stallions, broodmares, colts, match, harness and saddle horses; jacks, jennets and mules; sheep; goats; hogs; poultry—chickens, duck, geese, turkeys, pea fowls, pigeons; household arts, as curing hams, preparing lard, making soap, baking bread and cake, making preserves, jelly, pickles, catsup, jams, cordials and syrups; dairy products—as butter and cheese; domestic and fancy work—as making comforts, blankets, mattresses, carpets, quilts, coverlets, counterpanes, socks, negro woolen cloth; fruits—apples, peaches, pears, oranges, dried fruits; manufactured articles—plows, plow stock, cotton opener, cotton gin, panel doors, blinds and sash, wardrobe, chairs, shingles, lumber, tar, turpentine, earthenware; vegetables—Irish potatoes, turnips, all other vegetables; seed; leather—boots, negro shoes, wagon harness; and fine arts—daguerreotype, painting, animal painting, fruit painting.

Other local fair associations, of which records are preserved are The Montgomery County Agricultural Society, organized about 1853, or possibly in the preceding year; the Mobile Agricultural and Horticultural Society, organized in 1853; the Chambers County Fair, organized in 1854; the Pickens County Agricultural Society, 1854; the Catoma Agricultural Society, Montgomery County, 1855; the Lowndes County Agricultural Society, 1856; the Tennessee Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Association, organized in 1857, and chartered December 15, 1859; Dallas County Agricultural Society, Selma, 1857; and the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of West Alabama, Demopolis, organized in 1859, and chartered February 23, 1860.

Post Bellum Fairs.—Peace had come in 1865, to be followed by a sincere effort at a

wholehearted and patriotic readjustment on the part of the people. The State was wholly agricultural, and the soldiers who survived largely returned to the farms. As in the fifties, they found themselves always looking to an improvement of conditions, and soon the old agricultural societies were revived or new ones formed.

This period witnessed the beginnings of the larger national farm organization movement, in which Alabama had its share. By all of these organizations fairs were encouraged as educational agencies of great value to the farmers.

The date of the first general State fair after the War is not at hand, but it was probably in the late sixties, and at Montgomery. The capital city has naturally been the centre of agricultural leadership and organization, and practically throughout the long period from the date just suggested to the present time, some form of Statewide farm and live stock display has been offered. The Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association, November 18-22, 1872, held a fair at Pickett Springs, near the city. During the years the promoting organizations varied, sometimes a private corporation, again the Grange, and again the State Agricultural Society. It was designated at different times as the Alabama State Fair, the State Fair and Exposition, the Southern Exposition, the Alabama Agricultural Fair, and the Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. The places at which held were on the Alabama River near the old West Point Railroad depot, at a point on the Red Bridge Road east of the city, at Pickett Springs, at Clisby Park, at Riverside (near the first site), and at Vandiver Park.

At Selma, October 26-31, 1875, the Alabama State Grange conducted a State Fair. The legislature, March 8, 1876, chartered the Alabama State Grange Fair, with C. C. Langdon, S. J. Harrington, George D. Johnston, Merrill E. Pratt, Charles L. Scott, W. H. Chambers, E. M. Law, John Harris, S. S. Scott, F. A. Bates and George D. Norris as incorporators. Power was given to "hold annual or semi-annual exhibitions of the productive industries of the State."

At Birmingham, fairs and expositions have been successfully held since the eighties. The fair grounds are located to the southwest of the city. The grounds are extensive and the buildings are well equipped.

County fairs were numerous held in the seventies, to be followed by a falling off in the two next decades. Some of these were the North Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association (Tennessee Valley), organized in 1869, with grounds at Florence; Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Selma, about 1870; the Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Eutaw, 1871; the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Wilcox County at Camden, 1872; the Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association of Mobile, 1874; the Calhoun County Fair Association, 1876; the West Dallas Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Or-

ville, 1877; and the East Alabama Fair Association at Eufaula, 1873.

Fairs near the State line have been held as follows: Southeast Alabama and Southwest Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Eufaula, organized in 1872; Mississippi and West Alabama Fair Association, at Columbus, Miss., 1901; and Mississippi Alabama Fair at Meridian, 1911.

The work of the Federal and State governments in their campaigns for diversification, in soil surveys, and in promoting the live stock industry, have all served to bring about a revival of interest in local fairs. Some of the associations formed during the past ten years are as follows: Baldwin County Fair Association, Bay Minette; Black Soil Fair Association, Demopolis; Blount County Fair Association, Oneonta; Bullock County Fair, Union Springs; Carbon Hill Annual Fair, Carbon Hill; Central Alabama Fair Association, Selma; Cherokee County Fair Association, Centre; Chilton County Fair Association, Clanton; Choctaw County Farm Demonstration and Fair Association, Gilbertown; Clarke County Fair Association, Thomasville; Colbert County Fair Association, Tuscumbia; Colbert County Colored Fair Association, Tuscumbia; Cullman County Agricultural and Live Stock Fair Association, Cullman; DeKalb County Fair Association, Fort Payne; Demopolis Section Live Stock and Fair Association, Demopolis; The Foley Fair, Foley; Gulf Coast Tropical Fair Association, Mobile; Hale County Fair, Greensboro; Henry County Fair Association, Abbeville; Jackson County Fair, Scottsboro; Limestone County Fair Association, Athens; Limestone County Negro Fair Association, Athens; Live Stock Association, Montgomery; Madison County Free Fair, Huntsville; Marshall County Fair Association, Albertville; Mobile County Fair, Mobile; Perry County Fair, Marion; Pickens County Fair Association, Reform; Pike County Fair Association, Troy; Shelby County Fair Association, Montevallo; Talladega County Fair Association, Sylacauga; Walker County Fair, Jasper; West Alabama Fair, Tuscaloosa.

See Agricultural Society, The Alabama State (new); Agricultural Society, The Alabama State (old); Farmers' Alliance; Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America; Farmers' Organizations; Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Alabama; Wheel, The Alabama Agricultural.

REFERENCES.—Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1912), vol. 4, pp. 289-297; *American cotton planter*, Montgomery, 1853-1861, indexes; *The rural Alabamian*, 1872, vol. 2, pp. 502, 559, 1873, vol. 3, p. 226; *Acts*, 1875-76, p. 295; and Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FAKITCHIPUNTA. A Choctaw town on the Tombigbee River. The name signifies "little turkeys," Fakit, "turkey," Chipunta, "little," the last word a plural adjective, which indicates that Fakit is plural. The Choctaw town was known to the Americans as Tombigbee Turkey Town. It was reserved

from cession by the treaty of Mount Dexter, the text of the treaty reading as follows: "The Choctaws reserve from the foregoing cession a tract of 2 miles square, run on meridians and parallels so as to include the houses and improvements in the town of Foketchepono."

This language would suggest that it was a town of some importance. It was situated on both sides of the Tombigbee, about two thirds being on the east side of the river. Hence it was both in Choctaw and Clarke Counties. As noted on La Tourrette's Map of Alabama, 1838, Turkey Creek, in Choctaw County empties into the Tombigbee about the middle of the northwest quarter of the town. The town certainly derived its name from the creek, of which the name Turkey Creek is a partial translation. In the Indian grant made to John McGrew in 1799, this creek is especially named as "Fouket Cheeponta or Little Turkey Creek."

Turkey Town was the last Choctaw possession east of the Tombigbee, and was held until ceded by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830. It belonged to Nittakechi's District. The last official notice of Turkey Town is in the Census of that district, taken in 1831, where Ishtonerhomma's family is represented as living in the east side of the town.

REFERENCES.—Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1898-1899, vol. 3, p. 234; LaTourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838); Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), p. 164; Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FALKVILLE. Post office and station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southern part of Morgan County, T. 8, R. 4 W., about 18 miles south of Hartsell, 15 miles north of Cullman, and 18 miles southeast of Decatur. Altitude: 602 feet. Population: 1870—1,054; 1880—105; 1888—170; 1900—343; 1910—335. It was incorporated in 1876, probably under the general laws, with mayor and council. The corporate limits extend 600 yards in all directions from the railroad depot. It has public schools, and 3 miles of paved sidewalks. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness \$3,800, maturing in 10 years, and issued for the construction of sidewalks. It has a branch of the Tennessee Valley Bank, of Decatur. Its industries are 2 cotton ginneries, a gristmill, a cotton warehouse, a sawmill, a planing mill, a lumber yard, wagon and blacksmith shops, and general stores. There is a city high school with normal training department, and grammar schools. The school building was erected in 1896, and cost \$8,000. Its churches are the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Christian.

The town was settled prior to 1860, by Malcolm Patterson, of Tennessee, and James Densmore. The first merchant and the first postmaster was Louis Falk, for whom the town was named. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, and was captured early in the War and held a prisoner until its close.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 347; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

FALUKTAEUNNA, FALLECTABENNA, or FLUCTAEUNNA. Name of a locality on the west bank of the Tombigbee River in Choctaw County, exactly opposite the northwest corner of Clarke County. The name seems to show that the place was used as a hunting camp, where scaffolds were erected for curing venison. In correct Choctaw orthography the word is Falakto abana, or Falaktabana, meaning "a scaffold," that is, Falakto, "a fork," Abana, "laid across," or "forks" with sticks laid across."

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FARM DEMONSTRATION AND RURAL EXTENSION WORK. Collateral activities of the Department of Agriculture and Industries, authorized by legislative enactments of 1911 and 1915, as shown below. These activities include cooperative agricultural extension work; demonstration work in agriculture and home economics, in connection with federal operations under the Smith-Lever bill; organization of boys' and girls' farm clubs, as corn clubs, pig clubs, tomato clubs, etc.; and general educational and demonstration work with the object of exterminating or circumventing the cotton-boll weevil, ascertaining the particular crops best adapted to the soils of various localities, and improving rural methods and conditions in many ways.

The special lines of experimental and educational effort included under the general head of farm demonstration and rural extension work in Alabama were first provided for by legislative enactment on February 9, 1911. The scope of the work contemplated is fully set out in the title of the act, as follows: "An Act for the advancement of agriculture and to prepare the farmers of Alabama for the coming of the boll weevil by providing for local agricultural experiments in the several counties of Alabama to ascertain the best fertilizers for each class of soils and crops, to investigate best the methods of producing cotton profitably in the presence of the boll weevil and of the black root disease, to determine the most effective methods for controlling the boll weevil and other insect pests, to determine the most profitable field crops for each soil and the best system for growing and marketing them, to ascertain the grasses and clovers best suited to each soil, to ascertain the best varieties of fruits and vegetables and the best horticultural practices, to determine the best means of growing, feeding, and marketing live stock and poultry, to investigate other agricultural problems, to provide for the publication of results and of related agricultural information and for other expenses of agricultural experiments, to provide for agricultural extension work in connection therewith, and to make an

appropriation for these purposes and to prescribe how these funds shall be expended."

The execution of these purposes was put in charge of the experiment station of the Alabama polytechnic institute at Auburn, with the mandate "to conduct, in as many of the counties of Alabama as advisable and practicable with the funds hereby appropriated, experiments to acquire agricultural information . . . and to publish and to disseminate the results." The means for carrying on these experiments were provided by the following annual appropriations: for local fertilizer experiments in the several counties and for the investigation and introduction of new or improved field crops and forage plants, \$7,000; for combating the cotton boll weevil and other injurious insects, \$2,300; for plant breeding of field and forage crops, \$1,200; for drainage, irrigation and farm machinery, \$1,500; for preparing, printing, illustrating, and distributing bulletins, circulars and other publications of the experiment stations, and for general administrative expenses, \$2,500; for horticultural investigations, \$2,000; for live stock investigations, \$3,500; for investigating and combatting black root and boll rot of cotton, and other diseases of plants, \$1,000; for promoting the poultry industry, \$1,000; for agricultural extension work, \$5,000. This total of \$27,000 a year is to be expended under the immediate direction of the board of trustees of the Alabama polytechnic institute and the general supervision of the commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

On the 11th another act was passed, to establish a board of agriculture to have supervision of funds appropriated by this act for farm demonstration work in Alabama, and to provide a plan for carrying on such work. After reciting that farm demonstration work has been found to be the best method of disseminating knowledge of improved farming methods, the act establishes the board of agriculture, composed of the commissioner of agriculture and industries, ex officio chairman; the director of the Alabama experiment station, Auburn; the professor of school agriculture in the Alabama polytechnic institute, Auburn; and two practical, successful farmers to be named by the other three members of the board. The work of the local demonstration agents is directed by this board, and an appropriation of \$25,000 a year is placed at its disposal.

A law supplementing the two foregoing was passed on February 28th. It authorized courts of county commissioners or boards of revenue in any county in which the state or federal authorities shall take on or have taken up the work of farm demonstration or the organization of farm life clubs to appropriate funds, not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one year, for aiding in such work. The use of a portion of these county appropriations for premiums or prizes for excellence in crop production is permitted.

By a joint resolution adopted on January 29, 1915, the legislature assented to the provisions and requirements of the act of congress, approved May 8, 1914, providing for cooperative agricultural extension work, and thereupon the trustees of the Polytechnic institute became competent to receive the grants of money carried by the Act.

On the 25th of September following, steps were taken to put the plans contained in the act of congress referred to (commonly known as the Smith-Lever act), into effect in this state. An appropriation for that purpose was made for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, of \$20,000, and \$40,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918. The work contemplated by this law includes the organization and supervision of live stock, marketing and other agricultural clubs; boys' corn clubs and pig clubs; girls' canning clubs; home economics and other clubs for women; the encouragement of diversification of crops, and the introduction of better methods of farming.

The list of legislative enactment on these subjects was completed by the act approved on September 28 which provided an appropriation of \$100 annually for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 for each county, to be used for prizes and premiums and otherwise encouraging and instructing the farm boys and girls in their club work, and to be available to any county that raises \$100 annually, for each of the years mentioned, for the same purpose. The professor of school agriculture of the Alabama polytechnic institute is empowered to make the rules and plans governing the club work provided for.

Under the provisions of these several enactments, a large amount of experimental and demonstration work has been carried on by the State's agents usually in cooperation with the local representatives of the general government. There are demonstration agents in most of the counties, whose salaries frequently are paid by the state, or jointly by the state and the U. S. government, without any contribution from the county itself. However, in many cases the county does pay a part of its demonstration agent's compensation. These county agents have supervision of the boys' club work, and the work of the girls' clubs is under the direction of the county canning club agents. These agents are women, experts in rural extension and domestic science, who are paid by the government under the Smith-Lever act. Usually they are appointed assistant county superintendent of education and work in cooperation with the Education department's representatives.

See Polytechnic institute, Alabama, Experiment Station; Agriculture and Industries, Department of.

REFERENCES.—*Acts of Alabama*, Agriculture and Industries, Department of Reports; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Experiment Station, Reports.

FARM IMPLEMENTS. See Agriculture.

FARM LIFE CLUBS. Semiofficial educational and promotive organizations, authorized by act of February 28, 1911, to encourage agriculture and kindred pursuits. The act authorizes the county commissioners or boards of revenue, or other body having similar jurisdiction of any county in which the State or Federal authorities may take up the work of farm demonstration, to appropriate such sums as they may deem advisable, not exceeding \$1,000 in any one year, in aid of such work. A part of the funds so appropriated may be used for premiums or prizes offered for excellence in crop production. An act of September 28, 1915, provided for organizing the farm boys and girls of Alabama into various kinds of clubs for the purpose of encouraging, interesting and instructing them in better methods of agriculture, home-making, cooking, sewing and gardening. The promotion of the latter class of clubs is provided for by special appropriations, described under that title.

See Agriculture and Industries, Commissioner of; Agriculture, Board of; Farm Demonstration and Rural Extension Work.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1911, p. 35; 1915, p. 43.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE. A farmers' organization for the promotion of the interests of agriculture, whose objects were, "to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strict non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes for the promotion of their interests socially, politically and financially. To oppose all forms of monopoly as being detrimental to the best interests of the public, and to demand equal rights for all and special favors to none. . . . To promote the best interests of our agricultural people in a practical and legitimate way. First, by the inculcation of the home sentiment with all its elements of nobleness, by importuning the use of such educational provisions made by the State for the intellectual promotion of agriculture, and the use of the best moral, intellectual, agricultural and political literature of the times in our farm homes . . . to co-operate in buying and selling for the purpose of securing an exchange of commodities with the least possible tax upon interchange. To secure representation in the State and National Legislatures as the importance of the agricultural interests warrant, to secure the strict legislative control of railroads in the interests of equity and justice to the public; to crush out monopolies in every form, whether in land, transportation or commerce, to crush out the manufacture of and traffic in adulterated food products; to protect the live stock interests of the country against contagious diseases, and to protect and foster agricultural interests in every way feasible and just." The order originated in Texas, the first alliance of permanence being organized July 28, 1879.

The Farmers' Alliance was the fourth statewide agricultural society represented in Alabama. The first local alliance was instituted at Beech Grove, Madison County, in 1887 by A. T. Jacobs, of the Texas Alliance, the charter being received March 30. Others were soon after established in Jackson, Limestone, and Marshall Counties. Still later national organizers visited the State and started alliances in Coosa, Bibb, Shelby, Lauderdale, Talladega, Perry, St. Clair, and Elmore Counties. Records of the first and second state meetings or conventions are not available, though it appears from unofficial sources that the locals in all the counties mentioned sent delegates to the second convention, held at Cave Spring, Madison County, August 2, 1887. At the first general meeting in the State, apparently held in the early part of 1887, W. J. McKelvey was elected state president, and at the second convention S. M. Adams was elected to succeed him, and J. W. Brown was made secretary. Practically simultaneously with its entrance into the State, the Alabama Farmers' Alliance was affiliated with the national organization. At the fourth annual meeting, Auburn, August 6-8, 1889, the Alabama Farmers' Alliance and the Agricultural Wheel in Alabama were consolidated, and a new constitution and by-laws adopted. The consolidated organization was called the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America; but at its first meeting, at St. Louis in 1889, the name was changed to the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The State and local subdivisions of the national organization continued to be known by their former names, some being called "alliances," some "wheels," and some "unions." However, they all were chartered by the national order, conformed to its constitution, and used its secret work.

In 1890 several of the different farmers' organizations of the country combined in the National Farmers' League. The purposes of the league were avowedly political, some of its objects being legislation to bring about the issue of Treasury notes, Government loans to individuals, the increase of the circulating medium, free coinage of silver, Government ownership of railroads, popular election of Senators, and an income tax. The league opposed the national banking system and alien ownership of land. The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union participated in this movement, but the southern branch of the league did not put out separate candidates for State offices as was done by the northern branch. When in 1892 the league in the northern States united with other political elements and formed the People's or Populist Party, the southern members declined to leave their old political connections, endorsed the Democratic candidates, and endeavored to have included in the Democratic platform, planks advocating the treasury scheme, free silver, more greenbacks, public ownership of transportation facilities, etc. During the convention these circumstances resulted in a split in the league, and after 1892 it ceased to exist as a political party. The state

sub-divisions of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union continued to exist as agricultural organizations for several years. Exact records of their history subsequent to 1892 are not, however, available.

During the existence of the Alabama Farmers' Alliance, its activities looking to the improvement of agricultural conditions, including better methods of growing farm produce, and the obtaining of legislation, both State and Federal, were numerous and fairly effectual. At its third annual meeting in 1888 resolutions were passed demanding legislation to encourage education. Whether as a direct result of this action or not does not appear, but the legislature at its next session appropriated \$100,000 for the common schools of the State. Resolutions also were passed calling for the reform of the national banking laws, and recommending that the state alliance send representatives to Congress to secure agricultural legislation. At the next annual session resolutions were passed requesting the National Government to lend money to farmers on real estate, to the extent of one-half its value, at 2 per cent interest. During 1889 the state alliance established a commercial exchange at Montgomery, and undertook to establish a cooperative industrial enterprise at Florence. Dissatisfaction having arisen with what was called the "Bagging Trust," a special meeting at Birmingham was called for May 15, 1889, at which delegates from all the Cotton States were in attendance. The convention resolved not to use jute bagging and to insist on all commercial fertilizers and grains being sacked in cotton bagging. This action aroused considerable discussion and the controversy continued through two or three years.

REFERENCES.—N. A. Dunning, ed., *Farmers' Alliance history* (1891), p. 237; W. S. Morgan, *History of the Wheel and Alliance* (1891), pp. 111-113, 308-310; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. iv, p. 295; Ritual, 1890, 8 vo. p. 21.

FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, ALABAMA DIVISION.

An educational and cooperative union of farmers, having certain secret features, organized for the furtherance of all the interests of agricultural classes. The national union was organized December 5, 1905, Newton Gresham being its founder. It entered Alabama with the organization of the Walker County Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America at Cordova, August 23, 1905, at which time Henry T. Nations was elected president. The gathering was addressed by several speakers, and before adjourning, resolved that its members should not sell cotton for less than 10 cents a pound; should reduce acreage from year to year so as to maintain that price; and should buy fertilizer and grains put up in cotton bags only. A state organization was also launched at this meeting. The second meeting was held at Clanton, March 8, 1906, and was presided over by J. A. Worley, state president. Records of the proceedings are not at hand.

The first regular annual meeting of the state union was held at Bessemer, August 23-25, 1906, with more than 300 delegates in attendance. Discussion centered about the proposition to establish union cooperative warehouses. Most of the business of these and subsequent conventions has been transacted in executive session and cannot, therefore, be fully discussed. It appears, however, that the question of cooperative warehouses, with other phases of the marketing of crops, especially cotton, continued for some time to be the most prominent in the transactions of the union. The older farmers' organizations have been virtually dormant for several years. The union apparently is now the only active agricultural society in the State.

In 1913 the total membership of the union in the United States was estimated at 3,000,000, its greatest strength and influence being in the South. The number of its members in Alabama at that time is not available, but there were said to be more than 1,500 in Tuscaloosa County. In recent years the union has concentrated its energies upon securing the establishment of a national rural credit system as the means of affording relief from the present credit and land-mortgage systems. The union has claimed to be nonpolitical but has nevertheless appointed committees from time to time to aid in securing desired state and national legislation.

Presidents.—J. A. Worley, 1905-1907; J. F. Duncan, 1907-1908; W. A. Morris, 1908-1912; O. P. Ford, 1912-1916.

Meetings.—Meetings have been held at the times and places named:

Cordova, August, 1905; organization.

1st, Bessemer, August, 1906.

2d, Andalusia, August, 1907.

3rd, Birmingham, June, 1908.

4th, Birmingham, August, 1909.

5th, Montgomery, August, 1910, pp. 30.

6th, Auburn, August, 1911.

7th, Anniston, August, 1912.

8th, Montgomery, August, 1915.

9th, Birmingham, August, 1914.

10th, Birmingham, August, 1915.

11th, Birmingham, August, 1916.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Minutes*, 1910, 1915, 2 vol.

REFERENCES.—Alabama Division, *Minutes*, 5th and 10th sessions, 1910 and 1915; National Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, *Minutes*, 7th annual session, 1911; *Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Aug. 23, 1905, Mar. 9, and Aug. 23, 24, 25, 1906; J. O. Prude, "Work of Farmers' Union," in *Tuscaloosa News*, Mar. 7, 1913; Barrett, *Mission, history, and times of the Farmers' Union* (1909), pp. 222-225, 259-269.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES. Formal gatherings, held under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and Industries, for the purpose of improving the standards of farming, farm life, and the general betterment of agricultural conditions in the State. For many years meetings had been held, inspired by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by the Experiment Station at Auburn, on occasions of local need experienced by progressive farmers, but it was not until August 9, 1907,

that the legislature formally recognized the work, making an appropriation of \$4,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture and Industries. Among other purposes for which this sum was to be expended was "for holding of farmers' institutes, making experiments, gathering statistics and carrying into effect all laws now in existence or may hereafter be passed for the betterment of the agricultural interests of the State."

Activities.—These meetings have not been held with fixed regularity, nor in conformity to a rigid schedule, but every year they have been arranged in such way as to meet the immediate demand. The work has taken in part the form of special campaigns, as for illustration, to promote diversification, to combat the boll weevil, the promotion of the live stock industry, better farming methods etc. At all general meetings, the widest range of discussion is permitted, and includes domestic and farm economy, farm sanitation, farm machinery, good roads, rural schools, diversification, live stock industry, horticulture, floriculture, cultivation of cereals, cotton production and the many other subjects of interest to farmers. The funds are employed in meeting the expenses of advertising meetings, the payment of expenses of the members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture and Industries and all outside speakers in attendance.

In the farmers' institute work, the several departments of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn, and state and local farm demonstration agents cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and Industries. The work of the institutes is regarded as a part of the extension activities of the State.

See Agriculture and Industries, Department of: Farmers' Organizations.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1907, p. 751.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS. Voluntary associations of farmers and other persons engaged or interested in agricultural pursuits for the promotion of their common interests and welfare. The early societies were mainly educational, but later questions of cooperation in marketing products and buying implements and supplies came into prominence. As ways and means of improving the social and economic status of the agricultural and the industrial classes began to occupy a more conspicuous place in their councils, the societies assumed more and more a political character, for it was early determined that the chief dependence for relief and betterment of such conditions must be put in the obtaining of remedial legislation, national and state. A concomitant phase of this gradual development of a tendency toward organized political activity was the growth of a class consciousness which prompted the use of secrecy in the deliberations and business transactions of the societies, as well as in their purely social affairs. The first agricultural organizations in the State apparently had no secret features, nor were they active politically. They were intended to be the in-

struments of increasing the knowledge, the ambition, and the competence of farmers through the dissemination of technical and general information, and by the exchange of ideas pertaining to their calling at the meetings, conventions and fairs held from time to time and through agricultural papers and periodicals. They hoped by self-improvement to transform their calling from labor to an occupation which should afford comfortable surroundings, "leisure for society, or books, or the fine arts, or the cultivation of their noblest faculties," which they conceived to be the condition in life best for the race. So while agricultural fairs were held, at which methods and tools and products were exhibited and compared, and doubtless advertised, eminent scientists and literary men were invited to address their gatherings upon the larger questions of life, as well as upon the technical details of the science of agriculture. It was not until many years after the War that the farmers declared themselves members of the laboring class and made common cause with the industrial unions. The names of the farmers' organizations, in chronological order, indicate more or less accurately the trend of their objects and methods. The first two were agricultural "societies;" the third, a "grange" of patrons of husbandry; the fourth, a farmers' "alliance," which later became a farmers' and laborers' "union," and finally the "National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union;" the fifth, an agricultural "wheel," which joined with the "alliance" to form the "alliance and industrial union;" and the sixth, a farmers' "educational and cooperative union."

Many years before the organization of the first state agricultural society, the advisability of public patronage of agriculture had been brought to the attention of the legislature. In his message of November 21, 1826, Gov. John Murphy discussed this subject with some fullness.

"It may admit of doubt," he said, "whether in any of the States, this subject has received that regular and systematic attention, by the public authorities, which its great importance demands. This is the source, the principal fountain of all our prosperity. Individual intelligence and enterprise, where so many are engaged in the same pursuit; the ardor inspired by interest, the sagacity acquired by continual experience, are surely good sources of reliance, but they may not be exclusively sufficient, for the perfection of this essential and primary branch of industry. Something even here may be done by the forecast and care, and fostering patronage of the public authorities; and certainly none of their functions can have a higher or more beneficial aim. Such are the changes wrought by human industry, and such the constant tendency to occupy too much some branch of agricultural labor, for the present more profitable than others, that no sure reliance can be placed, for a great length of time, on any single staple commodity. New sources of contingent and profitable labor ought to be constantly devised, and held in reserve, that

the community may be protected against the consequences of any fluctuation in the principal productions. Those climates admitting of a great variety of productions, have advantages over others, which ought not to pass unimproved. The soil and climate of this state, in this respect, furnish very great resources. It is only necessary to be fully acquainted with them, and prepared to bring them into operation, in order to be but little affected by the changes, which may be produced by the industry of other countries in our particular pursuits. It might be useful to have this subject regularly given in charge to a standing committee, to recommend the formation of agricultural societies, in the several counties or larger subdivisions of the State; to invite those Societies to communicate with the standing committees for public information, and to obtain at the public expense, such seeds and plants as may be less open to the enterprise and research of individual agriculturalists. The impulse thus publicly given, will not be lost on a population, active, enterprising, and studious of their interests. The multiplication of our productions cannot prove otherwise than a source of necessary and beneficial caution."

Local Agricultural Societies.—Notwithstanding the governor's suggestions, local agricultural societies appear not to have been formed in the State until the late forties or early fifties, and a state-wide organization was not undertaken until several years later still. About 1850, local societies, intended primarily to promote the holding of neighborhood and county fairs, began to be organized in various sections of the State. The pioneer organization was the Chunnenugee Horticultural Society of Macon County. There was a similar society in the city of Mobile, known as the Mobile Agricultural, Horticultural and Floricultural Society. There were also agricultural societies in Pickens and Lowndes Counties and possibly in others.

Several years previous to the organization of a state agricultural society, interest had been aroused in Alabama, as well as in the other Southern States, through the activities of the Agricultural Association of the Slave-Holding States, which had its inception at a meeting in Macon, Georgia, in October, 1852, and was organized May 2, 1853, in the capitol at Montgomery, with Dr. W. C. Daniels of Georgia in the chair and Dr. Charles Lucas of Alabama acting as secretary. The chief objects of this association were "to improve our own agriculture, yielding peculiar productions through the agency of a normal labor, requiring a distinct economy, and dependent on a climate of its own; to develop the resources and unite and combine the energies of the slaveholding states so as to increase their wealth, power and dignity as members of this confederacy." While it does not appear that any local branches of this general organization were instituted in Alabama, yet the State had a fair representation in the membership of the general association.

State-wide Organizations.—About two years after the association began its work, sufficient

interest had been aroused in Alabama to bring about the organization of the Alabama State Agricultural Society, which was incorporated by the legislature, February 14, 1856, having been organized January 10, 1855. The society was encouraged and assisted by an appropriation of \$5,000 from the State treasury. Its activities were largely confined to the promotion of a yearly state fair at Montgomery. The first state fair was held in the fall of 1855; the last, in 1860. During the War, the society became inactive, and was never revived.

Aside from some strictly local organizations whose activities were confined to the immediate vicinity of their headquarters, there were no further associations or combinations of farmers in the State until the institution of several local lodges of the Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry (q. v.). This order continued in active existence until about 1890, when it was gradually superseded or absorbed by the Farmers' Alliance. The organization of the National Grange, or the Patrons of Husbandry, was a part of the general movement for the protection of the interests of the agrarian and industrial classes by means of combinations which should be strong enough to join issue with the capitalist interests.

In February, 1885, the new Alabama State Agricultural Society was organized and continued active for several years, holding annual and occasionally semiannual meetings. This organization, like the "Grange," gradually declined both in interest and membership. The chief difficulty in keeping up active interest in the farmers' organizations seems to have been the collection of membership dues. The proceedings of nearly every annual meeting of all the orders represented in this State show this matter to have been under discussion. Each of the six different state agricultural associations was organized with great enthusiasm, but all were lacking in coherence and failed to attain the prime object of their organization, namely, a full appreciation of the community of interest among the agricultural and industrial classes of the State.

The fourth state-wide organization in Alabama was the Farmers' Alliance, later known as the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. This order entered the State by the organization of a local alliance at Beech Grove, Madison County, in 1887, A. T. Jacobs, of the Texas Alliance, having charge of the installation. All of the principles for which the older organizations had stood were included in the declaration of principles of the "Alliance," which almost from the first was active politically. The end of its active existence began with the formation of the People's or Populist Party in 1892. While the Alabama members did not follow their northern brethren into the new political party, yet the national organization split upon the question, and it was a matter of only a few years until the alliance, like its predecessors, became dormant.

In 1888 or 1889, the Agricultural Wheel

entered the northern part of the State, and within a year attained considerable numerical strength and influence. Its objects were virtually the same as those of the other associations which had preceded it. In 1889, it was consolidated with the Alabama Farmers' Alliance under the title of the Alabama Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America. The wheel itself had never had a state organization, the local wheels being affiliated with the parent body in Arkansas.

The latest of the farmers' organizations in the State is the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Alabama Division, which was instituted at Cordova, August 23, 1905, and is still in active existence. Its objects are mainly educational and cooperative; however, it has concentrated its energies on the establishment and maintenance of union cooperative warehouses for farm produce. It has some secret features, and most of its business is therefore transacted in executive session.

Most of the farmers' organizations which have had representation in this State originated as local movements in various sections of the country. In many cases, these orders sent out organizers to other States to institute local lodges, so as to extend the sphere of their influence. Frequently representatives of three or four different associations would be sent into one State. This resulted in competition between the different orders, which operated to frustrate the combination which was the underlying principle of them all. This probably accounts for the enthusiastic beginning and the early decline of every farmers' organization represented in the State before 1905.

See Agricultural Society, Alabama State; Farmers' Alliance; Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union; Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Alabama; Wheel, The Alabama Agricultural.

REFERENCES.—Ala. State Agricultural Soc., *Proceedings*, annual sessions, 1884-1888, 5 vols., semiannual sessions, 1885, 1887, 1888, 3 vols.; *Ibid.*, *Constitution and by-laws* (n. d. pp. 3); Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Ala., *Proceedings*, annual sessions, 1873-1876, 1888-1891, 8 vols.; Mortimer Whitehead, *Origin and progress of the Grange*, III. (Brooklyn, N. Y., n. d.); National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, *Report of legislative committee* (Washington, D. C., Mar. 15, 1899, pp. 4); State Grange of Alabama, *Memorial in regard to protection of insectivorous birds* (H. Doc., Dec. 15, 1874, Montgomery, 1874, pp. 5); S. J. Buck, "The Granger movement, 1870-1880," in *Harvard historical studies*, xix (Harvard Univ. Press, 1913), pp. 56-63, 108, 117, 253, 265, 291, 297; Hawkins, "Achievements of the Grange in the South," in *Labor and Capital* (1891), pp. 477-493; and editor, "Grange Department," in *Montgomery Advertiser*, circa, July, Dec., 1888; *Alabama Farm Journal*, Montgomery, vol. 3, May, 1880, pp. 46-47; *Southern Plantation*, Montgomery, Nov. 2, 1876-Apr. 26, 1877; N. A. Dunning, ed., *Farmers' Alliance history* (1891); W. S. Morgan, *History of the Wheel and Alliance* (1891); Farmers' Educational and Co-

operative Union of America, *Minutes*, 7th annual session, 1911; *Ibid*, Alabama Division, *Minutes* 5th annual session; *Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Aug. 23, 1905, Mar. 9 and Aug. 23, 24, 25, 1906; *American Cotton Planter*, Jan. 1855-Dec. 1859; J. O. Prude, "Work of Farmers' Union," in *Tuscaloosa News*, Mar. 7, 1913; Gov. John Murphy, *Message* (S. Jour., 1826, pp. 5-12); U. S. Com. of Patents, *Report*, 1858; Barrett, *Mission, history and times of the Farmers' Union* (1909), pp. 183-185; O. H. Kelley, *History of the Patrons of Husbandry, 1866 to 1873* (1875), *passim*; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. iv, pp. 289-297.

FARMERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE OF ALABAMA. A voluntary business organization, formed at Clanton, September 15, 1917. Its object is "to improve the farming interests of the State, to develop animal husbandry, to improve the markets for farm products, to foster closer co-operation among farmers and to better our social and educational conditions." Joseph O. Thompson of Birmingham was elected president, and at the second meeting of the league, held in Montgomery, 1919, he was re-elected. At the meeting of organization co-operation among farmers, a campaign of education for better farming and business methods, and a program of publicity were all inaugurated. A number of organizers were put in the field.

Activities.—At the second meeting, held in the hall of the House of Representatives, Montgomery, March 5-6, 1919, the work of the league was reviewed, and advanced position was taken on numerous subjects of vital interest to the farming and productive agencies of the country. The attendance was representative of all parts of the State. Resolutions were adopted scoring cotton exchanges, urging reduction of cotton acreage, urging crop diversification, calling for the lifting of the embargo on cotton, and scoring profiteering. Other resolutions were adopted encouraging the building of stock yards and elevators, endorsing good roads, calling for a revision of the laws on the registration of land titles, commendatory of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, requesting the Secretary of War to direct the muster out of the 167th Regiment (old Fourth Alabama), Rainbow Division, at Montgomery, and appealing to the people of the state to support the plans for the erection of a suitable memorial to Alabama and Alabamians in the World War.

Regulations.—The league officers are a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, to be elected by the board of directors. The board is made up of the chairmen of the several county leagues and an executive committee of fifteen members, elected annually by the Board, has charge of the business of the league ad interim. Annual conventions are held. County organizations are provided, to be affiliated with the state organization.

See Farmers' Organizations.

REFERENCES.—Thompson, *Call* for 2nd con-

vention of league, 1919; Farmers' Protective League, *Proceedings of the Convention held in Montgomery, March 5-6, 1919*.

FARMING. See Agriculture.

FAUNSDALE. Post office and incorporated town on the Southern Railway, in the northeast corner of Marengo County, on Cottonwood Creek, 21 miles northeast of Linden, 5 miles west of Uniontown, 16 miles east of Demopolis. Altitude: 202 feet. Population: 1888—250; 1890—211; 1900—333; 1910—352. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907, with corporate limits extending one-half mile in every direction from the southwest corner of Main Street. The city owns its electric light plant, waterworks, and power-house, and school house. It has a volunteer fire department, and 3 miles of wooden sidewalks. Its tax rate is one-half mill, and there is no bonded indebtedness. Its banking institutions are the Bank of Faunsdale (State), and the Watkins Banking Co. (State). Its industries are a cottonseed oil mill, 2 cotton ginneries, 2 cotton warehouses, a sawmill and lumber plant, a gristmill, stores, the municipal light plant, and the power-house for waterworks with a standpipe of 50,000 gallons capacity. Its churches are Episcopalian, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Presbyterian.

The first settlers were W. M. Selden and Hugh Nelson. Later came the Watkins, Skinner, Hollis, Bradford and Duggar families. The public road from Uniontown to Demopolis passes through the town.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 348; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

FAYETTE. County seat of Fayette County, in the southwestern part of the county, on the Sipsey River, and on the Southern Railway, 80 miles west of Birmingham, about 40 miles northwest of Tuscaloosa, about 35 miles southwest of Jasper, and 45 miles northeast of Columbus, Miss. It is in the western edge of the Warrior coal field. Population: 1870—250; 1880—800; 1900—452; 1910—636. It is incorporated under the general laws, with mayor and aldermen. The Alabama State Bank & Trust Co. is located there; and the Fayette Banner, a Democratic weekly, established in 1851, and the Fayette County Times, also a weekly, established in 1914, are published in the town. Its churches are Methodist and Baptist. The Fayette County High School is located there, and it also has city public schools. Judge E. P. Jones was one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Fayette.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 348; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 255; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 140.

FAYETTE COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 20, 1824. Its territory was originally a part of Tuscaloosa and Marion Counties. It lost its western section with the

formation, February 4, 1867, of Jones County, the name of which was changed first to Sanford, and still later, to Lamar. Its area is 643 square miles or 411,520 acres.

It was named in honor of Gen. LaFayette, the distinguished Frenchman and patriot of the American Revolution, who was making his second tour through the United States at the period of the formation of the county.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the northwest central section of the state. It is bounded on the north by Marion, on the north and east by Walker, on the south by Tuscaloosa and Pickens, and on the west by Lamar County.

Its topography is varied, but without features of special interest. It lies wholly within the Cretaceous formation, and is a part of the Warrior coal fields. Its drainage system is divided by a ridge, running north and south, known as Byler Ridge. West of this elevation the drainage is through the Luxapallila and the Sipsey Rivers into the Tombigbee. The drainage to the east is through North River into the Warrior. The eastern section is also drained by Lost, Cane and Wolf Creeks. Hell and Yellow Creeks are tributaries of the Luxapallila. The ridges average about 250 to 300 feet above the streams.

The character and distribution of the soils of the county are dependent upon the Coal Measures and the Stratified Drift, which constitute its two geological formations. The latter constitutes the entire surface formation except in the stream valleys. Underneath the entire county, however, may always be found the sandstones, shells and other strata of the Coal Measures. The most widely distributed soil is brown loam with red clay loam subsoil. There are also many localities in which the sandy soils are found, of sandstone and conglomerate formation. The county is well timbered. The post and red oak, blackjack, chestnut and shortleaf pine are found throughout its entire extent. Along the streams are to be found cypress, beech, gum and some other hardwoods in limited number.

The mean annual temperature is probably about 61.4° F. The maximum is 101° and the minimum, 80°—F. The average annual precipitation is about 53.05 inches. Details of the extent and character of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The territory included in this county is off the early trails, and there are no references to Indian towns within its limits in contemporary literature. In the extreme northern section of the county, just south of the village of Texas, is a town site, where pot sherds, arrow and spearpoints, and some broken pipes have been recently noted. The site is a half mile back on the high ground. On the McConnell plantation along the road running northeast from the town of Fayette, and about half a mile off Sipsey River, near Antioch church, is a group of mounds. The name Luxapallila (popularly referred to as meaning "Floating Turtle," but more properly "Creek where the terrapin

crawls"), given to the river of that name, indicates aboriginal occupancy. The territory in the county was undoubtedly a common hunting ground of the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1918.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms (1917), 1,200.

Acres cultivated (1917), 64,850.

Acres in pasture (1917), 28,540.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 3,500.

Milk cows, 3,900.

Other cattle, 3,000.

Brood sows, 900.

Other hogs, 7,000.

Sheep (1917), 50.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 36,000 acres; 540,000 bushels.

Cotton, 15,000 acres; 6,100 bales.

Peanuts, 4,000 acres; 88,000 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 4,000 acres; 2,000 tons.

Hay, 9,000 acres; 6,000 tons.

Syrup cane, 300 acres; 39,000 gallons.

Cowpeas, 7,400 acres; 26,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,400 acres; 118,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 300 acres; 21,000 bushels.

Oats, 1,500 acres; 23,000 bushels.

Wheat, 700 acres; 3,400 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. (Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Bankston—2	Fayette (ch)—7
Belk	Glen Allen—2
Berry—4	Newtonville—1
Covin—2	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
1820	3,035	512	3,547
1840	5,961	981	6,942
1850	8,451	1,230	9,681
1860	11,145	1,705	12,850
1870	6,059	1,077	7,136
1880	8,873	1,262	10,135
1890	11,141	1,682	12,823
1900	12,431	1,701	14,132
1910	14,382	1,866	16,248

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—1861—Benjamin W. Wilson, Elliott P. Jones.

1865—Elliott P. Jones, W. W. Wilson.

1867—John T. Morton.

1875—William A. Musgrove.

1901—S. L. Studdard.

Senators.

1825-6—Jesse Van Hoose.

1827-8—James Moore.

1829-30—Rufus K. Anderson.

1831-2—Rufus K. Anderson.

- 1834-5—Henry Burroughs.
 1837-8—Burr W. Wilson.
 1840-1—Burr W. Wilson.
 1843-4—Elijah Marchbanks.
 1847-8—Daniel Coggin.
 1851-2—Elliott P. Jones.
 1853-4—Elliott P. Jones.
 1857-8—Elliott P. Jones.
 1861-2—A. J. Coleman.
 1865-6—Elliott P. Jones.
 1868—J. F. Morton.
 1871-2—J. De F. Richards, J. M. Martin.
 1872-3—John M. Martin.
 1873—John M. Martin.
 1874-5—J. M. Martin.
 1875-6—J. M. Martin.
 1876-7—J. H. Bankhead.
 1878-9—W. A. Musgrove.
 1880-1—W. A. Musgrove.
 1882-3—A. L. Moorman.
 1884-5—A. C. Moorman.
 1886-7—Geo. C. Almon.
 1888-9—G. A. Almon.
 1890-1—R. L. Bradley.
 1892-3—R. L. Bradley.
 1894-5—J. L. Hollis.
 1896-7—J. S. Hollis.
 1898-9—T. L. Sowell.
 1899 (Spec.)—T. L. Sowell.
 1900-01—J. J. Ray.
 1903—Christopher Columbus NeSmith.
 1907—M. L. Leith.
 1907 (Spec.)—M. L. Leith.
 1909 (Spec.)—M. L. Leith.
 1911—Cecil A. Beasley.
 1915—J. C. Milner.
 1919—M. L. Leith.
- Representatives.**
 1828-9—Samuel J. Parker.
 1829-30—John Shipp.
 1830-1—James K. McCollum.
 1831-2—James K. McCollum.
 1832 (called)—Caswell C. Thompson.
 1832-3—Caswell C. Thompson.
 1833-4—William S. Taylor.
 1834-5—William S. Taylor; Caswell C. Thompson.
 1835-6—William S. Taylor; Burr W. Wilson.
 1836-7—William S. Taylor; C. Boyd.
 1837 (called)—William S. Taylor; C. Boyd.
 1837-8—William S. Taylor; Lawrence Brasher.
 1838-9—William S. Taylor; R. J. Morrow.
 1839-40—William S. Taylor; Wilson Cobb.
 1840-1—Wilson Cobb; Elijah Marchbanks.
 1841 (called)—Wilson Cobb; Elijah Marchbanks.
 1841-2—William S. Taylor; Elijah Marchbanks.
 1842-3—James M. Morris; Elijah Marchbanks.
 1843-4—James M. Morris; Allen Harris.
 1844-5—Alvis Davis; William W. Bell.
 1845-6—Alvis Davis; Elzer Williams.
 1847-8—Alvis Davis; J. R. Kirkland.
 1849-50—A. J. Coleman; J. K. McCollum.
 1851-2—A. J. Coleman; J. K. McCollum.
 1853-4—E. W. Lawrence; A. M. Reynolds.
 1855-6—J. C. Kirkland; T. P. McConnell.

- 1857-8—A. J. Coleman; James Brock.
 1859-60—A. J. Coleman; James Seay.
 1861 (1st called)—A. J. Coleman; James Seay.
 1861 (2nd called)—James Middleton; Alexander Cobb.
 1861-2—James Middleton; Alexander Cobb.
 1862 (called)—James Middleton; Alexander Cobb.
 1862-3—James Middleton; Alexander Cobb.
 1863 (called)—James Seay; Alexander Cobb.
 1863-4—James Seay; Alexander Cobb.
 1864 (called)—James Seay; Alexander Cobb.
 1864-5—James Seay; Alexander Cobb.
 1865-6—Thomas Malloy; Alexander Cobb.
 1866-7—Thomas Malloy; E. W. Lawrence (vise A. Cobb).
 1868—
 1869-70—
 1870-1—W. H. Kennedy.
 1871-2—W. H. Kennedy.
 1872-3—W. A. Musgrove.
 1873—W. A. Musgrove.
 1874-5—J. C. Kirkland.
 1875-6—J. C. Kirkland.
 1876-7—J. C. Kirkland.
 1878-9—Gustavus Legg.
 1880-1—J. C. Kirkland.
 1882-3—J. B. Sanford.
 1884-5—R. W. Wood.
 1886-7—James M. Files.
 1888-9—J. M. Files.
 1890-1—John M. Davis.
 1892-3—J. S. Hollis.
 1894-5—Zach Savage.
 1896-7—W. B. McCollum.
 1898-9—J. S. Hollis.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. S. Hollis.
 1900-01—J. S. Hollis.
 1903—Robert Frierson Peters.
 1907—W. M. Cannon.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. M. Cannon.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. M. Cannon.
 1911—Sim T. Wright.
 1915—J. M. Moore.
 1919—Robert F. Peters.

REFERENCES.—Brewer *Alabama*, p. 252; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 294; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 128; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 140; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 125; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 71; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907).

FEDERAL BUILDINGS. Federal buildings in Alabama consist mainly of post offices, customhouses, and courthouses, although two or all three are sometimes combined in one building. The customhouse and post office at Mobile was the first building erected by the Government in the State. (See that title.) There are 27 Federal buildings, constructed or authorized, in the State, as shown by the

appended list. Of these, 16 have been completed.

Albertville.—Post office building authorized by act of Congress March 4, 1913; appropriation of \$5,000 for purchase of site, August 1, 1914. The site has not yet been acquired, but the proposal to sell land, 150x207 feet, on Main Street has been accepted. No appropriation for the building.—U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 37, p. 877, Vol. 38, p. 609.

Andalusia.—Post office building to cost \$50,000 authorized March 4, 1913; appropriation of \$5,000 for site, August 1, 1914; irregular lot, 163x143 feet, fronting on Dunson, South, and Three Notch Streets, acquired February 26, 1915.—Ibid, Vol. 37, p. 873; Vol. 38, p. 609.

Anniston.—Post office building to cost \$50,000, authorized March 2, 1899, and \$25,000 to begin the work appropriated March 3, 1899. An additional appropriation of \$25,000 for the continuance of the work was made March 3, 1901, and on June 6, 1902, the limit of cost was raised to \$75,000, and the limit again raised, from \$75,000 to \$150,000, March 3, 1903. On the same date \$25,000 additional for the completion of the work was appropriated. Additional appropriations for completing the building and constructing a wall around a portion of the site were made as follows: April 28, 1904, \$15,000; March 3, 1905, \$60,000; March 4, 1911, \$3,200. Authority for the last-mentioned appropriation was given by act of June 25, 1910. The total amount appropriated for the building and appurtenances was \$153,200. The site was ceded to the Government by the State of Alabama. The cession of a lot 130x120 feet at the corner of Noble and 12th Streets was accepted by act of June 6, 1900, and the building occupied in 1906.—Ibid, Vol. 31, pp. 659, 1003, 1076, 1133; Vol. 32, pp. 1083, 1204; Vol. 33, pp. 453, 1156; Vol. 36, pp. 677, 1365.

Attalla.—Post office building and purchase of a site authorized March 4, 1913, and \$5,000 appropriated for the purpose August 1, 1914. The site has not yet been acquired, but a lot, 150x120 feet, at the corner of 4th Street and Fourth Avenue has been recommended.—Ibid, Vol. 37, p. 877; Vol. 38, p. 609.

Bessemer.—Purchase of a site authorized and \$12,000 appropriated for the purpose March 3, 1903; a post office building to cost \$60,000 authorized June 30, 1906. Appropriations for the completion of the building were made as follows: June 30, 1906, \$25,000; March 4, 1907, \$35,000. A lot 140x150 feet at the corner of Fourth Avenue and 19th Street was purchased March 8, 1904, and the building occupied in 1909.—Ibid, Vol. 32, p. 1039; Vol. 34, pp. 776, 791, 1295.

Cullman.—Purchase of site for post office building authorized May 30, 1908; \$5,000 appropriated for the purpose on the same date; a building to cost \$50,000 authorized June 25, 1910; appropriations of \$25,000, August 24, 1912, and \$25,000, June 23, 1913. A lot, 130x132 feet, at the corner of Second

Avenue and 3d Street, acquired June 1, 1909, and the building occupied in 1914.—Ibid, Vol. 35, pp. 487, 532; Vol. 36, p. 680; Vol. 37, pp. 7, 419.

Decatur.—Site and building, to be convenient to Decatur and Albany, authorized March 4, 1913; \$6,500 for the purchase of the site appropriated August 1, 1914. A lot, 132x165 feet, at the corner of Banks and Cherry Streets, acquired April 1, 1915. No appropriation yet made for the building.—Ibid, Vol. 37, p. 73; Vol. 38, p. 610.

Demopolis.—Purchase of a site for post office building authorized, and \$5,000 appropriated for the purpose June 30, 1906; a building to cost \$40,000 authorized, and \$15,000 for its commencement appropriated May 30, 1908; \$25,000 for completion appropriated May 4, 1909. A lot, 120x130 feet, at the corner of Walnut and Capitol Streets, acquired October 28, 1907, and the building occupied in 1912.—Ibid, Vol. 34, pp. 782, 794; Vol. 35, pp. 483, 526, 949.

Dothan.—Site and building for post office to cost \$40,000 authorized and \$17,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. The limit of cost was raised to \$60,000, May 30, 1908. Additional appropriations were made, March 4, 1907, \$35,000; June 25, 1910, \$25,000. A lot, 115x150 feet, at the corner of Foster and Troy Streets was acquired June 1, 1907, and the building completed in 1911.—Ibid, Vol. 34, pp. 778, 792, 1297; Vol. 35, pp. 520, 949; Vol. 36, p. 704.

Ensley.—Site and building for post office authorized and \$25,000 appropriated May 30, 1908; \$35,000 additional appropriation made March 4, 1911. A lot, 150x150 feet, at the corner of Avenue G and 19th Street, acquired June 7, 1909, and the building occupied in 1912.—Ibid, Vol. 35, pp. 482, 528; Vol. 36, 1371.

Eufaula.—Site and building for post office to cost \$50,000 authorized and \$15,000 appropriated May 30, 1908; an additional appropriation of \$25,000, for continuance, March 4, 1911, and \$10,000 for completion, June 20, 1913. A lot, 130x120 feet, at the corner of Broad and Orange Streets, acquired June 18, 1909, and the building occupied in 1913.—Ibid, Vol. 35, pp. 484, 528; Vol. 36, p. 1371; Vol. 38, p. 8.

Florence.—Purchase of a site for post office and courthouse authorized and \$7,500 appropriated for the purpose March 3, 1903; erection of a building to cost \$50,000 authorized, and \$25,000 appropriated to begin the work, June 30, 1906. By act of March 4, 1907, the sale of a part of the site was authorized. Limit of cost of building was raised to \$70,000, June 25, 1910. Additional appropriations made as follows: March 4, 1907, \$25,000; March 4, 1911, \$30,000; August 24, 1912, \$10,000; June 25, 1913, \$30,000. An irregularly shaped lot, 160x297 feet, fronting on Mobile, Seminary, and Tombigbee Streets, acquired April 13, 1904. A strip off the east side of this lot, 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, was sold to the Elk Club under authority given May 30, 1908. The building was occupied during 1913.—Ibid, Vol. 32, p. 1039,

1208; Vol. 34, pp. 776, 791, 1298; Vol. 35, p. 538; Vol. 36, pp. 677, 1371; Vol. 37, p. 420; Vol. 38, p. 8.

Gadsden.—A site and building for post office to cost \$60,000 authorized, and \$10,000 appropriated for the purpose, June 30, 1906. An additional appropriation of \$50,000 for completion of the building, March 4, 1907. The limit of cost was increased May 30, 1908, to \$95,000, and \$35,000 additional appropriated March 4, 1909. On June 25, 1910, an extension of the building to cost \$85,000 was authorized and limit of cost increased by \$8,000, March 4, 1913. Appropriations to construct an extension were made as follows: March 4, 1911, \$50,000; August 24, 1912, \$15,000; June 23, 1913, \$20,000; October 22, 1913, \$8,000. A lot, 150x135 feet, at the corner of Broad and 6th Streets, was acquired, May 20, 1907. The original building was occupied during 1910 and the extension during 1915.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 34, pp. 778, 792, 1298; Vol. 35, p. 950; Vol. 36, pp. 677, 1371; Vol. 37, pp. 420, 866; Vol. 38, pp. 8, 209.

Greenville.—Purchase of site for post office building authorized March 4, 1913, and \$5,000 appropriated for the purpose July 29, 1914. The site has not been acquired, but a proposal to sell an irregular tract, approximately 122x137 feet, at the corner of Church and Thomas Streets, has been accepted.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 37, p. 877; Vol. 38, p. 561.

Jasper.—The purchase of a site for post office authorized June 25, 1910, and \$7,500 appropriated for the purpose March 4, 1911; a building to cost \$100,000 was authorized and \$1,000 appropriated for the commencement of construction, March 3, 1915, and \$19,000, February 28, 1916. A lot, 120x130 feet, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and 19th Street, was acquired October 2, 1911, but the erection of the building has not yet been commenced.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 36, pp. 688, 1374; Vol. 37, p. 871; Vol. 38, p. 825; Vol. 39, p. 18.

Lanett.—Site and building for post office to cost \$50,000, to be located on State line dividing West Point, Ga., and Lanett, Ala., authorized March 4, 1913, and \$10,000 appropriated for the purpose, July 29, 1914, and \$500 additional, February 28, 1916. An irregular lot, 115x130 feet, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Pine Street, acquired April 28, 1916, but nothing has yet been done toward erection of the building.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 37, p. 873; Vol. 38, p. 564; Vol. 39, p. 19.

Opelika.—Purchase of site for post office authorized and \$7,500 appropriated for the purpose May 30, 1908; building to cost \$55,000, authorized June 25, 1910. Limit of cost increased by \$50,000 to provide for a courthouse, March 4, 1913. Appropriations for the building have been made as follows: August 24, 1912, \$25,000; June 23, 1913, \$25,000; March 3, 1915, \$40,000. A lot 120x130 feet, at the corner of Avenue A and South 7th Street, acquired July 31, 1909. The building is in process of erection.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 35, pp. 487, 532; Vol. 36, p. 680; Vol. 37, pp. 423, 866; Vol. 38, pp. 12, 827.

Selma.—Site and building for post office

authorized June 6, 1902; \$15,000 appropriated for the purpose June 28, 1902; limit of cost increased by \$60,000 June 30, 1906. Appropriations for the construction of the building were made as follows: March 5, 1903, \$18,750; April 28, 1904, \$11,250; March 3, 1905, \$30,000; March 4, 1907, \$40,000; March 4, 1909, \$20,000. A lot, 165x150 feet, at the corner of Alabama and Lauderdale Streets, was acquired August 3, 1903, and the building completed in 1909.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 32, pp. 317, 428, 1089; Vol. 33, pp. 457, 1160; Vol. 34, pp. 773, 1304; Vol. 35, p. 957.

Sylacauga.—Purchase of a site for post office building authorized March 4, 1913, and \$5,000 appropriated for the purpose August 1, 1914. A lot, 110x155 feet, at the corner of Calhoun Street and Third Avenue, was acquired September 10, 1914, but no provision has been made for the building.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 37, p. 877; Vol. 38, p. 614.

Talladega.—Site and building for post office to cost \$65,000 authorized, and \$25,000 appropriated for the purpose May 30, 1908; limit of cost increased by \$15,000, June 25, 1910. Additional appropriations for the building have been made as follows: March 4, 1911, \$30,000; August 24, 1912, \$15,000; June 23, 1913, \$15,000. A lot, 130x120 feet, at the corner of North and Court Streets, was acquired March 2, 1910, and the building completed during 1913.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 35, pp. 484, 528; Vol. 36, pp. 677, 1382; Vol. 37, p. 425; Vol. 38, p. 14.

Troy.—Purchase of a site for post office building authorized and \$5,000 appropriated for the purpose June 30, 1906; a building to cost \$40,000 authorized and \$20,000 appropriated for its commencement, May 30, 1908; \$20,000 additional appropriated March 4, 1909. A lot, 120x128 feet, at the corner of Walnut and Market Streets, was acquired December 12, 1907, and the building completed during 1912.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 34, p. 782; Vol. 35, pp. 483, 526, 958.

Tuscaloosa.—Purchase of a site for post office and courthouse authorized and \$7,500 appropriated for the purpose, March 3, 1903; a building to cost \$150,000 authorized and \$30,000 appropriated for its construction, June 30, 1906. \$80,000 additional appropriated March 4, 1907, and \$40,000, March 4, 1909. A lot, 108x140 feet, at the corner of Broad Street and 22d Avenue, was acquired February 19, 1904, and the building completed during 1910.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 32, pp. 1038, 1207; Vol. 34, pp. 776, 791, 1304; Vol. 35, p. 958.

Union Springs.—Purchase of site for post office authorized March 4, 1913, and \$4,500 appropriated for the purpose August 1, 1914. A lot, 130x120 feet, at the corner of Hardy and Powell Streets, acquired August 26, 1914, but construction of building not yet authorized.—*Ibid.*, Vol. 37, p. 877; Vol. 38, 614.

See Birmingham Federal Building; Huntsville Federal Building; Mobile Federal Building; Montgomery Federal Building; United States Marine Hospital.

REFERENCES.—Supervising Architect of the

Treasury, *Annual report*, 1916, *passim*; U. S. *Statutes at Large*, vols. 27-38, 1891-1915, and specific acts cited *supra*.

FEDERAL COURTS. See United States Courts.

FEDERAL PENSIONS. See Pensions, United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK. The banking and currency system adopted by act of Congress, December 23, 1913, in lieu of the former national banking system. On September 25, 1915, the legislature authorized and empowered "State banks, savings banks and trust companies organized under the laws of the State of Alabama, to subscribe for stock and become members of the Federal Reserve Bank organized under act of Congress adopted December 23, 1913." By another act of the same date the statute creating the State banking department was so amended as to permit the superintendent of banks to furnish the Federal Reserve Board of the United States with copies of the reports of bank examiners and copies of the statements of the State banks which may become members of the Federal Reserve Bank system.

The country is divided into 12 Federal Reserve Districts. Alabama is included in District No. 6, which consists of the States of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and parts of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, with the Federal Reserve Bank located in Atlanta, Ga. At the time the commission for organizing the Reserve Bank system submitted its decision determining the Federal Reserve Districts and the location of Federal Reserve Banks, April 2, 1914, the district in which Alabama is included contained 372 national banks which had accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve act. In addition to these, there were several State banking institutions which became members of the Federal Reserve Bank system. The State banks which have affiliated with the Federal Reserve Bank do not, of course, now come under the jurisdiction of the State banking department.

See Banking Department; National Banks.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, pp. 869, 883; Reserve Banking Organization Committee, "Interment," April 2, 1914, (Washington, 1914, pp. 27).

FEDERAL TAXATION. Taxation for raising Federal revenue are two kinds, direct (comprising internal revenue and income taxes), and import duties. A cotton tax and a land tax, dating from 1861 and 1862 were imposed for a short period, but they have long been abolished. Special stamp taxes have also been levied, but are not now in force. For details concerning imposition and collection, and also as to those that are no longer collected,

See Cotton Tax; Import Duties; Income Taxes; Internal Revenue; Land Tax; Stamp Tax.

FEDERATION OF LABOR, ALABAMA. The Alabama State Federation of Labor was

organized September 1, 1900, in the Bricklayers' Hall, Birmingham. For several months prior to this organization the question of having a branch of the American Federation of Labor established in Alabama was discussed in the meetings of the Birmingham Trades Council, and these discussions culminated in the appointment of a committee to investigate the feasibility of the various plans under discussion by the Trades Council, and to report back to the Council what they ascertained in the investigations, as well as what seemed to them the most proper method of procedure. The members of that committee were W. H. Stanley, from Plasterers' Union No. 62; J. H. F. Mosley, of Typographical Union No. 104, and W. S. Hammett of Machinists Union No. 7. They were to visit all the Local Unions, of the district and place the proposition before them, and to get the opinion of all the organized bodies throughout the State in regard to establishing a strong State body to represent the whole State.

These men visited unions throughout the State; travelling at their own expense, placing before all the united working men and women in Alabama the necessity of having a State organization through which they might express their united opinion and better prepare their forces for fighting labors' battles.

The committee reported to the Trades Council that they had decided to call a convention of all State unions to come together and form a state branch, and in this the Council heartily concurred, and early in August the call was sent out. On September 1st about fifty delegates presented their credentials from their respective unions. The meeting was called to order by W. H. Stanley, who suggested that Ed Flynn, delegate from the United Mine Workers, No. 664 Pratt Mines, be made temporary chairman. Delegate Flynn was elected president and D. U. Williams, Secretary. Very little business was transacted at this convention other than to adopt the constitution and by laws and to get organization perfected. This Convention selected Birmingham for its annual convention city, and the next convention was to meet the third Wednesday in April. The meeting was to be held in Bricklayers Hall. The following officers were elected at the first annual convention: President, William Kirkpatrick, Pratt City; Vice-President, S. L. Brooks, Pratt City; Secretary-Treasurer D. U. Williams; Press Agent, B. W. Brumley; Official Organ, "Labor Advocate." The second annual convention was held at Riverside pavillion on the fourth Wednesday in April, 1902, at Selma. The third annual convention was held in Carpenters' Hall, Bessemer, on the fourth Wednesday in April, 1903. Sixty Unions were reported by the secretary to be affiliated with the State organization at this time. One of the most important things done at this convention was the appointment of a legislative committee to work during the session of the legislature. The organization was represented at the State capital by the following: Jessie Stallings, H. N. Randall, W. C. Cunningham, J. H. F. Mosley, F. E.

Coole and D. U. Williams. These men worked faithfully to prevent the passage of the famous Anti-Boycott bill which came up at this session of the legislature, but their labors failed and the bill was passed.

The Federation has held conventions annually since its organization with the exception of 1915, the failure to meet being due to the fact that the meeting time of the Federation had been changed from April to May and the legislature being in session at this time the executive officers of the Federation deemed it inadvisable to hold a convention during the sessions of the legislature as it necessitated the presence of the officers at the legislature and with the consent of the various Unions affiliated the Executive officers decided to postpone the holding of the convention until the following year.

The functions of the Federation of Labor are primarily for the purpose of having enacted into law measures that are beneficial to the laboring men and women of the State, especially striving for adequate child labor laws, being the pioneers in agitation and work for adequate laws to govern the employment of children and women.

The Federation has continued to grow since its organization, until today the Alabama Federation of Labor represents and has affiliated with it two hundred and sixty local Unions, seven Central Labor Unions, one Woman's Trade Union League, representing approximately fifty-five thousand members, men and women. Officers are elected annually at each convention, the meeting place being chosen at each convention and meetings are held in different cities of the State from year to year. Numbers attending these conventions vary; the largest meeting ever held by the organization consisted of five hundred and thirty delegates which was a special convention held in Birmingham, October 28th, 29th, 1920, for the purpose of deciding upon plans to co-operate with the coal miners in their strike for the "Right of Collective Bargaining." The regular conventions have grown to from two hundred to two hundred-fifty delegates. Through the medium of the Federation organized labor in the State has accomplished a number of remedial measures and also have placed officers of their organization in legislative offices who have been the spokesmen for labor in the legislative halls of the State. Conspicuous examples are Hon. Wm. L. Harrison, president of the Federation for three terms, Hon. M. E. Barganier, past president of the Federation, and Hon. John L. Russell, member of Typographical Union, Mobile.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript reports and letter from L. Bowen, secretary-treasurer, Alabama State Federation of Alabama in the Department of Archives and History.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, THE ALABAMA. Organized April 17, 1895, in Birmingham, in response to a call issued by the Cadmean Circle of that city, acting upon the suggestion of Miss Mary LaFayette Robbins of Selma, who was at the initial meet-

ing elected first president of the Federation. The charter clubs were the Cadmean Circle, Clionian Club and Highland Book Club of Birmingham; No Name Club of Montgomery; Progressive Culture Club, Decatur; and Study Club, Selma. Approximately one hundred and thirty women comprised the total membership. In 1921 twenty-six years after the federation, there are two hundred and twenty-five clubs with a membership of ten thousand in the organization.

Objects: "To bring together for mutual help, for intellectual improvement and for social union the different women's literary clubs of the state," were the original objects of the organizations, but with the development and growth that followed a few years experience, the Constitution was changed to read: "To bring into communication the various women's clubs throughout the state, that they may compare methods of work, become mutually helpful and through Federation grow to be a power for good."

Eligibility for Federation membership requires the club to show "that its purpose is not sectarian or political, but chiefly educational, literary, scientific or artistic."

With the growth of the organization, it was found imperative to divide the state into seven districts, in each of which an annual meeting is held in the spring by the clubs of that territory, presided over by a Chairman who is a vice-president of the Federation. Each District Secretary-Treasurer is an ex-officio delegate to the state convention. The District assembly may not initiate or endorse any movement not already approved by the Federation as a whole, but may discuss such matters and make recommendations in regard to them to the annual convention.

Organ: The work of the organization has been greatly facilitated by the use of an official organ, either a Department in a current newspaper or its own magazine. Of the former media the "Free Lance," Birmingham, was used in 1895; the "Birmingham Evening News," 1901-05; the "Mobile Register," 1905-12; the "Birmingham Evening News," from 1913 to 1919, and "The Montgomery Advertiser," from that date to the present time. During 1899-1900 the Federation owned and published its own organ, a magazine, "Woman's Work," Montgomery. The Federation editors have been, Mesdames Joseph McLester, L. J. Haley, Erwin Craighead, E. R. Morrisette, A. J. Ridale, J. Sydney Robbins, J. H. Phillips, H. P. Harshfield, W. H. Seymour, J. D. Elliott, Dora C. Fell, J. Walter Black.

Libraries: The first philanthropic educational work of the Federation was undertaken in 1897, in behalf of the library of the Alabama Girl's Industrial School, now the Alabama Girl's Technical Institute, Montevallo. A committee on Traveling Libraries was also raised that year, and during the ensuing eight years a traveling library system was conducted by the committee, with a total of four thousand books in circulation in rural schools and communities. In 1905, such of

these books as had not been donated to school libraries, were given to the Alabama Library Association, and the work of circulating them delegated to that organization. Later they were given to the Department of Archives and History and are now with extensive enlargements through the generosity of the late Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Director, greatly increased in numbers and constantly in circulation. The library committee of the Federation was then dissolved.

Education: The committee on Education made its first report on the status and needs of education in Alabama at the convention of 1898, and recommended that the Federation undertake to "create public sentiment for better standards and methods, especially in the public schools, and that it co-operate with other forces in the State for such educational laws and reforms as are necessary and desirable." At once the club women began to investigate not only the educational system of their own state, but for comparison, the systems of other states. It has since advocated, agitated, co-operated with and urged legislation for public school kindergartens, educational qualifications for eligibility to the office of county superintendent of education, local taxation for the support of public schools, better school buildings and equipment, a minimum school term, compulsory school attendance, institutes for teachers, salaries by grades, monthly payment of salaries, examination of teachers by a State Board, education in patriotism by the observance of Alabama Day and Lee's Birthday in schools, women on school boards, industrial education and elementary industrial training in common schools, dormitory accommodations for women at the State University, stimulation of interest in library laws, and the elimination of illiteracy.

Scholarships: The scholarship committee of the Federation was created in 1898 for the purpose of establishing scholarships at the Alabama Girl's Industrial School, Montevallo. Other institutions soon drew the interest of the club women and by 1916 the organization having gradually increased its influence and resources maintained seven scholarships, four of which were loan, viz., Alabama Girl's Technical Institute, two; University of Alabama, one; Southern Industrial Institute, Campbell, one; Downing Industrial Institute for Girls, Brewton, one; Judson College, one, music; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, one, open only to students from the Alabama Boy's Industrial School. Besides the foregoing the Federation has the gift of thirty scholarships, varying from one to four in the several schools, viz., The Congressional District Agricultural Schools, Woman's College of Alabama, Judson College, Athens College, Presbyterian Synodical College, Howard College, Miss Woodberry's School, Atlanta, Ga., Southern University of Music, Atlanta.

Margaret Coleman Memorial Fund: In 1900 a special committee was created to raise funds for the endowment of a permanent scholarship fund of \$10,000, the interest

only to be used annually. At the time of her death, Mrs. Phares Coleman, Chairman, had made fine progress in the movement, and later the Federation named the fund in her honor. More than half the sum was reported raised at the Convention of 1916, and since that date progress has been made.

International Scholarships: Similar in purpose to the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship for boys, International Scholarships, valued at \$1,000 each, were established by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Any state contributing through its Federation of clubs, \$100.00 to this fund is given the privilege of presenting candidates for the competitive examination. Alabama met the terms in 1909 and although failing to win the award her candidate passed a most creditable examination, standing third among the contestants.

Boys Industrial School (q. v.). Early in its history the Federation was brought to a realization of a need for reforms in the penal institutions of the state. At the convention of 1898, the club delegates were aroused to the importance of separation of juvenile delinquents from adult prisoners, both those convicted and those in jails awaiting trial. The story of conditions was presented to the organization by Mrs. R. D. Johnston of Birmingham, who had for years been doing volunteer religious work among the convicts in the coal mines of the State. The Alabama Boys Industrial School is the result of that meeting. The Federation points to this institution through whose beneficence more than a thousand Alabama boys have been saved to the state during the sixteen years of its existence, as a concrete illustration of its work. The fact that the Board of Control is composed of women has kept it out of politics and left its welfare unhampered by ambitions or avarice. The "open-door" policy which prevails at the school is regarded by the management as largely responsible for its fine morale. The Board of Control in 1916 was Mrs. R. D. Johnston, President; Mrs. Erwin Craighead and Mrs. Joseph McLester, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Mrs. John D. McNeel, Secretary; Mrs. F. M. Jackson, Mrs. T. G. Bush, Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, members. Other officers were D. M. Weakley, Superintendent; Robt. A. Morris, Treasurer; J. N. Killough, Physician; Mrs. D. M. Weakley, Matron; John M. Ballard, editor the school journal, *The Boys Banner*.

State Training School for Girls (q. v.): Alabama Girls Training School (q. v.): This institution was not inaugurated by the Federation, but was endorsed by it in 1913. In 1915 the Legislative Committee of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, co-operated with the Board of Managers of the school and assisted in securing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of a suitable site, new buildings and for maintenance.

School Improvement Association, The Alabama (q. v.): One of the greatest achievements of the Federation was the initiation, in 1904, of the School Improvement Associa-

tion of Alabama, the work of which was conducted in the beginning by a standing committee of the organization, the object being to bring the patron into closer touch with the school, and to create a community solidarity. In 1911 there were only four counties in the State without a School Improvement Association, and the work had grown to such proportions that a separate organization was brought into being. The four backward counties were soon brought into line and by 1916 the Association had become state-wide. The State Department of Education co-operated with the organization from its inception, and the organization is now regarded as in part under the direction of that department.

Child Welfare: In 1901, there being no law in operation in Alabama regulating child labor, and in response to an appeal from the Central Labor Committee of Alabama, which had been organized by the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Montgomery, the Federation appointed a committee to investigate child labor in mills and factories. It was found that children ten years of age, and even younger were working in cotton mills and that nearly one-third of the mill hands were under sixteen years of age. In 1902, the bill prepared by the Central Committee above referred to, was endorsed and its passage made the special work of the Federation for the year. In 1903, the Federation held a special Convention in Montgomery, while the legislature was in session, in the interest of (1) Child Labor and (2) an adequate appropriation for the newly established reformatory for boys. From the beginning of its efforts in behalf of the child worker in Alabama, the Federation has stood for fourteen years as the minimum age, for reasonable hours and an educational qualification or condition. The present law enacted with the help of the legislative committee of the Federation, covers all child labor except in agriculture and domestic service, restricts night work materially and raises the age limit to fourteen. While the law measures up in merit to that of the average state, the club women are still asking for shorter work hours.

Women Factory Inspectors: In 1910 the Federation agitated for women assistants or deputy inspectors in factories and prisons, and all places where children are employed. In 1915, by the good will of Dr. William Oates, State Prison Inspector, a woman, Mrs. Lorraine B. Bush, was appointed as one of the deputies of that office and filled the place with great satisfaction. (See Child Welfare Department.)

Juvenile Courts (q. v.): In 1905 the Federation began to form public opinion in behalf of Juvenile Courts in Alabama and in 1907 a bill was passed by the legislature establishing such courts, was appealed at the extra session of the same year, and re-enacted in 1909, carrying the amendments suggested by the Federation. In 1915 the organization supported an improved bill which is now written into the laws of the state.

Civics: The conservation of forestry, fish,

game and other natural resources of Alabama, and the need of laws governing their control, attracted the interest of the Club women early in the history of the movement. Among the subjects eliciting their support was the National Forest Reserves, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the organization of Junior Civic Leagues in schools, Clean-up Days, the beautification of streets, homes, school grounds, parks and playgrounds, public bath houses, swimming pools, planting trees on highways, and good roads legislation.

Health: In 1906 the Federation raised a committee to report upon health conditions in Alabama, and to recommend measures and methods for community effort towards bringing about the best possible health conditions, with especial reference to preventable diseases. Recommendations were made by the Committee that malarial surveys be made, and that counties employ whole time health officers and county nurses.

Music, Art, Home Economics: The purpose of these committees is to raise the standard of music, the fine and domestic arts in the studios, homes and public schools of Alabama, as well as to introduce these arts into schools, where they have not yet gained a foothold. Scholarships have been raised through these committees, reproductions of masterpieces presented to schools and prizes awarded for competitive efforts in these arts.

Committees: The following are the standing committees of the A. F. W. C.: Art, Civics, Child Welfare, Club Extension, Education, Health, Legislation, Home Economics, Literature, Music, Scholarships.

Officers: The officers for 1916-17 were: President, Mrs. J. F. Hooper, Selma; Vice-President, at-large, Mrs. J. Alex Moore, Jasper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lee Moody, Bessemer; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Loeb, Selma; Gen. Fed. Sec., Mrs. L. J. Haley, Birmingham; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Calvin, Decatur; Auditor, Mrs. H. P. Cole, Mobile; Editor, Mrs. J. D. Elliott, Birmingham; District vice-presidents: 1st, Mrs. J. D. Wyker, Decatur; 2nd, Mrs. W. L. Beasley, Birmingham; 3rd, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Sylacauga; 4th, Mrs. B. H. Craig, Selma; 5th, Mrs. John Tilley, Montgomery; 6th, Mrs. C. E. Harmon, Dothan; 7th, Mrs. J. R. Hagan, Mobile; Historian and Parliamentarian, Mrs. Erwin Craighead, Mobile.

Annual Meetings, 1895-1916. — The list which follows shows the annual meetings in chronological order, with places of meeting and inclusive dates:

First Annual Meeting, Birmingham, April 17-18, 1895.

Second—Montgomery, May 6-7, 1896.

Third—Anniston, May 4-6, 1897.

Fourth—Selma, May 3-5, 1898.

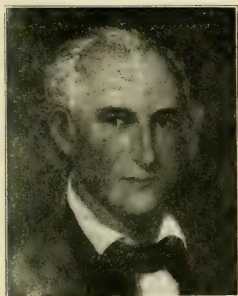
Fifth—Mobile, April 4-6, 1899.

Sixth—Birmingham, May 2-4, 1900.

Seventh—Montevallo, May 7-9, 1901.

Eighth—The Decatur, May 20-23, 1902.

Special Session, Montgomery, February 12, 1903.



BIRD YOUNG
Original of Hooper's "Simon Suggs"



JOHNSON J. HOOPER
Journalist and humorist

Ninth—Tuscaloosa, November 3-5, 1903.
Tenth—Mobile, November 29-December 1, 1904.

Eleventh—Birmingham, November 21-23, 1905.

Twelfth—Selma, November 13-16, 1906.

Thirteenth—Troy, October 8-10, 1907.

Fourteenth—Montgomery, November 16-19, 1908.

Fifteenth—Greenville, November 16-19, 1909.

Sixteenth—Birmingham, November 15-18, 1910.

Seventeenth—Mobile, November 14-17, 1911.

Eighteenth—The Decatur, November 12-15, 1912.

Nineteenth—Dothan, November 4-7, 1913.

Twentieth—Montgomery, November 17-20, 1914.

Twenty-first—Selma, November 16-19, 1915.

Twenty-second—Birmingham, November 15-18, 1916.

Presidents.—Miss Mary La F. Robbins, 1895-1896; Mrs. James A. Going, 1896-1897; Mrs. George B. Eager, 1897-1898; Mrs. Erwin Craighead, 1898-1900; Mrs. B. B. Ross, elected President, resigned, succeeded by Mrs. John D. Wyker, 1900-1902; Mrs. C. P. Orr, 1902-1903, resigned before end of second term, succeeded by Mrs. W. G. Cochrane; Mrs. Rhett Goode, 1904-1906; Mrs. Joseph McLester, 1906-1907; Mrs. Wm. A. Gayle, 1907-1908; Mrs. Phares Coleman, 1908-1910; Mrs. J. H. Phillips, 1910-1911; Mrs. Charles Henderson, 1911-1913; Mrs. L. J. Haley, 1913-1915; Mrs. J. F. Hooper, 1915-1917; Mrs. J. R. Hagan, 1917-1919; Mrs. Jos. Brevard Jones, 1919-1921.

Roster State Officers, 1920-1921.—President, Mrs. Joseph Brevard Jones, Montgomery; Vice-President-at-large, Mrs. M. O. Carroll, Ozark; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Louis A. Neill, Albany; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bibb Graves, Montgomery; Treasurer, Mrs. Clifford Adams, Birmingham; Editor, Mrs. Walter Black, Montgomery; Auditor, Mrs. G. E. Crowell, Sylacauga; District Chairmen (Vice-presidents of the Federation.) First District, Mrs. Charles Dillard, Huntsville; Second District, Mrs. Eugene Leroy Huey, Bessemer; Third District, Mrs. J. E. Frazier, Birmingham; Fourth District, Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer, Montevallo; Fifth District, Mrs. Harvie Chandler, Clanton; Sixth District, Mrs. Oscar Duggar, Andalusia; Seventh District, Mrs. James Samuel Davison, Thomasville; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Erwin Craighead, Mobile.

Roster of Clubs, 1921.—The first name following the club name is the club president. If a second name follows it is that of the Federation Secretary.

Abbeville—

Young Matron, Mrs. D. W. Stewart.

Mothers Self Culture, Mrs. H. W. Parrish.

Alexander City—

Tuesday Study Club, Mrs. R. S. White, Mrs. Margaret N. Dean.

Ashford Study Club, Mrs. G. E. Jackson, Miss Rosamond McArthur.

American Study Circle, Mrs. William Hendrix, Mrs. John Foreman.

Andalusia—

Civic Improvement, Mrs. T. A. Broughton, Mrs. G. L. Gresham.

Study Club, Mrs. L. E. Brown, Mrs. L. B. Milligan.

Macdowell Music Club, Mrs. T. F. Plummer, Mrs. A. H. Riley.

Anniston—

Book Club, Mrs. J. C. Norton, Mrs. E. L. Field.

Euterpean, Mrs. Wyness Tate, Miss Elizabeth Meredith.

Wednesday Study, Miss Iva Cook, Miss Allica Weatherly.

Ariton—

Mothers Club, Mrs. A. D. Mathews.

Civic Club, Mrs. A. D. Mathews.

Athens—

Study Club, Mrs. Morgan Frierson, Mrs. Luke Prior.

Atmore—

Twentieth Century, Mrs. G. W. Powe, Miss Elise Shott.

School Improvement, Mrs. C. A. Peavy.

Attalla—

Study Club, Mrs. Othe McLane, Mrs. Joe Rhea.

Auburn—

Woman's Club, Mrs. Zebulen Judd, Mrs. R. R. Ellison.

Bessemer—

Culture, Mrs. H. L. Baines, Mrs. B. P. Harris.

Civic Improvement League, Mrs. W. W. Hollingsworth, Miss Annie Glenn Crowe.

Wednesday Music Club, Mrs. E. L. Huey, Mrs. Hugh McEniry.

Billingsley—

Civic Club, Mrs. J. N. Carter, Mrs. H. A. Askin.

Birmingham—

Amaranth, Mrs. W. L. Murdock, 1500 S. 20th St., Mrs. Clarence Bonham, 1008 S. 32nd St.

Alabama State Nurses Association, Miss Mary Denman, 925 S. 19th St., Mrs. W. W. Foster, 2314 Highland Ave.

Southern Association of College Women, Birmingham Branch, Mrs. Chalmers Moore, 1432 Milner Crescent, Mrs. H. M. Gassman, Summitt Ave., Graymont.

Cadmean Circle, Mrs. Paul E. Chalifeux, 3838 Crescent Road, Mrs. E. H. Cabaniss, 2251 Highland Ave.

Castleberry—

School Improvement.

Caxton, Mrs. Edgar Collins, 3115 Norwood Building, Mrs. Clarence Going, 1117 Montgomery.

Clonian, Mrs. Frank Willis Barnett, 3900 Summitt, Mrs. R. L. McColley, 1136 N. 13th St.

Big Sisters' Club, Mrs. H. H. Snell, 1316 St. Charles Ave., Mrs. E. E. Smith, 1412 N. 30th Street.

- Crescende Literary, Mrs. James Wilson, 4922 5th Ave., South, Mrs. Elma Thurston, 3089 5th Ave.
- Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. M. Lenk, 2310 Orange Ave., Mrs. Benjamin Leader, 1495 Milner Crescent.
- Culture Club, Mrs. James Hood, 1210 30th St., Mrs. Charles A. Williams, Ridgely Apartments.
- Current Topics, Mrs. R. T. Anderson, 2109 14th Ave., Mrs. C. B. Ratcliffe, 1823 11th Ave.
- Edgewood Club, Mrs. J. M. Webb, Mrs. Kate Blacklock.
- Edgewood Study Circle, Mrs. M. W. Ferguson, Route 8, Mrs. W. J. Broughton, Route 8.
- Eleanor Herde Club, Mrs. Roscoe McConnell, 3930 Clermont Ave., Mrs. John R. Carns, 5900 3rd Ave., North.
- Fenelen, Mrs. John Broderick, 1305 Ina Street, North, Mrs. E. L. Martin, 3714 10th Ave., South.
- Fortnightly Shakespeare, Mrs. Ernest LaPointe, 118 S. 71st St., Mrs. J. M. Hanks, 6609 First Ave.
- Highland Book, Mrs. F. M. Jackson, 831 N. 24th St., Mrs. Frank Lathrop, 1923 14th Ave., South.
- Impromptu Club of Inglenook, Mrs. C. L. Mills, 343 4th Ave., Inglenook, Mrs. Clarence Harvey, 1123 N. 26th Street, Inglenook.
- Jefferson Study Club, Boyles, Mrs. John Cosby, 515 Euclid Ave., Boyles, Mrs. H. E. Pearce, 808 Huntsville Ave., Boyles.
- Joy Crofters, Mrs. R. D. Burger, Delmar Apartments, Mrs. J. J. Shannon, 3300 Cliff Road.
- Kenilworth, Mrs. James W. Wood, 706 1st Ave., Mrs. Charles W. Burney, 5218 Austin Ave.
- L'Etude d'Art, Mrs. T. L. Hobart, 1301 16th Ave., South, Miss Ella Lee Smith, Ridgely Apartments.
- Modern Study, Mrs. Max Wood, Sayreton, Mrs. L. O. Weir, 1516 N. 26th St.
- Nineteenth Century, Mrs. John London, 1301 S. 21st St., Mrs. Brenton K. Fiske, 2109 Sixteenth Ave., S.
- Pierian, Mrs. T. E. Huey, Underwood Ave., Mrs. J. T. McPherson, 200 N. 74th St.
- Present Day, Mrs. Thad B. McCarty, 1921 S. 13th Ave., Mrs. T. J. Bissett, Fairmont Apartments.
- Psychology Study Club, Mrs. Sumpter Bethea, 2811 Highland Ave., Mrs. Frank G. Grace, 4300 10th Ave.
- Quest Club, Mrs. Haskin Williams, 1312 S. 20th St., Mrs. R. Y. Jones, 2231 Arlington Ave.
- Qui Vive, Mrs. Eugene Henry, 2127 12th Ave., N., Mrs. Oscar Reinhart, 2127 Ave. N.
- Sahala, Mrs. William Peebles, 4212 Poplar St., Mrs. R. W. Powell.
- Shakespeare, Mrs. Flanders Johnson, Ridgely Apts., Mrs. Clem Gazzam, 1314 Iroquois St.
- Studiosis, Mrs. Jas. C. Trout, 1326 Ave. I., Mrs. I. Gayle Horton, 907 S. 14th St.
- Study Circle, Mrs. Kenneth C. Charlton, Edgewood, Mrs. C. Mitchell Williamson, 1424 Parkway, Ensley.
- Twentieth Century, Mrs. J. B. Smiley, 22nd Ave., North, Mrs. D. G. Chase, 2205 5th Ave., N.
- Twentieth Century Housekeepers, Mrs. T. R. Eagles, 8016 Underwood Ave., Mrs. W. E. Bohannon, Underwood Ave.
- Woman's Club, Mrs. W. G. Lewis, 6128 S. Second Ave., Mrs. Jas. R. King, 330 S. 60th St.
- Woman's Culture, Boyles, Mrs. R. C. Barton, Boyles, Miss Lila Russell, 800 Fourth Ave., Woodlawn.
- Progress Study, Mrs. Cecil D. Gaston, 3801 Crescent Circle, Miss Josephine Cosby, Hanover Circle.
- Writer's Club, Mrs. J. O. N. Cullens, 140 N. 24th St., Mrs. M. F. Leak, 1205 N. 15th St.
- Brewton—
Dickens Club, Mrs. G. W. L. Smith, Mrs. Oscar M. Gordon.
- Civic League, Mrs. F. H. Mason, Mrs. C. R. Rankin.
- Bridgeport—
Book Club, Mrs. J. C. Gunter, Mrs. M. B. Rankin.
- Burnesville—
Inter County Club, Mrs. G. A. Underwood, Mrs. L. P. McCurdy.
- Catoma—
Community Club, Mrs. Miriam Brewer Richardson, R. F. D. 2, Montgomery, Mrs. V. C. Elgin, R. F. D. 2, Montgomery.
- Camp Hill—
Study Club, Mrs. Lyman Ward, Mrs. T. C. Garlington.
- Camden—
Friday Afternoon Club, Mrs. J. M. Bonner.
- Centerville—
Civic Improvement League, Mrs. N. C. Fuller, Mrs. W. W. Lavender.
- Childersburg—
Ladies' Book Club, Mrs. Forrest Chancellor, Mrs. D. C. Bryant.
- Clanton—
Civic Improvement Club, Mrs. Hugh Jones, Mrs. J. P. Hays, Clara Schumann, Miss Daisy Gillis.
- Study Club, Mrs. John F. Van Deyeer, Mrs. Victor J. Heard.
- Clayton—
Sesame, Mrs. S. W. Peach, Mrs. R. L. Petty.
- Musical Coterie, Mrs. J. D. Sammons, Mrs. R. B. Teal.
- Citronelle—
Cecilian, Mrs. E. G. Bradley, Miss Margaret Case.
- Clio—
Study Club, Mrs. J. S. Tillman, Mrs. W. M. Shaw.

- Columbia—
 Mother's Self Culture, Mrs. C. W. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Koonce.
 Salmagundi, Mrs. C. A. McGriff.
- Columbiana—
 Culture Club, Mrs. Fred J. Koenig, Mrs. J. L. Bryan.
- Cordova—
 Current Events, Mrs. Chas. Nichols, Mrs. W. B. Pickard.
- Dawes—
 Woman's Pioneer, Mrs. E. M. Downer, Mrs. J. R. Burns.
- Albany-Decatur—
 Berean, Mrs. D. D. McGehee, Mrs. W. A. Brown.
 Cotaco, Mrs. O. B. Moebes, Mrs. E. R. Wolfe.
 Progressive Culture, Mrs. B. Crawford.
 Woman's Literary, Mrs. E. Bailey.
 Saturday, Mrs. Lamar Penny, 906 8th Ave., Albany, Mrs. S. Z. Irwin, 601 Canal St., Decatur.
 Music Study, Mrs. L. A. Neill, 440 S. Jackson St., Mrs. J. D. Jeffreys.
- Demopolis—
 Chautauqua Literary, Mrs. E. R. Berry, Mrs. N. C. Floyd.
 Colonial Book Club, Mrs. A. Reid Smith, Mrs. A. A. Tibbs.
 Music Study, Mrs. W. S. Prout, % Robertson Banking Co., Mrs. Jennie Ely.
 The Reading Club, Mrs. N. L. Lee, Mrs. M. E. Lipscomb.
 Study Club, Mrs. T. C. Reid, Mrs. H. T. Hopkins.
- Dothan—
 Mothers, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Mrs. G. M. Lewis.
 New Century, Mrs. W. S. Zilson, Mrs. Edward N. Passmore.
 Study Club, Mrs. C. L. Collins, Mrs. T. R. Forrester.
 Writer's Club, Mrs. Scottie McKenzie Frazier, Miss Annie H. Jordan.
- Ensley—
 American Study, Mrs. Stephen Hoage, Mrs. Claud Eubank.
 Cosmos, Mrs. Louis McKenzie, 2430 Ensley Ave.
 Progressive Study, Mrs. Robert T. Moseley, Mrs. J. B. Goodman.
 Sesame, Mrs. S. S. Heide, 1747 30th St., Mrs. D. A. Echols, 1747 30th St.
 Thread of the Story, Mrs. M. M. Hughes, 1635 Parke Ave., Mrs. C. R. Walker, Terrell Boulevard.
 Chrysolite Club, Mrs. Jos. L. Smith, 2406 Ave. F., Ensley, Mrs. J. S. Falkner, 2110 Parke Ave.
- Enterprise—
 Chautauqua Circle, Mrs. W. A. Lewis, Mrs. J. B. Bird.
 Pierian, Mrs. H. C. Stephenson, Mrs. H. M. Session.
- Eufaula—
 Christ Child Circle, Mrs. W. H. Merritt, Mrs. J. W. Solomon.
- Lanier, Mrs. John L. Cherry, Mrs. A. E. Dantzler.
 Pierian, Mrs. J. E. Fay, Miss K. Bray.
 Symposium, Mrs. Hattie Wharton Moore, Mrs. H. H. Conner.
- Evergreen—
 Civic Club, Mrs. Arthur Cunningham, Mrs. Chas. R. Jones.
 Orpheus, Mrs. John McPharlin, Mrs. J. P. King.
- Fairfield—
 Book Lovers, Mrs. C. E. Busch, Mrs. C. J. Donald.
 Hypatian, Mrs. Price Clayton, Mrs. J. W. Daniels, 301 41st St., Ensley.
- Fairhope—
 Fifth Thursday, Mrs. Lydia J. Newcomb
 Comings, Mrs. M. H. Brown.
- Floral—
 Girl's Culture, Miss Helen White, Lockart, Miss Winnie Shepherd.
 History Club, Mrs. W. S. Harland, Mrs. W. S. Williams.
 Community Club, Mrs. D. T. Williamson, Mrs. E. L. Wynn.
- Florence—
 Florence Discussion Club, Mrs. Prentice Blackwell, Miss Marguerite Johnson.
 Firenze Club, Miss Mary C. Campbell, Miss Cora Pearson.
 Twentieth Century, Mrs. Everard Meade, Mrs. Jas. L. Brock.
- Fort Deposit—
 Wilsonian Literary, Mrs. S. H. Reid, Miss Willa Holston.
- Fulton—
 Twentieth Century Mothers, Mrs. B. F. Gilmer, Mrs. R. Krudop.
- Geneva—
 Altheneum, Mrs. N. W. Thornton, Miss Addie Carmichael.
 Self Culture, Mrs. R. L. Justice, Mrs. V. P. Taylor.
- Georgiana—
 Mother's Club, Mrs. U. W. Black, Mrs. J. C. McGowan.
- Grand Bay—
 Woman's Civic, Mrs. Colin McDonald, Mrs. C. E. Elston.
- Greensboro—
 Study Club, Mrs. John E. Apsey, Miss E. L. Colbeck.
- Greenville—
 Woman's Club, Mrs. Webb Stanley, Mrs. C. C. Henderson.
- Guntersville—
 Literary Circle, Mrs. Gordon Zettler, Mrs. B. P. Lusk.
- Hartselle—
 Culture Club, Mrs. J. B. Orr, Mrs. P. Patislo.
- Heflin—
 Civic League, Mrs. Hattie Wright, Miss Ruth Adams.
- Huntsville—
 Culture, Mrs. Chas. G. Dillard, Mrs. W. I. Thompson.

- Study Circle, Mrs. A. W. White, Mrs. T. H. Wade.
 Woman's, Mrs. Harry M. Rhett, Mrs. Robt. Searcy.
- Jasper—
 Mother's Culture, Mrs. J. F. Alexander, Mrs. J. M. Pennington.
 Thursday Study, Mrs. R. L. Palmer, Miss Jennie Lou Palmer.
 Woman's Culture, Mrs. J. H. Craig, Mrs. E. H. Mattingly.
- LaFayette—
 Study Club, Mrs. Jas. F. Jones, Mrs. G. Hollingsworth.
- Linden—
 Study Club, Mrs. W. R. Kimbrough, Mrs. W. T. Miller.
- Livingston—
 Primrose, Mrs. Henry L. Mellen, Mrs. T. H. Napier.
- Marion—
 Conversational, Miss Flora Haxwell, Miss Felix Caston, Judson College.
 Inter Se, Mrs. J. B. Hatchett.
 Marion Junction, Mrs. H. P. Randall, Mrs. H. M. Morrow.
- Minter—
 Richmond, Mrs. F. E. Lide, Miss Margaret Lee Alison.
- Mobile—
 Ala. Auxiliary League of American Pen-Women, Mrs. Kate Ayers Roberts, 57 S. Hamilton St., Mrs. M. E. Henry-Ruffin, Church Street.
 Alpha Peta Lambda Sigma, Mrs. David S. King, Selma Street.
 Association Number 3 Ala. Association of Graduate Nurses, Miss DeWitt C. Dillard, Mobile Infirmary.
 Century Book Club, Mrs. A. A. Edey, 407 Government Street, Mrs. George Britten, Montauk Ave.
 Clara Schumann Club, Mrs. Jas. R. Hagan, Mrs. F. A. Crigler.
 Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. M. Rosenbaum, 57 Michigan Ave., Mrs. A. Pearson, 53 Michigan Ave.
 Kindergarten Study Club, Miss Abbie Hudson, 1456 Dauphin Way, Miss E. Johnston, 59 Roper Street.
 Mobile Branch Southern Association College Women, Miss Elise Brown, P. O. Box 369, Miss Grace Rubenstein, 277 St. Louis St.
 Mobile Public Library Association, Mrs. J. K. Glennon, 207 St. Joseph St., Mrs. Rhett Goode.
 Music Study Club, Mrs. Harry A. McPhillips, Miss Mattie B. Kirkbridge.
 Patriotic and Civic League, Mrs. Jas. R. Hagan, 931 Dauphin Way, Mrs. W. W. McGuire.
 Polyhymnia-Music Circle, Mrs. Jas. Wade Cox, 156 N. Joachim St., Mrs. W. S. Stewart.
 Quorum, Mrs. Barten Noland, Mrs. W. B. Delchamps, Conte Street.
- Shakespeare, Miss Alice Frasier, Anthony Street, Mrs. Erwin Craighead, St. Stephens Road.
- Montevallo—
 Studiosis, Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer, Mrs. W. N. Jones Williams.
- Montgomery—
 Chautauqua Circle, Mrs. R. E. Tidwell, 419 S. Hull St., Mrs. Chas. Gay, 26 Noble Ave.
 College Women, Miss Lucy Durr, Moulton St.
 Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. L. J. Marshuetz, 627 S. Court St., Mrs. Kal Schwartz, Sayre St.
 Association of Business and Professional Women, Miss Mabelle Stough, Telephone Exchange, Miss Emma McMillan.
 Graduate Nurses, Sec. Mrs. Gilchrist, 1210 S. Hull St.
 Ionian, Mrs. Stafford Betty, 512 Madison Ave., Mrs. H. S. Houghton, Morningview Magazine, Mrs. W. N. Jackson, 321 N. Union St., Mrs. W. O. Cromwell, Felder St.
 No Name, Mrs. Paul Mertins, Galena Ave., Mrs. W. B. Crumpton, Sayre St.
 Sesame, Miss Della Mohr, 120 Sayre St., Miss Maxine Mayer, 216 S. Hull St.
 Tintagail, Mrs. Warren Tyson, 527 S. McDonough St., Mrs. Frank McPherson, Madison Ave.
 Treble Clef, Mrs. J. M. Starke, Houston St.
 Twentieth Century, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, 526 S. Perry St., Mrs. Hunter Roquemore, Felder Street.
 Woman's Press and Authors, Mrs. W. A. Saffold, 442 S. McDonough St., Miss Whitman Hood, S. Hull St.
- Monroeville—
 Study Club, Miss M. Borroughs, Mrs. C. G. Yarbrough.
- Oneonta—
 Twentieth Century Self Culture, Mrs. Ollie D. Bynum, Mrs. Otto Brice.
- Orrville—
 Study Club, Miss Minnie Lee Moore, Mrs. M. E. Ellis.
- Opelika—
 Twentieth Century, Mrs. V. A. Meadows, Mrs. Arthur Thigpen.
- Opp—
 As You Like It, Mrs. T. E. Hubbard, Mrs. C. W. Mizell.
 Civic Improvement Club, Mrs. T. P. Winston, Miss Minnie King.
 Study Club, Mrs. T. E. Hubbard, Mrs. C. W. Mizell.
- Oxford—
 Europa, Miss Janie Constantine, Miss Lucille Anderson.
- Ozark—
 Civic, Mrs. T. W. Chaffin, Mrs. J. R. Brown.
 Matron's Study, Mrs. Groves Flowers, Mrs. J. R. Dowling.
 Mothers, Mrs. M. M. Pippin, Mrs. J. R. Dowling.

Music, Mrs. J. A. Anglin, Miss May Kolb.
 Study Club, Mrs. R. M. Dowling, Mrs. M. P. Skipper.
 Pollard—
 Civic and School Improvement.
 Red Level—
 Woman's Club, Mrs. A. B. Powell, Mrs. I. T. Foshee.
 Russellville—
 Library Association, Mrs. J. E. Orman, Mrs. W. A. Gresham.
 Safford—
 Adra Pegues Chautauqua Circle.
 Samson—
 Study Club, Mrs. S. S. Cooper, Mrs. C. P. Atkinson.
 Scottsboro—
 School Improvement Club, Mrs. J. B. Talley, Miss Daisy Caldwell.
 Selma—
 Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. I. Cadden, Alabama & Church Sts. Miss Flossie Leva, Lamar Ave.
 Kate M. Jarvis, Chautauqua Circle, Mrs. John E. Tate, Mrs. E. L. Crawford.
 Ossian, Mrs. George Bruden, Mrs. Leonard McVoy.
 Scribblers, Mrs. J. Y. Chapman, Mrs. Benj. H. Craig.
 Study, Mrs. Law Lamar, Mrs. J. F. Hooper.
 West End, Miss Mary Axford, Mrs. Richard Young.
 Summerdale—
 Woman's Club, Miss E. H. Vail, Mrs. P. H. Seibert.
 Sylacauga—
 Marble City Study Club, Mrs. E. S. Smith, Mrs. G. E. Crowell.
 Matron's Study Club, Mrs. Joe P. Roberts.
 Wise and Otherwise, Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Miss M. Peace.
 Talladega—
 Argus, Miss Annie Brockman, Miss Elizabeth Levia.
 Civic.
 Inter Se, Mrs. Ridley Smith, Mrs. W. C. Dowdell.
 Thomaston—
 Sorosis.
 Thomasville—
 Research, Mrs. M. G. Martin, Mrs. Agnes B. Griffin.
 School Improvement, Mrs. John Philen, Mrs. J. H. Tyson.
 Troy—
 Civic Improvement, Mrs. A. B. Foster, Mrs. Sam Mittenthal.
 Geographic Study, Miss Mattie Paul, Miss Ellen Hmil.
 New Century, Mrs. Graff Hubbard, Mrs. Max Polmar.
 Pandora Club, Mrs. Auxford Sartain, Miss Mary Enzer.
 Nineteenth Century, Mrs. James Allred, Mrs. W. T. Adams.
 Tuscaloosa—
 The Quakers, Mrs. Jas. F. Alston, Mrs. H. B. Searcy.

Up-to-Date, Mrs. Katie Lou Pritchett, Mrs. Sam Clabaugh.
 Tusculumbia—
 City Beautiful, Mrs. E. L. Carmichael.
 Tuskegee—
 Sappho, Mrs. W. M. Curtis, Mrs. W. L. Cozens.
 Union Springs—
 Magazine Club, Mrs. T. T. Ravenscroft, Mrs. A. J. Pittman.
 Twentieth Century, Mrs. C. M. Franklin, Mrs. W. V. Turnipseed.
 Uniontown—
 Bishop Study Club, Mrs. Belle Scott, Mrs. C. P. Johnston.
 Wilmer—
 Home Demonstration, Mrs. R. L. Whately, Mrs. A. M. Brannon.
 REFERENCES.—Federation Year Books; Mrs. Erwin Craighead of Mobile, who has compiled a manuscript history of the Federation.

FEEBLE-MINDED. See Mental Defectives.

FERTILIZERS. The manufacture and sale of fertilizers in Alabama are supervised and regulated by the department of agriculture and industries, by means of license taxes, tag taxes, and by analyses of samples obtained by its agents under specific provisions of law. Registration, with the commissioner of agriculture and industries, of brands and guaranteed analyses of fertilizers, is required of manufacturers and dealers. The system of State regulation began with the act of March 8, 1871, entitled, "An Act to protect the planters of this State from imposition in the sale of fertilizers." This law was not wisely administered in every respect, and gave occasion for some popular dissatisfaction with public inspection of fertilizers or other merchandise. A result of this feeling was the inclusion of a clause in the constitution of 1875, prohibiting the establishment of a State office for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity. The present constitution contains the same prohibitory clause. In practice, violation of the constitutional prohibition is avoided by the use of the title, "sampler," instead of inspector, to designate the agent of the regulating department.

Materials.—The materials used in fertilizers manufactured or sold in the State are nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cyanamid, tankage, blood, fish scrap, cottonseed meal, acid phosphate, bones, basic slag, and potash. The manufactories group themselves into two principal classes, namely, those using the wet-mixing process, and those doing only dry mixing, or manipulating of ingredients obtained elsewhere.

The output of the latter class consists merely of materials combined under various formulas and marketed under different brands. The system of State regulation involves the classification of these various brands of fertilizers into several grades. The sale of any commercial fertilizer purporting

to be ready for use which contains less than 1.65 per cent of nitrogen and less than 14 per cent of plant food is prohibited. A method of obtaining samples so as to insure a fair and just analysis of the average quality is provided by law.

History and Statistics.—The use of artificial or commercial fertilizers did not become general in Alabama until the seventies. Before the War the necessity for the use of something to maintain the productivity of soils was understood. A system for the use of fertilizers produced upon the farm, rotation of crops, and the raising of live stock, had been so fully worked out as to become practically a science. However, the majority of farmers in the State disregarded these principles and conducted their plantations on the basis of obtaining maximum crops even though it resulted in the complete exhaustion of the lands. During the early seventies the use of mixed or commercial fertilizers for the purpose of restoring to the soil those properties which had been exhausted by improper methods of cultivation became common. The agricultural publications, societies, experiment stations, and other agencies for the promotion of agricultural interests, emphasized probably more than any other one thing, the necessity for an intelligent use of artificial fertilizers adapted to the various classes of soils as the best and the quickest means of preventing their complete impoverishment. From the establishment of the agricultural experiment station at Auburn, a large part of its work has consisted of experimentation with fertilizers and soil tests. When once the use of artificial fertilizers was started, it was rapidly extended. The value of such fertilizers used in Alabama farms in 1879 was \$1,200,956. In 30 years the value of such materials used in one year had increased more than sevenfold, amounting in 1909 to \$7,630,952. An idea of the magnitude of the fertilizer industry in the State at the present time may be obtained from the statistics of manufacture at different periods during the past 10 years. In 1899 there were 17 fertilizer-manufacturing establishments, employing 531 persons, whose wages amounted to \$157,000 a year. The capitalization of these companies amounted to \$1,407,000; the value of the raw materials used to \$1,387,000; the value of their finished products to \$2,068,000. In 1904 there were 19 such establishments, employing 636 persons whose aggregate wages for the year amounted to \$241,000; capitalized at \$3,051,000; using raw materials costing \$1,606,000; and turning out finished products valued at \$2,341,000. In 1909 there were 42 such establishments, employing 1,473 persons, whose aggregate wage for the year was \$697,000; capitalized at \$8,507,000; using raw materials costing \$4,264,000; and turning out finished products worth \$6,423,000. In 1914 there were 135 fertilizer establishments in the State. Of these, 13 were completely equipped manufacturing plants, 7 complete except for acid chambers, and 15 were dry-mixing plants merely. During the season of 1914

there were 1,884 different brands of fertilizers registered with the commissioner of agriculture and industries, 745 of them registered by the seven largest fertilizer companies, and 1,139 by other concerns. During the same season the total production of commercial fertilizers by factories and mixing plants in the State was 605,000 tons. Of this the seven largest concerns produced 262,200 tons and the others 343,400 tons.

Conditions in Alabama with respect to the manufacture and consumption of commercial fertilizers have been much the same as elsewhere in the country, except perhaps for the fact that the number of brands not being regulated, some abuses have grown up. Combination for the control of prices has been alleged, and many of these manipulations of prices and market conditions have been made possible by the ability of a manufacturer to multiply to an unlimited extent the number of brands under which the same product may be sold. The fertilizer industry of the entire country was investigated, in accordance with Senate resolution 487, Sixty-second Congress, third session, in 1914 and 1915. It was first undertaken by the Bureau of Corporations and transferred to the Federal Trade Commission on its organization on March 15, 1915. Full report of the findings was made August 19, 1916.

See Agriculture; Agriculture and Industries, Department of; Chemist, the State; Inspection of Merchandise; Manufactures and Manufacturing.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution*, 1875, *Ibid*, 1901; *Codes*, 1876, 1886, 1896, and 1907, secs. 22, 24-48; *Acts*, 1870-71, pp. 68-70; *General Acts*, 1903, pp. 65, 78-86; 1907, pp. 250, 273, 744-751; 1911, pp. 619, 620; 1915, pp. 503, 646-647; Publications of Department of Agriculture and Industries; *Bulletins* of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Agricultural Experiment Station; U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Reports*, 1880-1910 inclusive; *Ibid*, *Abstract of the 13th Census*, with supplement for Alabama (1913); Federal Trade Commission, *Report on the fertilizer industry* (1916), *passim*. The *Proceedings* of annual conventions of the National Fertilizer Association, 1893-1916, inclusive, contain much information regarding the industry, statistical and general. W. H. Bowker, *Relation of the Fertilizer Industry, to the Agricultural and Industrial Development of the Country*, Address before National Fertilizer Association, July 13, 1915, p. 20; and *Plant Food, its Sources, Conservation, Preparation and Application* (1909, p. 52).

FIELD CROPS. See Crops.

FIELD TRIALS CLUB, THE CONTINENTAL. Established for the purpose of improving pointers and setters, by holding field trials to test their field qualities, and thereby increase the interest in sport with dog and gun. The government and management of the club are entrusted to a board of governors composed of the president, two vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer, and an ex-

executive committee of eight members. Annual meetings of the club are held at a time and place designated by the president, thirty days' notice being given to members by the Secretary. Other meetings may be called by the president or upon the written request of five members. Annual dues \$10.00, no initiation dues. Management of the meetings of the annual field trials are entrusted to the board of governors, who have power to interpret the rules. Judges are selected by the officers of the club, or by a committee appointed by them, the names of the judges to be publicly announced as soon as possible after their selection. The club has a constitution, by-laws, and regulations, for the information of entrants in the trials. F. L. Hadknies, Totenville, N. Y., is Secretary. Annual field trials have been held by the club for twenty-six years, included in North Carolina, Georgia, North Dakota and Alabama. Hayneville was the location for two trials, on the preserve of Louis Lee Laggin. The trial of 1919 was held at Calhoun on the Bell plantation.

REFERENCE.—Letter from F. L. Hadkin, Secretary, Totenville, Staten Island, N. Y., in Department of Archives and History.

FIFE'S VILLAGE. A small Indian town in Talladega County, about 10 miles east of Talladega, on the east side of Chehawhaw Creek.

REFERENCES.—Bureau of American Ethnology, *Eighteenth Annual report* (1899), pt. 2, Map 1.

FIFTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. (Wetumpka.) One of the nine agricultural schools and experiment stations organized in the several Congressional districts of the State. The purpose of this system of schools is free scientific instruction in agriculture and allied branches, as indicated by section 67 of the Code of 1907:

"Scientific and practical agriculture shall be taught at all the agricultural schools, and all male pupils over ten years of age who receive free tuition therein shall be required to take the course in scientific agriculture and horticulture, and all other pupils over the age of ten years receiving free tuition shall be required to take the course in floriculture and horticulture."

The courses of study, work in the experiment station, and administration generally are directed by a central board of control, consisting of the governor, commissioner of agriculture and industries, superintendent of education, and two bona fide electors of the district, the latter appointed by the governor with four year terms of office.

The school is located on the Coosa River at the head of navigation. The main building stands on an eminence about one-half mile from the court house, in the residence section of the town. The campus includes 5 acres, and the experiment station 80 acres, about one-quarter of a mile from the school. The regular academic work includes a four year high school course, based on the seven elementary grades. In addition there is a

department of home economics, including domestic science and domestic art, the departments of manual training, expression, physical culture, instrumental music and voice culture. Stenography and other commercial studies are offered. Laboratory facilities, both chemical and physical, are provided, and all necessary chemicals for qualitative analyses are supplied. The library is made up of a well selected collection of history, biography, literature, science, fiction and reference. Literary societies are successfully maintained. Athletics, including football, baseball, basketball and tennis, are encouraged, and a large gymnasium and extensive athletic park are provided, with competent coaches. A number of medals for proficiency in scholarship, attendance, class standing, declamation, record in agriculture, advancement in art, athletic record, attendance and deportment are annually awarded. The alumni-ae association holds annual meetings during the commencements, and the catalogues contain lists of its members.

History.—The school at Wetumpka in Elmore County, was established under an amendment, adopted December 9, 1896, to the original act of February 18, 1895, locating "additional branch agricultural experiment stations and agricultural schools." The first act contained a proviso locating the school for the fifth district at Hayneville, Lowndes County. Evidently its terms as to buildings and site were not met by that place, and the next session of the legislature adopted the amendatory act cited. It provides that the school for the fifth district shall be located at Alexander City, Tallapoosa County, but declares further that

"When located at Alexander City the people of that city shall make title to the State for the school building and lot on which it is located and eighty acres of land adjacent, or as nearly adjacent as may be procured, suitable for said station, to be approved by commissioner of agriculture, and in addition thereto shall pay to the treasurer of the board of control of said station and school two thousand dollars on demand in money, to be used as provided in this act in erecting buildings and in the equipment and improvement of the school and station, provided further than in the event any other place in the fifth congressional district shall within thirty days from the passage of this act tender to the governor, superintendent of education and the commissioner of agriculture a donation of property and money equal to the amount stipulated in this act as the donation of Alexander City, then the governor, superintendent of education and commissioner of agriculture shall consider such tender of donations and shall locate said fifth congressional district agricultural experiment station and agricultural school at such place in the fifth congressional district as in their judgment offers the greatest inducement as to value of donations and desirability of location."

The people of Wetumpka met the conditions and the commission located the school at that point. A board of control was provided, including the commissioner of agriculture, the director of the experiment station at Auburn, and "five progressive farmers, actually engaged" in farming, three of whom were required to reside within ten miles of the school. General power was conferred to elect a director, a principal and teachers.

The legislature, January 30, 1897, in order to secure uniformity of support, administration and ideals, provided a new system of regulation of the several agricultural schools. The governor, within 30 days was required to appoint new boards of five members each, "a majority of whom shall be men whose principal business is farming," and of which the superintendent of education and the commissioner of agriculture were to be ex-officio members. The president or principal was made director of the experiment station. Among other things the act contained section 67 of the Code of 1907, before quoted. In 1903, September 30, the system was still further reorganized by providing for a new board of three ex-officio and two appointive members, as at present constituted.

Support.—The act of establishment, February 21, 1895, provided annually, for equipment and improvements, "an equal amount to the sum appropriated to each of the other agricultural schools in the State," but limited the expenditure for lands and the erection of buildings to \$1,000 from the appropriation. At the same session the tag tax law was amended, February 4, 1895, so as to appropriate 25 cents a ton, or one-half of such tax, for equal division among the several branch agricultural experiment stations and schools. Under act of January 30, 1897, the annual appropriation for maintenance was fixed at \$2,500, but not less than \$500, was to "be used in maintaining, cultivating and improving" the farm, and "making agricultural experiments thereon." The appropriation was increased to \$4,500, March 2, 1907, of which \$750 was to be used in the work of the experiment station. In 1911, April 22, the legislature further increased the annual appropriation to \$7,500, but of this amount \$3,000 was available only on the approval of the governor, in whole or in part from time to time as the condition of the treasury might warrant. This sum, however, the governor has never released.

The main building was destroyed by fire January 5, 1906. A new building was erected, for which the legislature, March 2, 1907, made an appropriation of \$10,000. For the erection of a dormitory on April 20, 1911, an appropriation of \$7,500 was made, payment subject to the approval of the governor in whole or in part as the condition of the treasury might warrant. This amount has never been released.

On September 30, 1918, its report to the State superintendent of education showed

buildings and site valued at \$42,500; equipment \$2,630; 10 teachers; 361 pupils; 1,500 volumes in library, valued at \$1,000; and State appropriation \$4,500.

Presidents.—R. O. Meek, 1896-1900; H. J. Willingham, 1900-1907; Leonard L. Vann, 1907-1911; Algernon S. Ford, 1911-1913; John M. Crowell, 1913-1915; C. V. Thompson, 1915-1917; Reuben O. Dykes, 1917-.

See Agricultural Schools.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 59 *et seq*; Owens, *Secondary agricultural education in Alabama* (1915); Acts, 1894-95, pp. 368, 581; 1896-97, pp. 274, 465; *General Acts*, 1903, p. 259; 1907, pp. 187, 198; 1911, pp. 575, 627; *Catalogues*, 1897-1917; *Rules and regulations* (1914).

FIGS. See Fruits.

FIN' HALUL. A Lower Creek or possibly a Seminole town. However, the Creek census of 1833 lists a Yuchi settlement as High Log, which may suggest a different genesis. It was also known by this name among the Indian traders. In Wayne County, Georgia, between the lower Altamaha and Satilla Rivers, there is a Finholoway Swamp.

REFERENCE.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 396.

FINANCES, THE STATE. The funds or monies, raised by ad valorem taxation, licenses, fees and other sources, available in defraying the expenses of the State government. In a strict and technical sense the foregoing embodies the meaning of the phrase, but in a wider sense all questions involving taxation and revenues, appropriations, and the State official machinery for administering the laws on these subjects are involved in any consideration of State finances.

Reference must be had to the constitution and statutes for the amount and subject matter of taxation, equalization, the preparation of the State budget, appropriations and expenditures, auditing, and the examination and review of disbursements. Both the constitutional and legal history of the State indicate the progressive development of both theory and practice, resulting in a more liberal appreciation of tax burdens, and an enlargement of the subjects of taxation and methods of procuring revenue.

In the early history of the State the expenses of administration were comparatively small. Through the supposed profits of the State bank and its four branches the State was relieved from taxation for a few years, but in 1837 direct taxation was resumed. Corporation and license taxes in recent years have witnessed a large development. Inheritance and income taxes will undoubtedly be imposed in the near future. The official agencies for the administration of State finances are the State auditor and the State treasurer. In 1897, a State tax commissioner was provided, an office which has grown in importance, and which is now represented by the elaborately organized State Tax commission.

Expenditures are only authorized on spe-

cial appropriations made by the Legislature. Until 1919, the Legislature acted in determining the extent and character of appropriations through the committees on finance and taxation of the Senate, and appropriations of the House of Representatives, usually acting in conference with the governor. The absence of any central directing agency is thought to have brought about an uneven distribution of State funds for official and institutional uses, and at the same time to embarrass the State treasury by demands in excess of the revenues. The result of this condition brought about the establishment of the budget commission by the spring session of the Legislature of 1919. To further conserve the funds of the State by unifying and centralizing expenditures of State offices and institutions, a board of control and economy was created by the same session. To supervise expenditures and to encourage better systems of accounting, examiners of public accounts are provided.

For further and detailed discussions of all phases of the subjects suggested in the foregoing.

See Appropriations; Auditor, the State; Board of Control and Economy; Budget Commission; Contingent Fund; Examiners of Public Accounts; Excise Commissions; Equalization, State Board of; Fiscal Year; State Bank and Branches; State Debts; Taxation and Revenues; Treasurer, the State; Flush Times.

REFERENCES.—Citations under titles in the preceding paragraph.

FIRE CLAYS. See Clays, Kaolins and Shales.

FIRE INSURANCE. See Fires; Insurance; Insurance, Department of.

FIRES. In Alabama, the wilful setting fire to or burning of any steamboat or vessel, prison or jail, house or building, church, meeting house, courthouse, town house, college, academy, banking house, warehouse, cotton house, gin house, store, manufactory, mill, car, car shed, barn, stable, bridge, causeway, or turnpike gate is arson. There are three degrees of arson, depending upon the circumstances under which the crime is committed or attempted, for which severe penalties are prescribed.

Incendiarism.—Burning a building or other insured property with intent to defraud the insurer, or casting away a boat or vessel with intent to injure or defraud the owner or the insurer; wilful and malicious setting fire to or burning fences, stacks, piles, or shocks of corn, cotton, fodder, grain, straw, or hay, lumber or other building material, or crops not gathered in the field of another; setting fire to timber, woods, lands, or marshes, "so as to cause loss or injury to another;" the taking from the fence or enclosure of another, of any rail or other material to be used as fuel; and threatening to burn, injure or destroy any of the structures or property enum-

erated above are all incendiary acts, which subject the offender to severe punishment.

Accidental Fires.—The crime of arson is a wilful act. Negligence or mischance cannot make one guilty of arson. It is not a mere burning, but must be wilful and criminal. Negligent burning of buildings or other property is punishable under the provisions of the criminal code; but accidentally setting fire to or burning either buildings or property, where reasonable care has been used and there is no element of negligence or carelessness, is not criminally punishable, nor may an individual or corporation be held financially responsible for losses to others which are caused by such accidental fires, unless caused or contributed to by negligence. Practically every legal phase of such occurrences has been passed on by the supreme court in a long line of decisions, the more important of which are noted below.

Prevention and Investigation.—Cities and towns have full power under the State laws to maintain and operate volunteer or paid fire departments, and to prescribe fire limits, adopt building laws, require the equipment of buildings with serviceable fire escapes, etc. The maintenance of fire escapes on hotel buildings, however, is specifically required by the State laws. Besides the agencies existing in the municipalities, the State maintains an insurance department (q. v.) for the regulation of the business of insurance and to aid in the prevention and in the investigation of fires. One of the officers of the department, known as the "Fire Marshal," is charged with the duty of investigating and devising means of preventing fires both in urban and in rural communities. For the purpose of bringing home to the people a realization of the enormous losses resulting from fires, and to stimulate popular interest in preventive measures, the legislature adopted a resolution, September 25, 1915, requesting the governor to issue his proclamation designating October 9, 1915, as Fire Prevention Day in Alabama, to be observed by "fire drills in public schools, the inspection of fire apparatus everywhere, and the removal of all dangerous rubbish from public and private buildings and premises."

Forest Fires.—The prevention of forest fires is especially provided for, in addition to the provisions of the criminal code, by sections 8, 10, 11 and 12 of the act of November 30, 1907, creating the State forestry commission. The first requires a forest warden, when he sees or has reported to him a forest fire, "to repair immediately to the scene of the fire, and to summon such persons and means as in his judgment seem expedient and necessary to extinguish said fire." The others fix penalties for individuals or corporations, who "maliciously or with intent" set fire to any "woods, brush, grass, grain, or stubble on lands not their own, or on their own lands "without giving adjacent land owners five days' written notice unless they shall have taken all possible care, and precaution against the spread of

such fires to other lands not their own;" or who fail to equip "logging and railroad locomotives, donkey or threshing engines and other engines and boilers operated in, through and near forest or brush, which do not burn oil as a fuel . . . with appliances to prevent the escape of fire, and sparks from the smoke stacks thereof, and with devices to prevent the escape of fire from ash-pans and fire boxes."

Further penalties for causing forest fires are prescribed in sections 6906, 6907 and 6908 of the code of 1907, which refer, respectively, to the wilful burning of woods or forest on uninclosed lands; to the wilful setting afire of pine forests which are used for the purpose of obtaining turpentine; and to the negligent communication of fire to any pine or other forest.

Fire Hunting.—The practice of hunting deer at night with fire, within 4 miles of any settlement, was prohibited by an act of the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, February 10, 1803. This law was amended by the State legislature, December 12, 1822, "to suppress the evil and pernicious Practice of Fire-Hunting," which provided a penalty of \$50 for each offense, whether committed within 4 miles of a settlement or not.

See Insurance; Insurance, Department of.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823, pp. 207, 368, 370; *Code*, 1907, secs. 1264, 1265, 4485, 4584-4587, 6295-6297, 6300, 6302-6305, 6906-6908, 7095, 7096; *General Acts*, 1907, pp. 195-197; *Ibid.*, 1909, pp. 322-326; 1911, pp. 685-689; 1915, pp. 834-838, 882-883; *Edwards v. Massingill*, 3 Ala., p. 406; *Bain v. Hodges*, 4 Ala., p. 425; *Coz, Bratnard & Co. v. Peterson*, 30 Ala., p. 608; *Hibler v. McCartney*, 31 Ala., p. 501; *Graham's case*, 40 Ala., p. 659; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Oden*, 80 Ala., p. 38; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Reese*, 85 Ala., p. 497; *Western Ry. Co. v. Little*, 86 Ala., p. 159; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Miller*, 109 Ala., p. 500; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Malone*, *Ibid.*, p. 509; *Louisville & Nashville v. Cowherd*, 120 Ala., p. 51; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Marbury Lumber Co.*, 125 Ala., p. 237; *Ala. Great Southern R. R. Co. v. Johnston*, 128 Ala., p. 283; *Robinson v. Cowan*, 158 Ala., p. 603.

FIRST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. (Jackson.) One of the nine agricultural schools and experiment stations organized in the several Congressional districts of the State. The purpose of this system of schools is free scientific instruction in agriculture and allied branches, as indicated by section 67 of the Code of 1907:

"Scientific and practical agriculture shall be taught at all the agricultural schools, and all male pupils over ten years of age who receive free tuition therein shall be required to take the course in scientific agriculture and horticulture, and all other pupils over the age of ten years receiving free tuition shall be required to take the course in floriculture and horticulture."

The courses of study, work in the experiment station, and administration generally

are directed by a central board of control consisting of the governor, commissioner of agriculture and industries, superintendent of education, and two bona fide electors of the district, the latter appointed by the governor with four year terms of office.

The campus includes 4 acres, and the experiment station grounds 49 acres, equipped with modern farming implements, and with good grades of live stock. There is no tuition charge, except for special work. Regular academic work is required, covering four years, and in addition courses in cooking, sewing, piano, voice, expression, farm book-keeping, agricultural and mechanical training are offered. Diplomas are awarded on the completion of prescribed courses. There are chemical and physical laboratories. Branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association are active. There are two literary societies in the school, the Lanier and Tutwiler, the work of which consists in debates, the delivery of orations and declamations, and the preparation of essays. The library has a good collection of books, magazines and newspapers, accessible to the students daily. Instruction in the keeping of farm accounts, and in necessary business forms, is given. An alumni society was organized in 1915. Lists of graduates appear in the catalogues.

History.—The school at Jackson, in Clarke County, was established by the legislature, February 18, 1895, along with four others. A commission consisting of the governor, superintendent of education and commissioner of agriculture, however, fixed the location, after real estate and buildings for the use of the school, not less than \$5,000 in value, had been donated and conveyed to the State. A board of control was provided, including the commissioner of agriculture, the director of the experiment station at Auburn, and "five progressive farmers, actually engaged" in farming, three of whom were required to reside within 10 miles of the school. General power was conferred to elect a director, a principal and teachers. Authority was given to purchase not exceeding 50 acres of land, "taking title to the State," on which to erect necessary buildings. Two years later, February 15, 1897, the board was required to elect professors and teachers every four years, one of whom was to be president; and the same act conferred power "to grant diplomas, certificates or other evidences of scholarship." During its early years it was known as Jackson Agricultural College.

The legislature, January 30, 1897, in order to secure uniformity of support, administration and ideals, provided a new system of regulation of the several agricultural schools. The governor, within 30 days was required to appoint new boards of five members each, "a majority of whom shall be men whose principal business is farming," and of which the superintendent of education and the commissioner of agriculture

were ex-officio members. The president or principal was made director of the experiment station. Among other things the act contained section 67 of the Code of 1907, before quoted. In 1903, September 30, the system was still further reorganized by providing for a new board of three ex-officio and two appointive members, as at present constituted.

Support.—The act of establishment, February 21, 1895, provided annually, for equipment and improvements, "an equal amount to the sum appropriated to each of the other agricultural schools in the State," but limited the expenditure for lands and the erection of buildings to \$1,000 from the appropriation. At the same session the tag tax law was amended, February 4, 1895, so as to appropriate 25 cents a ton, or one-half of such tax, for equal division among the several branch agricultural experiment stations and schools. Under act of January 30, 1897, the annual appropriation for maintenance was fixed at \$2,500, but not less than \$500, was to "be used in maintaining, cultivating and improving" the farm, and "making agricultural experiments thereon." The appropriation was increased to \$4,500, March 2, 1907, of which \$750 was to be used in the work of the experiment station. In 1911, April 22, the legislature further increased the annual appropriation to \$7,500, but of this amount \$3,000 was available only on the approval of the governor, in whole or in part from time to time, as the condition of the treasury might warrant. This sum, however, the governor has never released.

On September 30, 1918, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$8,000; equipment \$508; 4 teachers; 79 pupils; 700 volumes in library, valued at \$600; and State appropriation \$4,500.

Presidents.—Rev. Thomas S. Clyce, 1896-1900; J. B. Murphy, 1900-1902; Douglas Allen, 1902-1908; W. F. Monk, 1908-1909; J. W. Watson, 1909-1913; R. L. Reaves, 1913-1914; J. J. Moore, 1914-1918; Fred M. Nelson, 1918-.

See Agricultural Schools.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 59 *et seq.*; Owens, *Secondary agricultural education in Alabama* (1915); Acts, 1894-95, pp. 368, 581; 1896-97, pp. 465, 962; General Acts, 1903, p. 259; 1907, p. 198; 1911, p. 627; Catalogues, 1896-1917; Bulletins, 1903-1910, irregular; Rules and regulations (1914).

FIRST WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY. See White House Association of Alabama; Davis, Jefferson.

FISCAL YEAR. The full 12 months period with a definite beginning and ending, fixed by law for which financial accounts of the State, counties, municipalities, institutions and other government agencies are kept. Generally the word "year" in the laws of the State means a calendar year, but on April 22, 1911, the legislature declared that wherever "used in reference to any appropriation

for the payment of money out of the State treasury that the word year shall mean fiscal year unless otherwise expressed." In Alabama the fiscal year ends on the thirtieth of September.

Spotted, *Etheostoma maculatum*.

All taxes and licenses are paid for and cover the fiscal year, with the exception of franchise corporation taxes, licenses issued by the insurance department, and licenses issued by the game and fish department which run for the calendar year. The fiscal year of the United States ends June 30, and the appropriations and expenditures made by the State in collaboration or cooperation with the Federal Government conform to that period.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 8, 614, 679-681, 2365; General Acts 1911, pp. 14, 629; 1915, pp. 318, 624-625; Williams, *Probate Judge v. State ex rel Mobile Light & Railroad Co.*, 195 A.2., p. 118.

FISH PONDS, OR FISH POND TOWNS. See La 'lo-kalka.

FISH RIVER. A short river of Baldwin County, consisting of two distinct branches, known as the "North Prong" and the "East Prong," the latter being also known as the Magnolia River. The "North Prong," or Fish River proper, is about 25 miles long from the mouth of Weeks Bay to its source, and the "East Prong" or Magnolia River, is about 10 miles long between corresponding points. The depth of Fish River ranges from 12 to 25 feet; its width at the mouth is 600 feet, gradually diminishing upstream. Magnolia River varies from 8 to 20 feet in depth, but is not quite so wide as the Fish River. The entire length of both streams is within the southern part of Baldwin County, and they empty separately into Weeks Bay which, in turn, empties into Mobile Bay (q. v.) through a narrow mouth. The territory drained by these rivers was originally heavily timbered with pine forests, but is now for the most part under cultivation.

The only obstructions to navigation of the Fish River by small boats are the shallows and shoals in Weeks Bay, which have prevented boats of more than two or three feet draft entering the river. The Government made an examination of Fish River in 1903, but the engineers did not consider it worthy of improvement.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Annual report*, 1904, App. R., pp. 1858-1862.

FISHES. A class of vertebrates, represented in Alabama waters by 169 recorded species. The entire area of Alabama is unusually well watered, and its river system in total mileage is equal to that of any other American State. The interior streams are fed by fresh water springs, and these attract the clear water species. The rivers in the lower part of the State, warmed by the waters from the Gulf Stream, afford breeding beds for larger fish. In the interior the most common are the bass, bream, darter,

minnow, perch, shad, and sucker. In the bay and adjacent waters are found all of the common salt water species. The banks off Coden in the Gulf of Mexico are celebrated for large fish, and visiting fishermen from all parts of the country are attracted to its inviting waters. The record tarpon, weighing 215 pounds, 6 feet, and 11 inches in length, 43 inches in girth, was taken in Grant's Pass on August 31, 1916, by W. G. Oliver of Birmingham. Some of the large specimens have been mounted, and representatives can be seen in the Rolston Hotel at Coden, in the Chamber of Commerce at Mobile, and in the Game and Fish department at Montgomery.

Few records of early exploration of the inland waters of Alabama have been preserved. In the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History for 1845, Dr. D. H. Stover mentions nine species from the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Florence. Short descriptions of these appeared in his Synopsis of the Fishes of North America in 1846. In the American Journal of Science and Arts, 1854, L. Azassiz describes a collection of fishes from the Southern Bend of the Tennessee in which 33 species are represented. These were brought together for his use by Dr. Newman of Huntsville.

Propagation.—In the fifties, the introduction of new species into the waters of the State was very generally discussed. In 1854 the Cotton Planter carried an article urging the importance and practicability of introducing white shad in the Alabama River. The proposition not only received ridicule but opposition. This opposition came largely from fishermen, who claimed that true shad were already in the Coosa and the Alabama. In 1858 a large number, however, was introduced, largely through the cooperation of Dr. Mordecai and Capt. Adams of Mobile, S. Hooker of Montgomery, and William Gesner of Milledgeville, Ga. The coming on of the war doubtless prevented any large results from these and other experiments.

In recent years, the Federal government has made surveys of the fish of Alabama streams, and the greatest encouragement has been given all who wish to introduce new species, as well as those who desire common species for restocking purposes. The several sporting clubs of the State have all provided fish ponds. During the past four years, from 1913 to 1916, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries sent into the State 531 lots of young fish, numbering 410,000, which have been distributed to the principal streams and ponds.

Protection.—The establishment of the department of game and fish in 1907 was the first organized effort for the protection of game and fish in the State. The enforcement of all laws for the protection, propagation and preservation of game animals, birds and fish was placed under the jurisdiction of this department. While the commission has not had whole-hearted cooperation, much has been accomplished by way of conservation of the native species, the en-

couragement of fish ponds, and cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in stocking Alabama streams, lakes and ponds with food fish.

As early as 1819 the Legislature prohibited the erection of fish dams on water courses whereby the entire stream would be obstructed.

Throughout the pioneer period, there was no restriction upon the taking of fish, and being without interference, many thoughtless persons brought about their wholesale destruction in streams through means of dams, traps and other obstructions. The first fish conservation act is in section 206 of Stone and Shepherd's Penal Code of Alabama, in which a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00 is provided as punishment for any person taking, catching or attempting to take or catch fish by poisoning the stream or body of water in which they are found, or by way of any poisonous substance put in the water. In 1883 the Legislature amended this section, making it also unlawful to use fish berries, lime, giant powder, dynamite, gun powder or other explosive substances in catching or attempting to catch fish. From time to time other legislation was passed. It is believed that the protection now afforded is ample, although there is local criticism of the enforcement of the laws.

Catalogue.

- Amber fish, *Seriola lalandi*.
- Amber jack, *Seriola dumerilii*.
- Bang, *Clupanodon pseudohispanicus*.
- Barracuda, great, *Sphyræna picuda*.
- Bass, Large-mouth black, *Micropterus salmoides*.
- Small-mouth black, *Micropterus dolomieu*.
- Calico, *Pomoxis sparoides*.
- Rock, *Ambloplites rupestris*.
- Striped, *Roccus lineatus*.
- Yellow, *Morone interupta*.
- Billfish, *Tylosurus marinus*.
- Blck. *Cottus bairdi*.
- Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
- Blue gill, *Lepomis incisor*.
- Buffalo, sucker-mouthed, *Ictiobus bubalus*.
- Bullhead, *Ameiurus nebulosus*.
- Black, *Ameiurus melas*.
- Carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.
- Cat, Channel, *Ictalurus punctatus*.
- Mud, *Leptops oltavus*.
- Stone, *Noturus flavus*.
- White, *Ameiurus catus*.
- Yellow. See White.
- Chus, Creek, *Semotilus atromaculatus*.
- River, *Hybopsis kentuckiensis*.
- Crappie, *Pomoxis annularis*.
- Crawl-a-bottom, *Hadropterus nigrofasciatus*.
- Crevalle, *Carangus hippos*.
- Croaker, *Micropterus undulatus*.
- Dace, black-nose, *Rhinichthys atronasus*.
- Flaming, *Leuciscus flammeus*.
- Red-bellied, *Chrosomus erythrogaster oreas*.
- Darter, Alabama, *Etheostoma alabamae*.
- Banded, *Etheostoma zonale*.
- Black-banded. See Crawl-a-bottom.
- Blob, *Cottogaster uranidea*.

- Back-sided, *Hadropterus aspro*.
 Blenny, *Etheostoma biennius*.
 Blue, *Etheostoma caeruleum*.
 Cold-water, *Psychromaster tuscumbia*.
 Copeland's, *Cottogaster copelandi*.
 Dusky, *Hadr opterus scierus*.
 Fan-tailed, *Etheostoma flabellare*.
 Green-sided, *Diplesion biennioides*.
 Hyaline, *Crystallaria asprellum*.
 Johnny, *Boleosoma nigrum*.
 Jordan's, *Etheostoma jordani*.
 Least, *Microperca prairiaris*.
 Red-lined, *Etheostoma rufileatum*.
 Rock, *Etheostoma rupestre*.
 Sand, *Ammocrypta beanii*.
 Scale-headed, *Etheostoma squamiceps*.
 Snub-nosed, *Ulocentra simotera*.
 Tuscumbia River. See cold water darter.
 Drum, black, *Pogonias cromis*.
 Red, *Sciaenops ocellatus*.
 Eel, *Anguilla chrysypa*.
 Flounder gulf, *Paralichthys albiguttus*.
 Southern, *Paralichthys lethostigmus*.
 Gar, *Lepisosteus osseus*.
 Grunt, common, *Haemulon plumieri*.
 Red-mouthed, *Bathystoma rimator*.
 Grouper, black, *Garrupa nigrita*.
 Red, *Epinephelus morio*.
 Hard tail, *Carangus crysos*.
 Herring, blue, *Clupea chrysochloris*.
 Horny-head, hog-mouthed, *Hybopsis hyostomus*.
 Red-front, *Hybopsis rubrifrons*.
 Solitary, *Hybopsis monachus*.
 Killifish, white-lined, *Fundulus albolineatus*.
 Kingfish, *Scomberomorus cavalla*.
 Lady fish, *Albula vulpes*.
 Mackerel, spanish, *Scomberomorus maculatus*.
 Mademoiselle, *Bairdiella chrysura*.
 Madtom, black, *Schilbeodes funebris*.
 Short-tailed, *Schilbeodes miurus*.
 Slender-spined, *Schilbeodes leptacanthus*.
 Slim, *Schilbeodes exilis*.
 Menhaden, gulf, *Brevoortia tyrannus patronus*.
 Minnow, *Chloa vigilax*.
 Ericymba buccata.
 Beauty-fin, *Notropis callistius*.
 Big-eyed, *Notropis ariommus*.
 Blue, *Notropis caeruleus*.
 Blunt-nose, *Pimephales notatus*.
 Horny-head, *Notropis xenocephalus*.
 Little-mouth, *Opsopoeodus emiliae*.
 Long-nosed, *Notropis longirostris*.
 Milk-tailed, *Notropis galacturus*.
 Mountain-brook, *Notropis spectrunculus*.
 Red-cheeked, *Notropis coccogenis*.
 Rosy-finned, *Notropis roseipinnis*.
 Scarlet-banded, *Notropis chrosomus*.
 Shiny, *Notropis stilbius*.
 Shumard's, *Notropis shumardi*.
 Silber-fin, *Notropis whipplei*.
 Silvery, *Hybognathus nuchalis*.
 Small-finned, *Notropis micropteryx*.
 Spot-tail, *Notropis cercostigma*.
 Stargazer, *Phenacobius uranops*.
 Straw-colored, *Notropis biennius*.
 Sucker-like, *Phenacobius catostomus*.
 Top, *Gambusia affinis*.
 Tricilir, *Notropis trichroistius*.
 Whitish, *Notropis leuciodus*.
 Mojarra, *Gerres plumieri*.
 Moonfish, *Selene vomer*.
 Mudfish or Dogfish, *Amiaius calva*.
 Mullet, common, *Mugil cephalus*.
 Perch, log, *Percina caprodes*.
 Pirate, *Aphredoderus sayanus*.
 Pickerel, Chain, *Esox reticulatus*.
 Banded, *Esox americanus*.
 Little, *Esox vermiculatus*.
 Pike, gar. See Gar.
 Pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.
 Pompano, common, *Trachinotus carolinus*.
 Pompon, *Anisotremus surinamensis*.
 Porgy, southern, *Stenotomus aculeatus*.
 Quillback, *Carpiodes velifer*.
 Red-breast, *Lepomis auritus*.
 Redhorse, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum*.
 Placopharynx duquesnei.
 Rudder fish, *Seriola zonata carolinensis*.
 Sailor's choice, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*.
 Sea-bass, gulf, *Centropomus ocyurus*.
 Sea-trout, spotted. See Weakfish. spotted.
 Shell cracker, *Lepomis holbrooki*.
 Shad, Alabama, *Alosa alabamæ*.
 Common, *Alosa sapidissima*.
 Gizzard, *Dorosoma cepedianum*.
 Sheephead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*.
 Shiner, *Notemigonus chrysoleucas*.
 Hog-mouthed. See Horny-head.
 Red-fin, *Notropis cornutus*.
 Red-front. See Horny-head.
 Solitary. See Horny-head.
 Spotted, *Hybopsis dissimilis*.
 Sierra, *Scomberomorus regalis*.
 Silver-chub, *Hybopsis amblops*.
 Silverside, brook, *Labidesthes sicculus*.
 Skipjack, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*.
 Snapper, gray, *Lutjanus griseus*.
 Red, *Lutjanus aya*.
 Speck, *Ulocentra stigmæa*.
 Spot, *Leiostomus xanthurus*.
 Squirrel fish, *Diplectrum formosum*.
 Stone-lugger, *Camptostoma anomalum*.
 Studfish, chain, *Fundulus catenatus*.
 Starry, *Fundulus stellifer*.
 Sturgeon, shovel-nose, *Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*.
 Sucker, *Placopharynx duquesnei*.
 Carp, *Carpiodes difformis*.
 Chub, *Erimyzon sucetta*.
 Common, *Catostomus commersonii*.
 Hog, *Catostomus nigricans*.
 Rabbit-mouthed, *Lagochila lacera*.
 Spotted, *Mintytrema melanops*.
 White-nosed, *Moxostoma anisurum*.
 Sunfish. See Shell Cracker.
 Lepomis miniatus.
 Long-eared, *Lepomis megalotis*.
 Tarpon, *Tarpon atlanticus*.
 Ten pounder, *Elops saurus*.
 Thread fish, *Alectis ciliaris*.
 Topminnow, belted, *Fundulus cingulatus*.
 Speckled, *Fundulus notatus*.
 Spotted, *Fundulus guttatus*.
 Trout, rainbow, *Salmo irideus*.
 Warmouth, *Chaenobryttus gulosus*.
 Weakfish, bastard, *Cynoscion nothus*.
 Spotted, *Cynoscion nebulosus*.
 Whiting, *Menticirrhus americanus*.
 Surf, *Menticirrhus littoralis*.
 Yellow tail, *Ocyurus chrysurus*.

REFERENCES.—Commissioner of Fisheries, *Report*, 1888, pp. 271-378; *Ibid.*, 1895, pp. 203-205; *Ibid.*, 1896, pp. 489-574; *Ibid.*, 1899, pp. 105-169; *Ibid.*, 1901, pp. 659-740; *Ibid.*, 1913, pp. 411-481; U. S. Fish Commission, *Bulletin* for 1891, pp. 93-184; *Ibid.*, *Statistical Bulletin* No. 305; Charles H. Gilbert, *Report on explorations made in Alabama during 1889*, with notes on the fishes of Tennessee, Alabama and Escambia Rivers (U. S. Fish Commissioner, *Bulletin*, 1889, vol. 9, pp. 143-159); and L. Agassiz, "Notice of a collection of fishes from the Southern Bend of the Tennessee River, Alabama," in *American Journal of Science and Arts*, 1854, 2d series, vol. 17; John H. Wallace, Jr., *State Game and Fish Commissioner, Biennial Reports, 1907-1916*, 5 vols. *passim*. The 5th report contains a list of 82 species.

FITZPATRICK. Post office and incorporated town on the Central of Georgia Railroad, in the northwest part of Bullock County, on Line Creek, 12 miles northwest of Union Springs, 28 miles southeast of Montgomery. Altitude: 262 feet. Population: 1880—250; 1890—357; 1900—447; 1910—398. It was originally settled by a fine body of immigrants from Georgia, including the Fitzpatrick, Baldwin and Tompkins families.

REFERENCES.—Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 271; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 240, 455-456; Garrett, *Public men* (1872); *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 184.

FLAG, THE STATE. Emblem of the organized sovereignty and authority of the commonwealth; and adopted by act of February 16, 1895. The following is the statutory description, carried forward into the Code of Alabama, 1907, vol. 1, sections 2058 and 2059:

"2058 (3751). **Flag of the State.**—The flag of the State of Alabama shall be a crimson cross of St. Andrew on a field of white. The bars forming the cross shall not be less than six inches broad, and must extend diagonally across the flag, from side to side."

"2059 (3752). **When displayed.**—The flag of the State shall be hoisted on the dome of the capitol when the two houses of the Legislature are in session, and shall be used by the State on all occasions when it may be necessary or customary to display a flag, except when, in the opinion of the governor, the national flag should be displayed."

The bill for the adoption of the flag was introduced by John W. A. Sanford, Jr., a member of the house of representatives from Montgomery County, 1894-95. From the description given and from local inquiry as to the form of the design submitted in connection with the original bill, the flag was intended by the author of the measure and by the Legislature to preserve, in permanent form, some of the more distinctive features of the Confederate battle flag, particularly the St. Andrew's cross. This being true, the flag should be square, and in all of its lines and measurements should conform to the well-known battle flag of the Confederacy.

On referring to the regulations governing

the Confederate battle flag, it is found that it must be 48 inches square, with the arms of the cross $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide over all, that is, the blue arms with the white border. The law providing for the Alabama State flag ^{measures 51 inches square} that the arms shall not be less than 6 inches broad, with the further provision that they must "extend diagonally across the flag from side to side." The latter is intended to mean that the bars must cross each other at right angles, and that the ends of the bars must divide equally at the corners. In the event a larger or smaller size should be desired, the measurements increase or diminish proportionately.

The regulations for the Confederate battle flag also provide for a border of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Therefore, the proper size for the Alabama State flag is 51 inches square over all, with the arms of the St. Andrew's cross $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide over all, extending diagonally across the flag from side to side, the ends of the bars dividing equally at the corners.

REFERENCES.—Acts, 1894-95, p. 719; Code, 1907, secs. 2058 and 2059; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915, pp. 13-14.

FLAG LEGISLATION. Legislation designed to prevent the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of flags, and to prohibit the use of what is commonly known as the red flag. In Alabama there are two strong statutes on these subjects. The first was adopted September 4, 1915, and punishes as a misdemeanor the placing or causing to be placed, of any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement, of any nature, upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or upon the flag of the State, or the Confederate flag or ensign, as well as the manufacture, sale, or giving away of such flag or ensign, or of any article or substance of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise, or for carrying or transporting merchandise upon which has been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed any representation of such flag, on the article or substance for the purpose of advertising. The same statute provides like punishment for any one who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defy, trample upon, or cast contempt either by word or act, upon such flag or ensign, but the foregoing prohibitions do not apply to newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, circulars, certificates, diplomas, warrants, or commissions of appointments to office, ornamental pictures, jewelry or correspondence stationery, on which the flag may be used, if not connected with an advertisement.

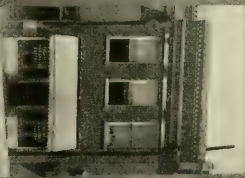
The second statute was passed February 15, 1919, and is designed to prevent the use of the red flag, or of any other flag, insignia, emblem, or device, representative of any nation, sovereignty, society, association, conference, or organized or unorganized effort of any nation, which in its purposes, practices, official declarations or by its constitution, by-laws or regulations, espouses and advocates for the government of the people of the



Dr. Sims' home in Montgomery, Ala. before he went to New York in 1853.



Dr. Sims' home at Mt. Meigs, Ala., before he moved to Montgomery in 1840. The small building in the rear is where he had his office.



Office of Dr. Marion Sims, Montgomery, Ala., from 1840 to 1853. - It had a little hospital of eight beds, built in a corner of the yard. It was used as a place to keep patients and for Dr. Sims' private use. So when they came I saw her a few - there, Lucy, Delany and Charley - were the first patients experimented upon with cauterization.

—Gentle, N.Y. LIFE.

SCENES CONNECTED WITH DR. J. MARION SIMS' EARLY PROFESSIONAL CAREER IN ALABAMA

United States, or for those of any of its states, territories, or possessions, principles or theories of government, antagonistic to the constitution and laws of the United States, or to those of the constitution of Alabama, or to the form of the government thereof as now constituted. A fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, in addition to imprisonment in the penitentiary for not exceeding ten years, is provided as punishment.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, 1915, p. 346; 1919, p. 76.

FLINT. Post office and station on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the northwestern part of Morgan County, on Flint Creek, about 7 miles south of Decatur. Altitude: 570 feet. Population: 1910—197. It was first settled in 1818, Jonathan Burleson being one of the earliest settlers.

FLINT RIVER. A tributary of the Tennessee River (q. v.), which empties into that stream on the right bank, 125 miles below Chattanooga. The Flint is about 60 miles long; average width and depth not available; low-water discharge, 165 feet per second; and drainage area, 599 square miles. It takes its rise in Lincoln County, Tenn., and flows southwardly through Madison County, Ala., to its junction with the Tennessee River. Its course is through the high-mountain and low-valley section east of the Huntsville meridian. Most of the country was originally heavily timbered. The geologic formations found along its course are the Devonian black shale; the Lauderdale or Keokuk chert of the lower Subcarboniferous, and the Bangor limestones and Hartselle sandstones of the upper Subcarboniferous.

The United States Government lists the Flint as a nonnavigable stream, though small steamboats ascend it for several miles during high stages of the Tennessee River, and rafts are floated out of the Flint during rises in that stream. No work of improvement has ever been undertaken by the Government with the view of improving the navigation or developing the water power of Flint River.

On December 6, 1820, an act of the Alabama Legislature was approved which designated David Parker, Jonathan Burleson, and John Birdwell, or any two of them, to make a careful "review" of Flint River, from its mouth to the main fork therein, and report the practicability of its navigation, the distance examined, and the expense necessary to improve the river for navigation. On the 20th of December an act was approved to incorporate the Flint River Navigation Co. The incorporators were Fleming Jordan, George Taylor, James McCartney, John Sprowl, Stephen Pond, John P. Brown, John Grayson, Dial Perry, David Walker, Ebenezer Byram, Stephen McBroom, William Derrick, and David Cobb, and they were authorized to improve the navigation of the Flint River in Madison County, from Capt. Scott's Mills to the Tennessee River. Section 2 of the act

provided a penalty of \$3 for each day a tree cut or felled into the stream so as to obstruct navigation was allowed to remain, the proceeds of such fine to be applied to the improvement of the river.

It does not appear that much, if any, work was done under either of these acts. In any event, there was none of sufficient permanence to affect the navigation or other characteristics of the stream at the present time.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1820, pp. 33, 70; Betts, *Early history of Huntsville* (1916).

FLOMATON. Post office and incorporated town in the southern edge of Escambia County, on Escambia Creek about 4 miles north of its confluence with the Conecuh River, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 13 miles southwest of Brewton, 44 miles north of Pensacola, Fla., and 60 miles northeast of Mobile. Altitude: 100 feet. Population: 1910—539. It was incorporated in 1908, under the municipal code of 1907. The town began as a railroad junction, and was for years known as Pensacola Junction.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 353; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

FLORA. See Forests and Forestry; Plant Life; Timber and Timber Products.

FLORALA. Incorporated town and junction of the Central of Georgia Railway and the Florala branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southeastern part of Covington County, about 65 miles southwest of Dothan, 30 miles west of Geneva, and about 25 miles southeast of Andalusia. It is just within the Alabama line, hence its composite name. Altitude: 214 feet. Population: 1910—2,439. The Bank of Florala (State) is located there, and the Florala News-Democrat, a weekly established in 1900, is published in the town. It is the location of the Covington County High School. Its industries consist mainly of lumber and agricultural interests.

FLORENCE. County seat of Lauderdale County, situated on the north side of the Tennessee River, near the lower or western end of Muscle Shoals, about 3 miles north of Sheffield, about 5 miles northeast of Tusculum, 162 miles southeast of Memphis, 172 miles west of Chattanooga, and 232 miles northwest of Montgomery. It is on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway. Altitude: 506 feet. Population: 1850—802; 1860—1,395; 1870—2,003; 1880—2,000; 1890—6,012; 1900—6,478; 1910—6,689. The town was laid out in 1818, and was first incorporated by act of January 7, 1826. It adopted the municipal code in 1907, and the commission form of government in October, 1914. The corporate limits are irregular and include parts of secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 15, and 16, T. 3, Rs. 10 and 11 W. It has a city hall which cost \$15,000, a jail, privately owned gas and electric light plants, a volunteer fire department with auto truck and paid

land is the southwestern terminus of the driver, 5 miles sanitary sewerage costing \$80,000, 25 miles of concrete sidewalks, municipally owned waterworks system costing \$185,000, to which is now being added a filtration plant to cost \$35,000, 15 miles modern macadamized streets and several miles more in process of improvement, and 5 miles of electric street-car line installed in 1903. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness, \$430,000—\$170,000 general, \$210,000 water, and \$50,000 school bonds. Its banking institutions are the First National, and the Alabama Trust & Savings Bank (State). The Florence Herald, established in 1884, the Florence Times, established in 1890, both Democratic weeklies, and the Bulletin of the Florence State Normal School, a quarterly, established in 1911, are published there. Its industries are 2 cotton mills, a large wagon factory, a fertilizer plant, an ice plant, 2 stove foundries, an iron furnace, 2 sawmills, a cottonseed oil mill, 3 cotton ginneries, 3 cotton warehouses, a machine shop, a steam laundry, gristmills, lumber yards and planing mills, cement block factory, and brick kiln. Its educational institutions consist of a city high school, city grammar schools, a State normal school, the Presbyterian Synodical College, the Baptist University for Women, and the Burrell Normal School for negroes. The city maintains a park of 250 acres of woodland, and a small park in the center of the town. There are churches of the following denominations: 3 Methodist Episcopal, South, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 1 Catholic, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Christian Science, and several negro churches of various denominations.

In 1818 the Cypress Land Co. bought from the Government the land upon which the city now stands, laid off the town in half-acre lots, one of which was bought by Gen. Andrew Jackson, and another by ex-President Monroe. Gen. Coffee owned a plantation and a handsome home about 3 miles north of town. The proceeds from the sale of the city lots amounted to \$319,513. The town was named by Ferdinand Sanona, an Italian surveyor who laid it out. By 1820 its people had built many large brick warehouses and other buildings along the river, and 100 frame dwellings farther back, had erected a handsome colonial courthouse and established two large taverns, while a weekly newspaper, "The Florence Gazette," had been founded, and continued to be published for many years. The Jackson military road forms a boulevard through the city. The road crossed the Tennessee River by means of a ferry, on the site of which the first bridge was built in 1840. It was partially destroyed by a tornado in 1854, and its destruction completed by the flood of 1855. In 1858 the first railroad bridge was completed. It was destroyed during the War. It was later replaced by a combination railroad and wagon bridge.

Among the earliest settlers of Florence were the Coffee, Keys, J. Jackson, Ives, Powers, Irwin, Weakly, Peters, Rice, McDonald, Jones, Boddy, Mitchell, Morgan,

O'Neal, Rivers, Walker, Moore, Patton, Price, Watson, Smith, and Wood families. In 1834, N. M. Hentz and wife, Caroline Lee Hentz the author, established a school for girls. This school subsequently was absorbed by the Synodical Female College.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1825-26, pp. 70-73; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 357; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 295; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 288; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 353; *Trotwood's Magazine*, vol. 2, May 1906; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

FLORENCE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. See Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

FLORENCE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. A "Class A" normal school, established by the old State board of education, December 14, 1872, on the foundation of the old Florence Wesleyan University. It is the oldest of the State normal schools. The objects of the several normal schools of the State are "the education and training of teachers for the elementary rural and small-town schools of Alabama." They are required to coöperate to the fullest degree with such schools "in the counties in which they are situated and they shall have the charge and oversight of one or more elementary schools located conveniently to their school plants, which they shall use to demonstrate in a most practical and concrete way what the modern rural school should be and do for the community which it serves, and for observation and practice teaching."

It is under the control of the State normal school board, organized under act of April 18, 1911, made up of the governor and the superintendent of education ex-officio, and six others, appointed by the governor, charged with the "government, regulation and control of the several white normal schools." A uniform course of study, educational standards and ideals is required for these schools. All officers and teachers are elected and their salaries fixed by the board.

The counties of Colbert, Cullman, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Shelby, Walker and Winston have been assigned by the board to the normal school at Florence, and to which it is required to confine its advertising and other activities. However, students from other sections of the State may attend if desired. The courses of study are adopted by the board, as stated, but the organization of such courses, the development of special departments and the working out of ideals are committed to the president and faculty. The academic work covers a four year course in chemistry, physics, biology, geology, agriculture, English, history and mathematics. In the professional departments instruction is offered in the history of education, psychology and child study, school supervision, methods and other pedagogical subjects. Vocal music, drawing, manual training, domestic science and domestic art

are also offered. The training school is primarily designed to furnish young teachers an opportunity to apply, in a practical manner, methods and principles of education which, up to this point, they have had as theory alone. The senior classes are given practice teaching in the lower elementary grades in the Florence public schools.

The school buildings consist of a main three-story brick structure, originally built for the Florence Wesleyan University, a three-story annex of recent construction, and a dormitory for women. These buildings are equipped with all necessary facilities for instruction in the various departments, including offices, chapel, laboratory, training school and other class rooms, literary society halls, manual training shops, music rooms and domestic science and art quarters. The laboratories include apparatus for full courses in science, including a biological laboratory. Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations maintain healthy organizations. Four literary societies, the Dialectical and La Fayette for men, and the Browning and Dixie for young women, are formed among the students. They have separate halls, and their work is of wholesome influence. The following loan funds are provided: Richardson loan fund founded by Mrs. Julia Richardson to assist worthy young men and women; Rice memorial loan fund, established by the alumni association in memory of Prof. S. P. Rice, first president of the school, and loaned in amounts not to exceed \$50.00 to worthy students who have been in attendance for at least one year; and the Dialectical La Fayette loan fund, established by the two literary societies of the names and loaned to worthy members. An alumni association was organized in 1880, to promote fellowship and to insure union among the graduates of the school by providing opportunity for the renewal of friendships, for social reunions, for literary exercises, etc.

Under act of February 17, 1915, the State board of teachers' examiners was authorized to grant first grade certificates to graduates of "Class A" normal schools, provided that certificates shall only issue to such graduates as here "successfully passed a minimum number of courses in education designated and approved by the State board of examiners."

On September 30, 1918, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$211,000; equipment \$27,770; 15 teachers; 592 normal and summer school pupils; 175 children in the model school; 6,379 volumes in library, valued at \$7,895; 54 Alabama counties and 6 states represented among the pupils; and State appropriation of \$20,000.

Summer School.—Summer courses are regularly offered. Three summer terms equal one regular session of nine months.

History.—This is the oldest of the State Normal Schools. It was originally established by the old State board of education

December 14, 1872. The act was made contingent upon the gift by the trustees of the Florence Wesleyan University of the grounds and buildings of that old institution. The deed to the property was executed, and the new school was organized. Although under a different name, the Florence State Normal School, therefore, represents old LaGrange, and its successor the Florence Wesleyan University. Of the historic continuity of these institutions, Rev. Dr. R. H. Rivers, sometime president of the Florence Wesleyan, says in the *Life of Bishop Robert Paine*, p. 71:

"The college at Florence was actually given to the State of Alabama by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. So the work of Bishop Paine and his associates and successors still lives in an institution which promises great and increasing usefulness to the State which received it as a free gift from the Church. The propriety of this transfer of a valuable property, unincumbered by debt, will not be discussed in these pages. Suffice it to say that to the last of his life Bishop Paine always regarded the school at Florence as the continuation of the one organized by himself in 1830. So most certainly it is, though under another name and under different auspices. Its value is largely due to the early efforts of President Paine and his associates."

The original board of directors included the names of A. H. Jones, James B. Erwin, N. H. Rice, R. M. Patton, T. T. Allington, B. P. Joiner, R. O. Pickett, William B. Wood, and Joseph H. Speed. The trustees were required to organize the school upon the most approved plan and, among other things, "to establish a course of instruction with special reference to educating teachers in the theory and practice of teaching." Students were to be admitted free from any portion of the State, but were to enter into a written obligation to teach at least two years in the public schools of Alabama.

The new school was successful from the beginning. During the first year 97 students matriculated, of which 19 entered the normal classes. In the second year, there were 126 registered, of whom 50 were normal students. During the vacation months, the students taught in the surrounding country, complying with the practice work required. In 1879 there were five graduates, three in the normal and two in the literary department. In 1880 a chair of natural science was added. A new departure was also introduced by the admission of girls. In that year 79 pupils were enrolled in the normal department.

The original act provided that the trustees should hold office at their own pleasure, and that vacancies by death or resignation should be filled by the remaining members. This condition continued until February 28, 1887, when an amendment was adopted providing for the governing of the school by six directors, together with the superintendent of education, to be appointed by the governor,

in groups of two, for terms of two, four, and six years, the successors of the several groups to be appointed every two years to hold their offices for terms of six years each. With the appointment of the new board by the governor the old board was to retire.

The legislature February 27, 1901, amended the original charter, and reincorporated the school as the Board of Directors of the State Normal College at Florence. The trustees were required to "hold in trust for the State of Alabama all the property, real and personal, now owned or held for the use of said normal school." It was further provided that "all laws now of force relating to said normal school are hereby made applicable to said college by its corporate name." Another provision was enacted permitting the obligation of normal pupils to teach, to also include an obligation to pay tuition in case they did not teach, and power was conferred upon the board to require the parent, guardian or other person "to guarantee the performance of said obligation and contract by said pupil," and infancy was to be no defense to enforcement of the obligation.

One of its latest catalogues declares that "from its earliest years it has had among its presidents and professors some of the ablest educators of the country—men and women whose influence in the educational progress of the State has been marked, and who have trained teachers whose worth and ability and success testify to the kind of work done at Florence. Alabama is justified in the pride she feels in the school's past history, and looks to it with confidence that it will continue to supply teachers who will place the State's educational rank still higher, and will educate its citizens in the truest sense."

An Alumni Association was organized in 1880, having as its purpose the promotion of fellowship and union among the graduates. Annual business meetings are held. At the meetings of the Alabama Educational Associations in recent years it has been customary for old students of the school to get together in a social reunion. In 1913 the Alumni Association furnished at the school a guest room for the use of visiting alumnae, free of charge. Lists of the alumni appear in occasional numbers of the Bulletin.

Support.—The act of December 14, 1872, establishing the school carried with it an appropriation of \$5,000 for maintenance, and the amendatory act of December 5, 1873, made no change in this amount. On February 12, 1879, this sum was increased to \$7,500. In 1903 it was still further increased to \$10,000; in 1907 to \$15,000; and in 1911, \$20,000.

On December 13, 1900, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 "for the purpose of repairing the building and the improvement of the ground belonging to the State Normal College at Florence, Ala."

The legislature April 20, 1911, "for the purpose of constructing additional buildings for the State Normal College at Florence, Alabama, and providing for the furnishing and equipment of the same, and for necessary

repairs to existing buildings," appropriated \$50,000 to be paid in four equal annual installments, payable October 1, 1911; October 1, 1912; October 1, 1913, and October 1, 1914, with the proviso "That said sum hereby appropriated shall be payable on the approval of the governor in whole or in part, from time to time, as in his opinion the condition of the treasury may warrant," and with the further proviso that \$15,000 be paid into the treasury of the school by Florence as a donation. The condition imposed was met by the town, but the appropriations were not finally released in full until 1914.

Library.—The catalogue of 1917 details the condition of the school library:

"The Library contains about six thousand two hundred bound volumes and quite a number of pamphlets. The books have been selected with reference to the needs of the various departments. They comprise the standard works in literature, history, science, philosophy, pedagogy, and art, and general works of reference, including dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, books of quotations, biographies, etc. The library contains a complete set of the War Records. In addition to these there is a fairly complete collection of the more important public documents and a number of bound volumes of the standard periodicals.

"The front half of the second floor of the Annex is occupied by the library, and there is a stack room in the basement. The library is being equipped with new sectional book-cases and other furniture in mission oak.

"Free access to the stacks is given to all students. A complete card catalogue, comprising author, title and subject entries has been provided.

"Sixty of the best periodicals are received by the library. They are placed on the tables while current and are then filed for reference. City and State papers are received."

Presidents.—S. P. Rice, 1873-1881; Rev. Dr. Hardie Brown, 1881-1885; Rev. J. A. Heard, 1885-1886; T. J. Mitchell, 1886-1888; James Knox Powers, 1888-1897; M. C. Wilson, 1897-1911; J. K. Powers 1911-1913; W. R. Harrison, acting pres., 1913; Henry Jones Willingham, 1913-.

See Florence Wesleyan University; La-Grange College; Normal Schools.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Catalogues*, 1874-1919; *Alumni Register*, 1873-1898; Purple and Gold, 1913.

REFERENCES.—Publications, *supra*; State Board of Education, *Acts*, 1872, pp. 24-26, 27-28; *Ibid.*, 1873, pp. 14-15; *Acts*, 1878-79, p. 146; 1886-87, p. 181; 1900-01, pp. 346, 1287; *General Acts*, 1903, p. 233; *Local Acts*, 1903, pp. 238, 396; *General Acts*, 1907, p. 187; 1911, pp. 416, 494, 556; 1915, p. 846; *Code*, 1876, secs. 1263-1276; Clark, *History of education in Alabama* (1889), p. 255; Weeks, *Public school education in Alabama* (U. S. Bureau of Education, *Bulletin* 12, 1915), p. 155.

FLORENCE SYNODICAL FEMALE COLLEGE. A former higher educational institution, for the education of white women,

at one period under the control of the Synod of Memphis. It was established at Florence in 1852, by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Mitchell. However, the names of those associated with Dr. Mitchell and details of early history are wanting. Early copies of the catalogs show Robert M. Patton (later governor of the State) was president of the board of trustees. Interested with him were a long list of public spirited citizens including Judge R. W. Walker, Gen. S. D. Weakley, Neal Powell, M. D., Capt. A. D. Coffee, J. Brock, M. D., Col. G. W. Karsner, J. M. Simpson, R. T. Simpson, R. D. Martin, Rev. J. W. Walston, Rev. Dr. J. O. Stedman, Rev. J. A. Tillespie, Rev. L. B. Gaston, Rev. H. H. Payne, and William P. Campbell, Secretary.

The College was chartered by the Legislature, but the bill was vetoed by Gov. John A. Winston. However, it was passed by the constitutional majority over his objections, December 13, 1855. The incorporators were Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Robert M. Patton, James Irvine, Richard W. Walker, Sidney C. Posey, Neal Powell, Thomas Kirkman, S. D. Weakley, Chas. Gookin, Benj. F. Foster, John S. Kennedy, Wm. H. Key, Benj. Taylor, Boyles E. Bourland, John T. Edgar, A. Smith, A. A. Doak, and R. B. McMullen. As chartered the school was originally under the control of the Presbyterian Synod of Nashville. The act shows that certain property had been deeded to the Synod on November 25, 1854, and this property the Legislature vested in the trustees in trust for the maintenance of the institution.

This act was amended February 13, 1893, by which power was conferred upon the trustees to "convey and mortgage" the school property "for the purpose of liquidating or securing debts" incurred by the trustees for the benefit of the school, for the purpose of raising money to repair the buildings, and to further carry on its work. As appears from the amendatory act, the school was located on the "square of ground bounded on the South by Seminary Street, East by Mobile Street, North by Market Street, and West by Tombigbee Street."

Throughout its history the aims of the college were high and no institution for young women exercised more wholesome influence. A full list of its presidents is not available. However, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Mitchell, D. D., Prof. J. D. Anderson, and Prof. H. E. Stone are known to have served in that relation at different times.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1855-56, p. 354; 1892-93, p. 539; *Catalogues*, 1870, 1876, and 1894.

FLORENCE UNIVERSITY. A former institution for the higher education of young women. In 1908 the property was acquired by Messrs. M. W. Hatton and O. W. Anderson. Of the transfer of the property the Bulletin for 1909 says: "Mr. Hatton had been corresponding for several years with the corporation controlling the University. But in January, 1908, the company headed by Mr. N. C. Elting determined to establish a woman's

college, and made such sweeping concessions that the managers of the Southern Female College immediately took over the property. The citizens of Florence have liberally given a large bonus for the fitting up and repairing of the school."

The original institution, of which this was the successor, was the Baptist Female University. The legislature, February 26, 1889, had chartered the Florence Educational, Land and Development Company, with Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Rev. Dr. B. F. Riley, T. T. Eaton, Porter King, E. B. Cornly, and J. H. Field as incorporators. Power was given to establish in or near Florence a college or colleges for higher education. Numerous other powers were given, including the right to purchase and lay off lands, to build houses thereon, to maintain street railways, water works, gas works, and industrial plants or manufacturing plants of any and every description, and to otherwise develop the property. The original school buildings were erected at a cost of about \$86,000. The plans of the promoters did not receive anticipated support, and the school had been closed for some time prior to its opening under the new name above. The addition of modern improvements increased the value of the original property to about \$100,000. In 19— the buildings were destroyed by fire.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1888-89, p. 746; *The Bulletin*, 1909-10.

FLORENCE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

A former higher institution of learning, maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Florence, but now closed. La Grange College, one of the oldest schools established by the Methodists in the South at LaGrange in Franklin, now Colbert County, was in 1854 under the patronage of the Alabama, Memphis and Tennessee Methodist Conferences. Rev. Dr. Richard H. Rivers was elected its president, and entered upon his duties March 6, 1854. The college buildings were dilapidated, and the school was under a debt of long standing. Just at this time the town of Florence invited the removal to that place. The proposal was accepted by the trustees of the patronizing conferences. The school opened February 21, 1855, in the Masonic Hall in Florence.

Of the removal to Florence, Dr. Rivers, Life of Bishop Robert Paine, p. 122, after commenting on the love of Dr. Paine for old LaGrange, of which he had been first president, says:

"Bishop Paine had spent some of the best days of his manhood in connection with this college. He had groaned over it and labored for it. He loved the mountain, and never tired of the beautiful scenery to be enjoyed from its summit. The proposition was so liberal that he could not oppose it. Dr. A. L. P. Green saw at once the propriety of accepting the proposition, and offered a resolution (in the Tennessee Conference then in session) instructing the Board to remove. The offer was to give better buildings, pay all the debts, and give an endowment of about forty

thousand dollars, and to assure a local patronage larger than was then enjoyed from both home and foreign patronage. The removal, I have reason to know, met with the cordial approbation of Bishop Paine, and was indeed the very best thing that could have been done. The college more than doubled its patronage in less than one year. It continued to flourish until the internecine war broke it down."

The site acquired was an elevated location, a few hundred yards distant from Stewart's Springs, whose waters had acquired considerable celebrity. The dormitory system, except for advanced students, was abolished, and non-resident students were quartered in private families. On removal, the two literary societies of LaGrange, namely the Dialectical and LaFayette, were removed to Florence.

Incorporation.—The legislature of 1855-56 granted a charter to the reorganized institution, but because of the protest of the authorities of old LaGrange, the name was changed to Florence Wesleyan University. The bill was vetoed by the governor, but on February 15, 1856, it was passed over his objection. The University was placed under the jurisdiction of the Alabama, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi Methodist Conferences. The following are the names of the trustees included in the act:

Alexander L. P. Green, Samuel D. Weakley, John E. Moore, Richard W. Walker, James W. Stewart, Thomas Kirkman, Henry D. Smith, Edward A. O'Neal, Sidney C. Posey, Wiley T. Hawkins, James E. Saunders, William B. Wood, George W. Foster, Thomas J. Foster, John S. Kennedy, Daniel Coleman, Robert A. Baker, William Dickson, Robert W. Patton, Richard H. Rivers, Oscar F. Casey, Robert Paine, John B. McFerrin, John W. Hanner, Thomas H. Hobbs, John T. Baskerville, Thomas Boswell, E. R. Flewellen, Jefferson Hamilton, Thomas O. Summers, Benjamin W. Maclen, Edgar M. Swope, M. M. Henkle, David Clopton, Phineas T. Scruggs, John W. Rutland, H. C. Jones and Toliver Towles.

Condition in 1856.—An excellent summary of the condition of the University is found in the minutes of the Alabama Conference at its session in 1856, and it is here presented in full:

"A report from the President of the Wesleyan University, located at Florence, Ala., embodies the most gratifying intelligence in the success of that Institution, and demonstrates the wisdom of its friends in the recent change of its location. The ample and elegant College building is now completed. All its professorships are well supplied by competent officers. A permanent endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars has been secured, which it is hoped and expected may be increased to fifty thousand dollars. The patronage is steadily increasing. The students in the college and preparatory department number during the present term 160. But best of all, the town of Florence and the College have been recently blest with a gra-

cious season of religious revival, and above forty of the students have partaken of its hallowing influence and benefits."

Subsequent History.—Few details concerning the last years of the University are available. Col. James E. Saunders, the historian of LaGrange, thus comments on this period, Clark, *History of Education in Alabama*, p. 164:

"Its subsequent success, under the presidency of Rev. Richard H. Rivers, showed the wisdom of the removal; in 1861, at the breaking out of the War between the States, it had two hundred and twenty-five students and graduated the large number of thirty-three; it had a clear endowment of fifty thousand dollars and was out of debt. During the War this endowment was lost, and after several ineffectual attempts to keep the college open its doors were closed, and its founders becoming completely discouraged it was actually given to the State."

After remaining closed for a number of years, on the establishment of a Normal School at Florence, by the State board of education, December 14, 1872, the trustees of the University deeded to the State its grounds and buildings for the use of the new institution.

See Florence State Normal School; LaGrange College.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1855-56, p. 207; Alabama Conference, *Minutes*, 1856, p. 19; *Catalogues*, 1855-56, 1856-57; *The Southern College Magazine*, 1856-1859; vols. 1-4, student periodical; and miscellaneous minor University publications and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FLOWER, THE STATE. The golden rod is popularly known as the State flower of Alabama, although it has no other sanction than a scattering vote in its favor by the school children. However, as an indication of the feeling of the legislature, that body on February 18, 1893, adopted a resolution in which "the wild flower known as the golden rod is hereby recognized as the national flower of the United States."

An effort has been made to secure the adoption of the violet, but its origin has not been traced. A popular postcard, including a picture of the State Capitol, a shield with the State arms, and a handsome display of violets, has been widely distributed. It contains the statement that the violet is the State flower, but no authority is given. The card also carries the following stanza:

Fair Alabama, richly blest,
Your name meaneth, "Here we rest,"
Endowed with Nature's treasures rare,
The violet is your emblem fair.

About 1916 a suggestion was made by Miss Myrtle Miles that the Lady Henderson rose, which had been developed by the Rosemont Gardens and given that name, should be formally adopted, but nothing came of the suggestion.

REFERENCE.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915, p. 14; and manuscript data in

the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

because of odor, color or formation, or all of these, are useful or are employed for ornamentation, or the embellishment of the home,

FLOWERS AND FLORICULTURE. Plants, growing wild or cultivated, whose blossoms or the beautification of home and school grounds, gardens or parks. The growing of such plants is called floriculture, and in recent years has become a large and profitable industry in Alabama.

History.—The story of the introduction into a country of domesticated flowering plants is as fascinating and interesting as the story of human settlement. From the coming of Bienville until the final settlement of the Gulf region the pioneers or other settlers migrating to this region for permanent settlement brought, either at the time of coming or shortly thereafter, seeds, roots and trees from their old homes. The settlers came from France, Spain, central Europe, the British Isles, and some from southern Asia. These widely scattered sources of population contributed a great variety of plant life. Many of the introduced forms did not thrive, but numbers proved to be as well adapted to this climate as the sections where they had their fullest development.

The agricultural journals from their earliest issues discussed flowering plants, home gardens, plant breeding, pits or hothouses, and floriculture. The greenhouses of antebellum days in a limited way cultivated floral stocks, such as roses and the hardier plants. Commercial flower growing, however, was not a part of the nursery business of that period. As illustrating the progress of the business of floriculture the following article is extracted from the American Cotton Planter, published at Montgomery in 1858, p. 249:

"It should be a question with amateurs what flowers are best adapted to our hot climate, and what varieties bloom the best in open culture, and with the least expense and trouble? Among the hardy shrub bloomers there is nothing that can fill the place of the Rose. This flower, in its almost endless varieties, will make a beautiful pattern of itself. It is easily grown from cuttings, and when the different varieties are budded together on the same base the effect is very pleasing and beautiful. The Rose pays well for good culture. Through all the Summer months, while the perennials are blooming, the bush should be fed at least once a week with a weak solution of guano. It will improve the size and beauty of the bloom astonishingly. The Rose may be propagated by budding, cuttings, or layers. We have had cuttings put out in October to bloom next Spring. Cuttings of all flowering shrubbery should be planted in October.

"It is not the most expensive exotics that make the most brilliant show in the flower garden. For the Summer blooming grounds a selection of Roses, Dahlias, Amarilis, Gladiolus, Drummond's Phlox, Petunias, Salvias, Verbenas, and Portulas are indispensable, as

they all bear great degrees of heat, and bloom profusely under a burning sun. There are some few other annuals that bloom freely, among them the Balsamines, the double kinds of which are very pretty. Among the herbaceous flowers there is nothing more beautiful than the new varieties of the double Hollyhock. This is a biennial, but if the seeds be planted this fall they will flower the next summer. The Cypress vine should have a place in every Summer garden. For early Spring bloomers the varieties of Spirea, Wiegandias, Wisterias, Native Azelias, Jessamines, Kalmias, and Woodbines are desirable among the shrubs and vines, and the Hyacinth, Tulip, Jonquil, Crocus, Polyanthus and Narcissus among the bulbs. Bulbs, to bloom early in the Spring, should be planted out in the Fall or Winter. All flowering bulbs produce the freest, brightest bloom in a sandy soil.

"There has been so much mystery thrown about flower culture that few in this section have ever attempted to originate anything new. And yet new varieties of flowers are as easily produced as anything else. Plant the seed of the rose apple for new varieties of Roses. Everything which produces a seed will sport into different varieties from the original stock. New Gardenias may be produced from seed. All the flowering bulbs produce seed on the top, which, if planted and cultivated into blooming, might produce something 'rich and rare.'

"There are flowering trees indispensable to the Summer garden, among which the Mimosa, Legustrema, Blue Spirea, and Althea are conspicuous, all of them easily propagated by seeds or cuttings. Flower culture in the open grounds is simple in its details and beautiful in its results. The earth around the little annuals should be frequently stirred and watered, and all the shrubs and vines should be cultivated assiduously during their bud and blooming."

Old Time Flower Gardens.—The old or ante-bellum flower gardens were of two types. One of these was the garden of the wealthy and cultured slave owner modeled on the home gardens and show places of European estates. The other was that of the more modest settler. The former are numerous found about the plantation homes of the Tennessee valley, the Black Belt, and other rich planting sections of the State. With the passing of the older homes this type of garden has disappeared also. These gardens were usually planned about the house as a center. There were winding walks, often taking the form of a maze-like labyrinth leading to a fountain, statue or a marble urn. The grounds were laid off into small flower beds which were devoted to a single plant growth and bordered with primly cut dwarf box, underneath which was always a fringe of white hyacinth. Inside of the box hedge were rows of jonquils, daffodils and giant narcissus. These plots were designed for flowers in season. In the summertime there was a blaze of color from roses, dahlias, verbenas and phlox. The odor from these and other flowers and shrubs was almost overpowering.

Along the boundaries of the garden were hedge rows and evergreens. Scattered about the grounds and along the walkways were the magnolia, bay, laurel, mock orange and cedar, and here and there a crepe myrtle. The pink, white and rose-hearted althea, and the pink, white and yellow oleander were scattered about the grounds, and occasionally there was honeysuckle, confederate jessamine and wisteria. Along the hedge rows were cape jessamine.

The more modest type of garden was smaller and was largely confined to a few plots or flower beds in the yard in front of the house, with flower beds bordering the walks and along the fence rows. Flowers were planted with little order. On the porches and trellises were clematis, cross vine, yellow jessamine, cypress, seven sisters and Maréchal Neil roses. About the yard were rosebushes, bush honeysuckle and sweet shrub. In season there were jonquils, daffodils, violets, the stately lilac, verbenas, spice pinks, hollyhocks and snowballs.

Improved Conditions.—From crude beginnings the floriculture industry has grown to large proportions. The business has called for greatly improved material conditions, and now it employs large numbers of people both in growing and marketing. The skilled services of a number of specially trained men are engaged in improving stocks, flower crops, etc.

Old glass houses have given way to large structures, carefully planned by experts, with modern and up-to-date heating apparatus. Great advances, too, have been made in fertilization. The improvement in flower crops has engaged the best efforts of plant breeders. New varieties of chrysanthemums, carnations and roses among others have been developed for the market. The growth of the industry has stimulated specialization, so that the business has rapidly organized itself into those who grow for market only, retail flower stores, wholesale commission merchants and wholesale flower markets. The Rosemont Gardens at Montgomery is an illustration of the combination of three branches of the business. The result of this specialization has already aided the plant breeder, and in some establishments one person is largely devoted to the improvement of the quality of flowers.

The growers devote themselves to potted plants, to cut flowers, garden and field growth. Potted plants go into home gardens and into private conservatories and public parks. The cut flowers are largely demanded in weddings, funerals and other public functions.

In Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery flower exhibitions have been held on a limited scale, but details are not preserved.

Greenhouses, 1919.—The following are successfully managed establishments at the points indicated:

Rosemont Gardens, Montgomery.
Gem Floral Garden, Mobile.
The Oakgrove Greenhouse, Tuskegee.
Selma Greenhouses.

Agricultural Experiment Station Greenhouses.

Birmingham Greenhouses.
Huntsville Greenhouses.
Anniston Greenhouses.
Minge Floral Company, Mobile.
C. Ravier and Sons, Mobile.
Goodbrad Floral Company, Mobile.
Dothan Floral Company, Dothan.
Mrs. S. A. Smith, Selma.
Opelika Floral Company, Opelika.
The Flower Shop, Anniston.
T. J. Uhlbricht, Anniston.
Parker's Flower Store, Birmingham.
Hugh Seals, Birmingham.
Theo Smith, Birmingham.
Koenig the Florist, Birmingham.
Luther, Florist, Ensley.
John Scott, Huntsville.
The Florence Co., Florence.
City Park Greenhouses, Albany.
Miss Mary Ryan, Tuscaloosa.
Howard Brothers, Thorsby.

REFERENCES.—Bailey, *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* (1915), vol. 3, p. 1241; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FLUSH TIMES. A phrase descriptive of a period of the State history, covering approximately the five years ending with 1837. "The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi" is the subject of a series of fascinating and graphic sketches by Joseph G. Baldwin, an early settler of the State, distinguished as a lawyer both in Alabama and in California. Of that era he says: "And what history of that halcyon period, ranging from the year of Grace, 1835 to 1837; that golden era when shin-plasters were the sole currency; when bank bills were as thick 'as Autumn leaves in Vallombrosa'; and credit was a franchise"—and the vivid pictures of men and scenes in his pages admirably illustrate the conditions depicted in the extract given.

Many causes contributed to bring about inflated conditions, the result of which could only end in disaster. At that period there was a general atmosphere of unrest throughout the entire country. The population of every section was in a state of flux. The ambition to better conditions not only obtained with young men but also animated men of families, who were prompted by the feeling that a change merited a better outlook for their children. Many men, too, had been failures in their old homes, and change was necessary for them if they were ever to accomplish anything in life. The removal of the Indians and the consequent enlargement of the public domain stimulated migration to Alabama, so that new communities were made overnight. The land was virgin and productive. Bountiful harvests rewarded even limited labors. Good prices were paid for all products.

A State bank had been established in 1823, and from 1833 to 1836 branches were located in Montgomery, Mobile and Huntsville. These institutions were intended to furnish

money to the people, and its apparent profits were employed to meet the expenses of the State, but the bank management, dependent upon legislative favor, became involved in the politics of the day. The profits of the banks were such as to prompt the abolition of taxes. The government of the State was carried on by these supposed profits. When the storm broke, the banks went under. Farmers could not meet their obligations to the retailers. The wholesale merchants were helpless. Both farmers and merchants were without means to repay their loans to the banks. Paper money was uniformly refused, and in consequence commodities sold at greatly reduced prices because of the limited specie in circulation. Property of all sorts depreciated.

The inevitable end of this orgy of disordered finance, speculation, formative conditions and social unrest is thus described in Owen's edition of Pickett's History of Alabama, p. 690: "The financial panic of 1837, which convulsed the whole country, was felt with unusual severity in Alabama. For some years a spirit of speculation had been growing and spreading, stimulated by increased bank circulation and unlimited credit facilities. Extravagant investments in lands and slaves were made. Property of all kinds reached fictitious values. When the crash came the banks suspended specie payments, and all classes of business stagnated. Thousands of good men were ruined. Numbers emigrated to the newer States or Territories. In July, 1837, the General Assembly met in called session and passed relief acts, and again at the regular session further measures were enacted. But unfortunately legislation could not bring substantial relief, and years passed before the people fully rallied from the effects of this trying experience."

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen ed., 1900); Brewer, *Alabama*. (1872); Baldwin, *Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi* (1853); Miller, *History of Alabama* (1901), p. 116; Garrett, *Public Men in Alabama* (1872), p. 39; Smith, *Reminiscences of a Long Life* (1889).

FOLK-LORE. The songs, tales and sayings of the common people of a country, assembled and transmitted by tradition without the aid of books. The word connotes a wide range of subject-matter, including the songs, ballads, signs, omens, peculiar customs, crop superstitions, popular cures, riddles, proverbs, nursery rhymes, animal stories, and ghost and outlaw tales. The value of folk-lore is now generally recognized. It is of service in interpreting the literary beginnings of a people, as well as in throwing light on their early history.

No collection of Alabama folk-lore is available. Songs, stories and legends are to be found in early writings, and in recent years, students of the Indian occupation of the State have assembled much interesting material. These are to be found in the publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology and in other antiquarian publications. In much of the literature of the southern negro will be

found suggestive folk-lore material.

In order to cover this neglected field, the Alabama Association of Teachers of English has provided a committee on folk-lore. Its duty is to collect folk-lore as rapidly as possible, and to stimulate interest in this class of literature by local appeal throughout the State. The committee has issued "The Folk-lore Primer," in which plans are outlined, and many suggestions offered for prosecuting the work. The society has collected between 500 and 1,000 pages of manuscript through the efforts of its members, most of which is deposited with the department of English of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Some collections have been made by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (negro).

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FORAGE. See Grasses and Forage.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS. See Corporations.

FORESTRY, STATE COMMISSION OF. A State executive commission established November 30, 1907. It is made up of seven members, namely, the governor, a member of the state tax commission, the state game and fish commissioner, the commissioner of agriculture and industries, a member of the United States forest service, the professor of forestry in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and one practical lumberman. The governor is ex officio chairman, and a secretary is elected from the membership. All members serve without compensation or expense to the State. The commission is required to hold at least two meetings each year. The county game and fish wardens are designated as forest wardens.

It is the duty of the commission "to inquire into, and publish annually a report upon the forest conditions in Alabama, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effects of the destruction of forests upon the welfare of the State, and all other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry, and to promote, so far as they may be able, a proper appreciation in this State of the benefits to be derived from forest preservation. It shall further be their duty to report to each session of the legislature the results of their investigations and to recommend desirable legislation with reference to forestry, and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon them by this or other acts relating to forest preservation." It may recommend to the governor the acceptance of gifts of land to the State for use as forest reserves, and to be so used as to demonstrate the practical utility of timber culture. A plan is incorporated in the law for encouraging the reforesting of waste land by exempting such replanted land from taxation for 10 years. Numerous regulations and penalties for their violation are provided to enable the commission to carry out its objects. Cooperation with the forestry service of the United States Government is contemplated.

The foregoing legislation was prompted by a recommendation of Gov. B. B. Comer, in a message to the legislature, in which he said: "There is a general fear that under present conditions the timber lands of Alabama will soon be consumed. It has been suggested that remedial forestry legislation should be enacted to prevent this result. Such legislation will undoubtedly be of great advantage to the future of the State, as well as to the owners of our vast timber interests." However, after organizing and issuing a bulletin, explanatory of its work, the commission found the law inadequate and defective, and declined to undertake any activities under its provisions.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Bulletin No. 1* (1908), 1 vol. See **Forests and Forestry**; **Timber Belt**; **Timber and Timber Products**.

REFERENCES.—*General Acts*, special sess., 1907, pp. 192-198; Gov. Comer, "Message," in *General Acts*, etc., pp. 3-4.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY. As here used, this title is intended to include a non-technical discussion of the tree life of the State, and not merely of trees suitable for lumbering. Alabama has 51,995 square miles of land surface. It is located between 30° and 25° north latitude and 85° and 89° of longitude. More than three-fifths of its total area is covered with forest trees, of which there are about 125 known species. It is divided into ten or more natural divisions. The principal ones are the Tennessee Valley, the coal region, the Coosa Valley, the Piedmont region, the central pine belt, the black belt, Chunnennuggee Ridge, southern red hills, the wiregrass region, and the southwestern pine hills region. These regions are so named and classified, primarily on account of soil and topography, and as these factors largely influence vegetation, the study of tree life is most satisfactorily made in connection with these natural divisions.

The State is so situated geographically that the soft woods, the pines and cypresses grow in practically every section, though not evenly distributed. The coast pine belt, about 100 miles wide, is low, generally sandy and lies for the most part in the southern and southeastern section. The hardwood region is generally north of the center of the state, and particularly in the Tennessee Valley region, and while much of the timber has been cut and the section is largely a cereal belt, the best hardwoods of the State are yet to be found there.

The Tennessee Valley covers 4,900 square miles. It is the cedar and hardwood region of the State. The pines are comparatively scarce, the longleaf species being entirely absent. The common trees are red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), red oak (*Quercus falcata*), sometimes called Spanish oak; sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), short leaf or loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), willow (*Salix nigra*), scaly-bark hickory (*Hicoria ovata*).

The coal region is the southwestern extension of the Cumberland plateau, compris-

ing 6,400 square miles, mostly of hilly country with comparatively poor soils. The common trees are the two shortleaf pines (*Pinus taeda* and *Pinus echinata*), spruce pine (*Pinus virginiana*), post oak (*Quercus minor*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), beech (*Fagus americana*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sweet gum, yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

The Coosa Valley region covers 4,000 square miles, is similar to the Tennessee Valley in many ways and the forests cover 55 per cent of the area. The trees are mostly the two shortleaf pines, some longleaf pine, sweet gum, post oak, red oak and blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*).

The Piedmont Region in the east-central section of the State covers 5,450 square miles and the forest lands comprise 57 per cent of the area. The common trees are the longleaf pine, the two shortleaf pines, sweet gum, poplar, blackjack oak, post oak, red oak, red maple, dogwood and bay (*Magnolia glauca*).

The central pine belt covers 7,450 square miles, about 75 per cent of which is still in forest. The pines of the section make up from 30 to 40 per cent of this growth and the 17 species of oaks comprise 20 per cent. The list of trees is the longest for any section of the State.

The black belt or canebrake region has an area of 4,300 square miles. The forests cover only about one-fourth of the region, and these are confined to swampy bottoms and poor ridges. Only about 20 per cent of the trees are evergreen. The common trees are the sweet gum, shortleaf or loblolly pines, post oak, hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), red oak, and willow oak (*Quercus phellos*).

The Chunnennuggee Ridge and blue marl belt comprise 2,300 square miles, and are similar to the black belt, but more sandy. Forests cover about half the area, much being second growth. The common trees are the two shortleaf pines, longleaf pine, sweet gum, willow, bay, spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), red oak and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). Evergreens for decorative purposes are plentiful.

The southern red hills region, together with the post oak flatwoods and the lime hills, comprises 9,635 square miles, of which 62 per cent is forest. The common trees are loblolly pine, longleaf pine, shortleaf pine, sweet gum, magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), bay, spruce, pine, dogwood, red oak (*Quercus falcata*), water oak and poplar. Besides these holly (*Ilex opaca*) and various evergreen vines grow in abundance.

The wiregrass region embraces 1,350 square miles in the southeastern corner. It was originally covered mostly with open park-like longleaf pine growth, but this has been reduced by farmers and lumbermen until only about 35 per cent of the area is covered with this species of pine. Other trees common to the locality are shortleaf pine, slash pine (*Pinus Elliottii*), pond cypress (*Taxodium imbricarium*), turkey oak (*Quercus Cates-*

baei), black gum (*Nyssa biflora*), bay, and upland willow oak (*Quercus cinerea*).

The southwestern pine hills, including two practically uninhabited regions adjacent (the Mobile delta and the coast strip), has an area of about 5,550 square miles. Forests still cover four-fifths of the area, and the longleaf pine, which originally made up 70 per cent of this growth, constitutes 50 per cent of the present timber. Slash pine, pond cypress, loblolly pine, black gum, turkey oak, blackjack oak and bay are other common trees. Eighty per cent of the trees are evergreen. This is the most important timber region in the State; and although enormous amounts of pine have been cut in the last 50 years, and the early exhaustion of the forests was predicted a generation ago, the end is still far off, owing to the wonderful recuperative powers of the longleaf pine, our most abundant and useful tree.

Forest Conservation.—But little has been done in a systematic way in the State looking to the conservation of forest growth. In 1907, by act of November 30, the legislature created a State commission of forestry, with ample officers and other machinery to provide for the protection of the forests of the State. The act had a laudable purpose, not only to conserve existing growth, but to encourage forest culture and the reforestation of the cut-over areas. In order to encourage land owners to plant or grow upon their land suitable and useful timber trees, it was provided that these lands should be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years. Provision was made for the fine or imprisonment, or both, of any person who willfully, maliciously, or with intent, should set on fire, or cause to be set on fire any wood, brush, grass, grain or stubble on land not his own. A forest reserve fund was created. The commission organized and issued a bulletin explanatory of its purposes in putting the act into execution. However, for some unexplained reason, all activities ceased, and no further meetings have been held since or efforts made to execute the law.

Prior to the organization of the commission, however, the United States Government had undertaken an examination of Alabama forest conditions, and in 1905 issued "A Working Plan for Forest Lands in Central Alabama," by Franklin W. Reed, forest assistant in the Forest Service Bureau. This dealt with two large tracts of longleaf pine, one in Coosa County and one in Bibb, Hale and Perry. About 1907 and 1908, the Forest Service undertook a comprehensive study of forest conditions, in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission. A report containing the results of these investigations was made by J. H. Foster under the title of "A Preliminary Examination of the Forest Conditions of Alabama," but it has never been published. Besides describing the forest resources of the State, the manuscript report contains recommendations concerning forest management and a State forest policy, similar to that laid down for other States by the same organization.

Dr. Charles Mohr of Mobile was employed by the Government at various times in the latter part of the 19th Century to examine the forests of Alabama and other southern States, and his official and unofficial publications, some of which are cited below, contain a vast amount of original information, based on long experience.

In prehistoric times fires started by lightning must have periodically swept over large areas of the more combustible types of forest, such as the longleaf pine. Later the Indians burned the undergrowth to facilitate hunting, and the white men to facilitate grazing. Burning the woods was long common throughout the State, but has much diminished in recent years. The practice was based upon the belief that it would make better spring and summer grazing, would encourage vegetable growth, and destroy insects, vermin and obnoxious animals. However, any good that may have resulted in the directions indicated is partly counteracted by the destruction of young trees.

Longleaf pine is less susceptible to fire than almost any other tree, and indeed fire every few years seems to be almost essential to keep this light-loving tree from being crowded out by those that make more shade. Although some other types of forest have doubtless been burned too often, the frequency of fire tends to diminish as the forest areas become smaller and more isolated through the extension of cultivated land.

Criminal statutes provide for the punishment of persons who willfully set fire to the woods, or forests on unenclosed lands not belonging to himself except during the months of February and March, or to willfully set fire to any pine forests used for the purpose of procuring turpentine.

Stock and cattle are permitted to run at large in many sections during the whole year, and in some sections during a part of the year. This practice is somewhat destructive of young forest growth. Stock and fence laws are factors contributing to better forest conditions wherever the area in forest does not greatly exceed the cultivated area.

In clearing lands for agricultural purposes, the entire forest growth is necessarily destroyed. The tendency in lands cleared and abandoned is to rapidly grow up with the shortleaf pine and smaller growth of deciduous trees.

Forests are subject to wholesale destruction or the destruction of many species, through the agency of worms and insects. Organized agencies have combined for their extermination, but such efforts are largely confined to nursery growers and to owners of fruit and ornamental trees. The original forest trees are neglected and without any effort to protect them. The pines are the greatest sufferers from insects. The abandonment of turpentine orchards is sometimes followed by the coming of the borer, and in a short time whole forests may present a brown or blazed appearance as if swept by a forest fire.

The Indians made practically no use of for-

est trees, except for occasional trunks of larger trees, from which rude dugouts were made. They had small patches for corn and melons, but these were usually open spaces, on which the tree growth had not yet come.

In the early years of the settlement of the country, old pioneers relate that the country presented an open appearance, trees clustering along the streams, on marshy places and sometimes on hill tops. It was the practice of the Indians to fire the forests, and this contributed to the condition just described.

The early settlers had little thought of conservation. They were interested in opening the lands for agricultural purposes, and timber was used for the erection of houses, the building of fences, for fence posts, and for fuel.

In recent years an aid to conservation has developed, known as tree surgery. Agricultural colleges and schools, as well as farmers' organizations have encouraged the scientific treatment of tree diseases. However, the practice is limited largely to cities and to private estates, and then practically only to ornamental trees.

The Legislature, February 17, 1919, declared that all lands belonging to the State, whether held in fee or in trust, should be forest reserves and game refuges. It is made unlawful to cut trees or timber on such reserves, or to set fire to any inflammable substance growing thereon, or to kill, hunt, trap, or otherwise take, or to have in possession, any of the wild animals or resident birds, protected by the laws of the State, upon such preserve or refuge.

Alabama National Forest.—The Weeks law of March 1, 1911, authorizes the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams for the purpose of promoting and protecting the navigability by preserving the forests in the upland portions of such watersheds. The act affords a means of extending the National Forest system to regions where the Government has hitherto possessed no forest lands, and has had no direct share in forest preservation. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has been designated as the bureau to which proposals for the sale of lands shall be made, with the duty of examining and valuing the lands for purchase. One of the designated areas is located in Lawrence and Winston Counties, on the headwaters of the Black Warrior River, and it is known as "the Alabama purchase area." It comprises 152,960 acres, of which about 90 per cent is timbered, and the remaining 10 per cent has been cleared for cultivation. Of the acreage in the area, 9,320 acres are public lands. The privately owned remainder is being considered for purchase. As soon as acquired the whole will be placed under administration, the forest area protected and all of the forest resources developed to their highest use.

Historical.—The earliest references to the forests of this section are found in the record made by William Bartram in his travels through the South Atlantic and Gulf States

from 1773 to 1778. He gives very interesting accounts of all plant life noted on a journey which began in the southern part of the present Russell County, and crossed the State to the mouth of the Tallapoosa River, thence southwest to Mobile, some distance up the Tensaw River, and a return over practically the same route. Other early students were Samuel Botsford Buckley, Philip H. Gosse, Hezekiah Gates, Judge Thomas Minot Peters, John F. Beaumont and Rev. R. D. Nevius.

Dr. Charles Mohr of Mobile did perhaps more intensive work on the State's flora than any other student, and his contributions to the literature of the subject are extensive and important. Of his work Dr. Harper says: "Dr. Mohr was the author of about 100 scientific papers, but the above, especially the last one, contain the essence of practically all that are of importance to the student of Alabama forestry. His magnum opus, the *Plant Life of Alabama*, is doubtless the best description yet published of the vegetation of any whole state or similar area. Unfortunately it was not published until after his death, and it seems to have undergone considerable editing in Washington, so that it may not represent his views exactly."

Dr. Eugene A. Smith, state geologist, did considerable botanical work in the 70's and later, and in 1874; and discovered in Bibb County a peculiar shrub found in no other state, namely, *Croton Alabamensis*. At about the same period he collected a plant in Chambers County which was described in 1901 by Greene and Mohr, as a new species, *Eupatorium Smithii*.

Dr. Roland M. Harper, whose tribute to Dr. Mohr has just been quoted, is at present the most distinguished student in the field of Alabama botany. However, his investigations and studies have not been limited wholly to this State. Some of his more important titles are cited below. His work in Alabama under the auspices of the State Geological Survey has been chiefly in the years 1905-6, 1908 and 1911-13, and has extended to every county.

Alabama Trees.—The list below is contributed by Dr. Harper. It does not aim to include every kind of tree that has ever been reported from Alabama, but only indigenous species which are easily recognized and whose distribution in the State is so well known that they can be located at any time. Some of the hickories, haws, lindens and ashes are still imperfectly understood, and therefore omitted, as are a few species counted as trees in the books which are usually nothing but shrubs, and some rare trees that have not been seen in the State by botanists in recent years.

For each species first the technical name is given and next the common name if it has one. Then its distribution within the State is summed up in a few words, this information being derived from personal observations in every county and examination of nearly all the important literature on the subject. The sequence of species is practically the same as in Mohr's *Plant Life of Alabama* and other

modern systematic works, but a few of the names have been changed since Dr. Mohr's time.

Pinus palustris. Long-leaf pine. Very abundant in the southern third of the state, and extending inland on siliceous soils to Walker and Cherokee Counties.

Pinus elliptica. Slash pine. In shallow ponds, branches, etc., in the southern tier of counties. Used like the preceding for lumber and naval stores.

Pinus taeda. Short-leaf (or loblolly) pine. Common throughout the state, probably in every county. Most abundant in the central portions.

Pinus serotina. Black pine. In sandy bogs, from Chilton County southeastward.

Pinus echinata. Short-leaf pine. In dry soils, nearly throughout, except near the coast. Commonest in the coal region.

Pinus glabra. Spruce pine. Hammocks and second bottoms in the southern half of the state.

Pinus virginiana. Spruce or cliff pine. Rocky places in the northern half, especially in the coal region.

Pinus clausa. (Florida) spruce pine. Stationary dunes along the coast, Baldwin County.

Tsuga canadensis. Hemlock, or spruce pine. Ravines, etc., in northern part of the coal region.

Taxodium distichum. Cypress. River and creek swamps, nearly throughout the coastal plain, and inland to Lauderdale County.

Taxodium imbricarium. (Pond) cypress. Shallow ponds and savannas, from Washington County southward and eastward.

Chamaecyparis thyoides. Juniper. (White cedar.) Sandy swamps with purest water, in a few of the southwestern counties.

Juniperus virginiana. (Red) cedar. Scattered over the state; most abundant on limestone rocks in the Tennessee Valley.

Juglans nigra. (Black) walnut. Rich soils; rather scarce as a wild tree outside of the Tennessee Valley.

Hicoria aquatica. Swamp hickory. Muddy swamps in the coastal plain.

Hicoria ovata. Scaly-bark hickory. Rich soils; not common outside of the Tennessee Valley.

Hicoria alba. Hickory. Dry woods; common, especially northward.

Hicoria glabra. (Pignut) hickory. Distribution similar to that of the preceding; but apparently preferring poorer soils.

There are a few other hickories in Alabama, mostly in the northern half of the state, but they are either rare, or so similar to some of those listed that few persons other than botanists would distinguish them.

Salix nigra. Willow. Along streams of all sizes, in all but the poorest soils.

Populus deltoides. Cottonwood. River and creek banks; mostly in and near the black belt.

Populus heterophylla. Cottonwood. Swamps of the Mobile delta.

Carpinus caroliniana. Ironwood. Bottom lands, etc.; nearly throughout.

Ostrya virginiana. Hop hornbeam. Rich woods and bluffs, mostly northward.

Betula nigra. Birch. Along creeks and rivers; common except in the southernmost counties.

Betula lenta. (Cherry) birch. Chiefly on exposed sandstone cliffs in the mountains.

Fagus grandifolia. Beech. Ravines, bluffs, hammocks, etc.; widely distributed, but commonest northward.

Castanea dentata. Chestnut. Dry woods; not abundant in Alabama, and chiefly confined to the northern half of the state.

Quercus alba. White oak. Moderately rich soils; common, especially northward.

Quercus stellata. (*Q. minor*). Post oak. Dry woods; common except in the southernmost counties.

Quercus durandii. Mostly in soils derived from shale or limestone, from Tuscaloosa County to Choctaw.

Quercus lyrata. Overcup oak, or swamp post oak. Bottom lands, especially in and near the black belt.

Quercus montana (formerly erroneously called *Q. prinus*). Chestnut oak. Rocky woods and bluffs; mostly in the coal region and on the Blue Ridge.

Quercus muhlenbergii. Chinquapin oak. In calcareous soils in the Tennessee Valley, and sparingly southward.

Quercus michauxii. Cow oak or swamp chestnut oak. Bottom lands; widely distributed.

Quercus virginiana. Live oak. Along the coast and in a few limy places in the southern tier of counties.

Quercus falcata. (*Q. digitata*). Red oak. (Spanish oak of the books.) Dry woods; common, especially in the Tennessee Valley.

Quercus velutina. Black oak. Dry woods; common in the mountains, scattered elsewhere.

Quercus coccinea. Spanish oak. (Scarlet oak of the books.) Dry woods, mostly in the plateau and Piedmont regions.

Quercus catesbaei. (Forked-leaf) Black-jack (or turkey) oak. Dry sand, mostly in southern third of the state.

Quercus marylandica. (Round-leaf) Black-jack oak. Dry, especially reddish soils, nearly throughout.

Quercus cinerea. Turkey oak, or upland willow oak. With *Q. catesbaei*, but less abundant.

Quercus nigra. Water oak. Mostly near creeks and rivers; nearly throughout.

Quercus laurifolia. (Sometimes confused with live, water, or willow oak.) Sandy banks, etc., from Walker County southward.

Quercus phellos. Willow oak. Bottom lands, etc.; not common south of the black belt. There are also several rarer or less distinct oaks besides those here listed.

Ulmus americana. (American or white) elm. Bottoms, etc.; not common outside of the Tennessee Valley.

Ulmus alata. Elm. Bottoms, etc.; widely distributed in the northern two-thirds of the state.

Ulmus fulva. Slippery elm. Richest soils, mostly in limestone regions.

Planera aquatica. River-banks in the coastal plain, and extending up the Tennessee River to the neighborhood of Florence.

Celtis occidentalis (and perhaps one or two others). Hackberry. Bottom lands, mostly in the Tennessee Valley and black belt.

Morus rubra. (Red) mulberry. Rich woods; commonest in the black belt.

Magnolia grandiflora. Magnolia. Hammocks, etc., in southern half of the state.

Magnolia glauca. (White) bay. Non-alluvial swamps, from Marshall and Marion Counties southward. Most abundant in central pine belt.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber tree. Ravines and bluffs, mostly in central portion, but nowhere abundant.

Magnolia macrophylla. Cucumber tree. Ravines and bluffs; pretty widely distributed over Alabama, scarce elsewhere.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Yellow) poplar. Rich or damp woods, in every county; commonest in central and northern portions.

Persea borbonia. Red bay. Bottom lands in the coastal plain.

Sassafras variifolium. Sassafras. Rich woods and bluffs northward, and common as a shrub in neglected fields. (Grows only in places pretty well protected from fire.)

Liquidambar styraciflua. Sweet gum. (Red gum of the lumber trade.) Common in every county, mostly in the richer soils.

Platanus occidentalis. Sycamore. Banks of streams; decreasing in abundance southward.

Malus angustifolia (and perhaps one or two others). Crab-apple. In dry or clayey soils, mostly northward.

Crataegus. (Red) haw. Besides a dozen or so easily recognized representatives of this genus, a great many alleged new species have been described from Alabama and neighboring states in recent years, particularly from the limestone regions. But most of them are very difficult to identify, and all are too small to be of any interest to lumbermen.

Prunus americana. Wild plum. Rich woods, mostly northward. (The common wild plum that forms thickets in old fields is *P. angustifolia*, which is probably not native, and is hardly ever large enough to be called a tree.)

Prunus serotina. Wild cherry. In various places protected from fire, such as bluffs and roadsides. Commonest northward, but nowhere abundant.

Cercis canadensis. Redbud. Dry or rich woods; commonest in limestone regions.

Gleditsia triacanthos. (Honey) locust. Bottoms and rich woods in the Tennessee Valley, and along roadsides farther south.

Cladrastis lutea. Yellow-wood. Rich bluffs along the Tennessee and Warrior Rivers.

Robinia pseudacacia. (Black) locust. On mountain slopes, and cultivated to some extent southward.

Cotinus americanus. Chittimwood. (Not related to the Old World tree with the same common name.) On limestone slopes, Madison County.

Ilex opaca. Holly. Ravines, bluffs, hammocks, etc.; rather common, but not abundant.

Acer leucoderme. Sugar-maple. Rich woods, mostly in the Piedmont region.

Acer floridanum. Sugar-maple. Bluffs, etc., mostly in calcareous regions southward.

Acer saccharinum (*A. dasycarpum*). Silver maple. On river-banks, mostly in the northern two-thirds of the state.

Acer rubrum. Red maple. Damp woods, etc.; common throughout.

Acer negundo. Box elder. River-banks, etc., mostly northward.

Aesculus octandra. Buckeye. Rich woods in the Tennessee Valley.

Tilia heterophylla (and probably one or two others). Lin, or linden. (Basswood of the lumber trade.) Rich woods, in the northern two-thirds of the state.

Cornus florida. Dogwood. Dry woods; common throughout, especially in the northern half.

Nyssa sylvatica. Black gum. Dry woods, mostly in the northern two-thirds.

Nyssa biflora. Black gum. Shallow ponds and swamps, mostly southward.

Nyssa uniflora. Tupelo gum. River-swamps and sloughs, outside of the mountainous regions.

Oxydendrum arboreum. Sourwood. Bluffs and dry woods, mostly in the northern two-thirds.

Diospyros virginiana. Persimmon. Mostly in oil fields. Frequent throughout, but not as abundant in Alabama as in some other states.

Frazinus americana. Ash. Rich woods; mostly in the black belt and northward. (There are two or three other ashes, of less importance.)

This list includes only 83 species, but they probably make up 95 per cent of the forest wealth of Alabama. If it were padded by putting in all possible rare and doubtful and unimportant trees the number might be nearly doubled, for Alabama probably has as many kinds of trees as any other State except Florida. The names and ranges of most of the omitted ones can be found in Mohr's *Plant Life of Alabama*.

See *Plant Life*; *Timber Belt*; *Timber and Timber Products*.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Charles Mohr, *Plant Life of Alabama*, issued both as a publication of the United States National Herbarium, and of the Geological Survey of Alabama, 1901 (8vo., pp. 921); *Ibid.* *Notes on the Red Cedar* (U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bureau of Forestry, *Bulletin* 31, 1901); *Ibid.* *Timber Pines of the Southern United States* (U. S. Dept. of Agr. Division of Forestry, *Bulletin* No. 13, 1896, rev. ed., 1897); F. W. Reed, *A working plan for forest lands in central Alabama* (U. S. Dept. of Agr. Forest Service, *Bulletin* 68, 1905); W. R. Mattoon, *Shortleaf Pine* (U. S. Dept. of Agr., professional papers, *Bulletins* Nos. 244 and 308, 1915); W. R. Mattoon, *The Southern Cypress* (in U. S. Dept. of Agr., *Bulletin* No. 272, 1915); J. G. Peters, *Forest conservation for states in the southern pine region* (in U. S. Dept. of Agr., *Bulletin* No. 364, 1916); State commission of forestry, *Forestry and forest preservation in Alabama*, 1908, (*Bulletin* No. 1); Dr. Roland M. Harper, "Notes on the distribution of some Alabama plants," in Torrey Botanical Club, *Bulletin*, 1906, vol. 33, pp. 523-536; Harper, *Economic botany of Alabama*, pt. 1 (in Geol. Survey of Ala., *Monograph* 8, 1913, 8vo., pp. 228, illus.), contains bibliography; Harper, "Forest resources of Alabama,"



Mrs. Lewellen Hudson Ross
Nee Eliza Jarrett, niece of Gov. William Wyatt Bibb



Mrs. William Lycurgus Warnum
Daughter of Mrs. Hudson and Great-niece of Governor
Bibb

ANTEBELLUM COSTUMES

in *American Forestry*, Oct., 1913, vol. 19, pp. 657-670; (An abstract of the preceding); Harper, "A forest census of Alabama by geographical divisions," in *Society American Foresters, Proceedings*, 1917; Harris and Maxwell, "The wood-using industries of Alabama," in the *Lumber Trade Journal*, New Orleans, May 1, 1912; C. L. Hill, "Timber resources of Alabama," in *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1907, pp. 315-316; *General Acts*, 1919, p. 119; Wilson, *Presidential Proclamation*, Jan. 15, 1918, with map; Gilbert, "Alabama's interest in forestry," in *Forestry and Irrigation*, Jan., 1906, Vol. 12, p. 44.

FORREST HIGHWAY. An improved highway or road, proposed from Rome, Ga., to Pensacola, Fla., and to Mobile, Ala. It was named in compliment to Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. The Forrest Highway Association, to promote the building of the road, was organized in Rome, Ga., July 5, 1915, and, in August following, a charter was granted in Floyd County, Ga. Richard W. Massey of Birmingham was made president and H. A. Wheeling of Rome, secretary. This road was projected to meet the natural demand of Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, and Jefferson Counties in Alabama, and Floyd County in Georgia for a thoroughfare to adequately connect these counties with the Dixie Overland Highway, the Jackson Highway and other proposed trunk lines, and in this way to afford direct travel to the Gulf. A convention was held in Montgomery in 1916 and much enthusiasm prevailed. Beginning at Rome, the road passes through Center, Gadsden, Ashville, Springville, Birmingham, Calera, Clanton, Montgomery, Luverne, Andalusia, Brewton and Flomaton to Pensacola. From Birmingham to Montgomery this road and the Jackson Highway are the same. From Flomaton the road extends through Bay Minette to Mobile. For several months after the movement was launched it received much publicity, but for some time the leaders have been inactive.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FORT DEPOSIT. Post office and incorporated town on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in the southern part of Lowndes County, sec. 29, T. 12, R. 15, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 20, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 32, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, 17 miles south of Hayneville. Population: 1880—350; 1888—500; 1890—518; 1900—1,078; 1910—893. Altitude: 445 feet. It was incorporated by the legislature February 13, 1891, with mayor and five councilmen, and with corporate limits coterminous with sec. 29, T. 12, R. 15. It has the Citizen Bank (State), and the Fort Deposit Bank (State). Its industries are 3 cotton ginneries, a lumber mill, merchandising, and farming.

The town is on the site of a fort and place of deposit for supplies for his army established by Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1813. The Jackson Military Road passed through the post. The settlers of the neighboring coun-

try gathered there for protection from the Indians, and thus the post grew into the town. Among the earliest settlers were the Jas. Rencher, W. N. Clements, Wm. Geat, John Stubbs, J. Cheatham, Wm. Thomas, Patrick Little, Abram Jones, John Hairston, Wm. Andrews, Norwood, Carr and Rodgers families.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1890-91, pp. 594-605; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 327-336; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 364; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 202-203; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 574.

FORT MIMS MASSACRE. An attack by the Creek Indians on a small fort August 30, 1813, in the northern part of Baldwin County, followed by the most brutal massacre in American annals. In July, 1813, because of the hostile attitude of a large part of the Creek Nation, the whites and the wealthy half breed Creeks living on the Tensaw and along Little River began the erection of a stockade fort around the residence of Samuel Mims, a well-known pioneer. This stockade, erected upon a slight elevation, was named Fort Mims. It was situated about 400 yards east of Lake Tensaw and 2 miles below the Cut-off. When it was only partly finished the settlers moved in with their provisions and effects. From their number, 70 men were enrolled as a garrison company, which a little later elected Dixon Bailey, a half-breed Creek, as their captain.

At successive intervals small bodies of soldiers were sent by Col. James Carson and Gen. F. L. Claiborne as reinforcements. The soldiers and militia were all placed under the command of Maj. Daniel Beasley, who enlarged the fort by extending the picketing on the east 60 feet deep, thus forming a separate apartment for the accommodation of the officers and their baggage. Maj. Beasley, in the meantime, weakened his command by sending small detachments to garrison other places. His last official report, August 30, 1813, shows 105 soldiers in the fort, which did not include the 70 militiamen commanded by Capt. Dixon Bailey.

After the engagement at Burnt Corn (q. v.) July 27, 1813, the Creeks were again liberally supplied with arms and ammunition by Governor Manrique in Pensacola. It was now to be an open war, and the Creeks were determined on taking vengeance for the unexpected attack upon them at Burnt Corn by the American settlers. Fort Mims was selected as a special object of attack, because it contained many of their half-breed countrymen, against whom they entertained a special animosity. About 1,000 warriors, collected from 13 hostile towns and commanded by Hoplee Tusunuggee, Peter McQueen and Jim Boy, took up their march southward for the attack. Associated with them was the noted William Weatherford. To conceal this movement, another force of warriors formed a front of observation towards Coweta.

According to Pickett, the entire population of Fort Mims, consisting of whites, officers,

soldiers, Indians and negroes, numbered 553 souls. The negligence with which the fort was guarded almost surpasses belief. Its inmates, civil and military, from the commanding officer down, were attacked with a strange fatuity in supposing that the Creeks would not assault, but would direct their warfare upon the Georgia frontier. Hence the inmates of the fort passed nearly all their time, day and night, in revelry and pleasure. Despite several warnings, some even on the morning of the assault, Maj. Beasley persisted in his carelessness, and even refused to keep the gate of the fort closed. The Creeks meanwhile had quietly advanced and secreted themselves in a thick ravine 400 yards from the east gate. They were well aware of the carelessness of the people and had selected their own time of attack.

The hour of noon came, August 30, 1813, the drum beat the officers and soldiers of the garrison to dinner, when with one simultaneous bound the Creeks leaped forth from the ravine in a swift charge upon the fort, and were within 30 steps before they were seen. They rushed through the open gate into the eastern part of the picketing and began their work of slaughter.

Unprepared as they were and unexpected as was the attack, the garrison made a desperate resistance. Maj. Beasley was among the first slain. The gate, clogged with sand, could not be closed, and the Indians had full possession of the eastern part of the fort. From this vantage ground, and from port-holes on other sides of the fort, which the Creeks had gained, they poured a murderous fire upon the inmates. The superior force of the Creeks enabled them to bring fresh warriors constantly into the action. The soldiers and citizens, and even the women and boys, fought with the utmost desperation. After five hours of terrible fighting, the Creeks, with blazing arrows, finally succeeded in setting fire to the houses, then cutting their way through the pickets, they rushed in, and with gun, knife and war club finished their bloody work.

The lives of a few were saved by the interposition of friends among the hostile warriors, while a few others succeeded in pushing their way through the pickets and escaping to the adjacent reed brake. The exact number of survivors can perhaps never be ascertained. But a summing up of the names preserved by different writers gives a list of about 36 survivors of 553 inmates of the fort.

The day after the massacre, the Creeks buried many of their dead in the potato field south of the fort, and left 109 unburied bodies and about 50 afterwards died of their wounds at Burnt Corn Spring. Hopiee Tus-tenuggee, their chief commander, was slain at Fort Mims. On September 9, the American dead were buried by a detachment under Col. Joseph P. Kennedy.

A monument has been erected by the United States Daughters of 1812 in honor of the men, women and children massacred in

Fort Mims. It was formally dedicated May 17, 1917. It is located on the historic road to the river very near the site of the fort. An acre of land, of which the monument is the center, has been deeded to the National Society of the U. S. Daughters of 1812.

See Baldwin County; United States Daughters of 1812.

REFERENCES.—Letters of Col. Benjamin Hawkins, in American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 853, 854; Meek, *Romantic passages in southwestern history* (1857), pp. 101-109; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 528-542; Claiborne, *Mississippi*, (1880), pp. 323, 324; Maj. J. D. Dreishbach, "Weatherford," in *Alabama Historical Reporter*, Feb.-April, 1884, vol. 2; Dr. A. B. Clanton, "Fort Mims Massacre," in *Meridian, (Miss.) News*, 1890, 1891; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War of 1813 and 1814* (1895), pp. 143-176; *The Mobile Register*, May 20, 1917.

FORT PAYNE. County seat of DeKalb County, situated in the east-central part of the county, on the western slope of the Lookout Mountains, in the eastern edge of Wills Valley, and on the main line of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, about 40 miles northeast of Gadsden and about 55 miles southwest of Chattanooga. Altitude: about 1,000 feet. Population: 1888—500; 1890—2,698; 1900—1,037; 1910—1,317. It was incorporated by the legislature February 28, 1889, and the charter amended February 3, 1891. It is now administered under the municipal code of 1907. It has a city hall erected in 1905, a jail erected in 1885 at a cost of \$5,000, privately owned electric light plant, and waterworks, a volunteer fire department, 2 miles of sanitary sewerage laid in 1889 at a cost of \$35,000, cherted streets, and 1 mile of cement sidewalks, constructed in 1912. Its bonded indebtedness is \$16,300—\$10,000 for schools, and \$6,300 for sewerage system. Its banking institutions are the DeKalb County Bank (State) and the Citizens Bank & Security Co. (State). The Fort Payne Journal, established in 1872, and The Citizen, established in 1912, both Democratic weeklies, are published there. Its principal industries are hosiery mills, capitalized at \$100,000, and employing 350 people, a cooperage factory, cotton ginneries and warehouses, planing mill, iron, coal, kaolin, and cement mines, and limestone quarries, nearby. It has a park and playground containing 2 acres. It is the location of the DeKalb County High School, and also has a public school building which cost \$10,000. Its churches are Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, and Cumberland Presbyterian.

This was a small mountain village when the railroad was built through Wills Valley. The Fort Payne Coal & Iron Co. was organized during the eighties, and acquired 32,000 acres of land, on which it proposed to establish a manufacturing city. Northern capitalists, as well as Birmingham and Montgomery men attended the sale of lots. There was considerable speculation, and some lots

brought extravagant prices. Some of them were resold within an hour for double the price paid by the original purchasers. A Montgomery man is said to have cleared \$100,000 on the sale of lots. The manufacturing city did not materialize, but the town has nevertheless made very steady progress, economically and otherwise. It is situated in the mineral district, and possesses many advantages. Its lands are comparatively fertile and varied crops are produced. The culture of apples and other fruits has in recent years become an important industry. Pecan culture has also been undertaken on quite a large scale and with gratifying results.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1888-89, pp. 860-863; *Ibid*, 1890-91, pp. 313-335; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 372-374; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 235; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 135, 136; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910), p. 321; *Poik's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 364; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

FORT SINQUEFIELD ATTACK. An attack on one of the stockade forts in Clarke County, by Creek Indians on September 2, 1813. The unsettled condition of the country, caused by anticipated Indian hostilities, had thoroughly aroused the settlers, and they had fortified themselves in numerous rude and hurriedly built stockade forts. Several of these were in Clarke County, including Fort Sinquefield, which was located upon a table land about 5 miles southeast of Grove Hill. The spring which supplied water to the fort was about 275 yards to the southwest in a deep valley. Here many of the settlers in the vicinity came for protection. They would occasionally go out to their farms, but only in groups for protection against possible attack. Some of those who had come to the fort, becoming dissatisfied, or perhaps in the belief that there was comparatively little danger, returned to their homes. One fatal instance of this course resulted in the Kimball-James massacre, on September 1, 1813. The massacre of Fort Mims had taken place two days before on August 30.

Two weeks prior to that massacre the Indians had held a council, supposedly at the Holy Ground, in which their attacking forces were divided into two parties, one to proceed against Fort Mims, and the other, against Fort Sinquefield. The leader of the Indians against the latter was the Prophet Josiah Francis. The inmates of this fort were mostly the settlers on Bassett's Creek. Of these there were about 15 men able to bear arms, including some friendly Creek warriors. On the morning of September 2, the stockade was reinforced by the arrival of 11 well armed mounted men under Lieut. James Bailey. Shortly after their arrival, Bailey's company with some of the garrison went to the home of Ransom Kimball, and brought back the 12 bodies, who had been massacred there. The dead were buried about 70 yards southeast of the fort, the ceremony concluding about 1 o'clock in the day. The people about the fort had resumed

their usual occupations, some of the women were at the spring for water, and others were engaged in washing. Suddenly the Indians, about 100 in number, were seen stealthily approaching the stockade. On the alarm being given the Indians rose, and ran at full speed in the effort to cut off the burial party. Finding that they could not accomplish this they turned, and with hideous yells, attempted to cut off the escape of the helpless women at the spring. At this moment of terror and confusion Isaac Hayden leaped upon a horse, and calling to the dogs in the fort, set the yelping pack upon the Indians. This came as such a surprise to the Indians that for a moment they were compelled to halt and defend themselves. This delay enabled the women, with one exception, to reach the fort in safety. Mrs. Sarah Phillips, when about half way to the fort, was overtaken and slain.

The Indians now surrounded the fort on all sides and opened a furious fire, which was vigorously returned by the garrison. The fighting lasted about two hours, when the Indians withdrew, with a loss of 11 killed. Their wounded were doubtless numerous. The loss of the settlers, in addition to Mrs. Phillips, was one man killed and a boy wounded.

Some two hours after the attack on the fort, its inmates learned from their scouts that the Creeks had retreated several miles. Fearing a possible return, the people resolved to abandon the fort and to retire to Fort Madison. A part left for that post during the evening, and the remainder next morning.

See Fort Madison; Kimball-James Massacre.

REFERENCES.—Meek, *Romantic passages in southwestern history* (1857), pp. 301, 302; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 545, 546; Ball, *Clarke County and its surroundings* (1882), pp. 153-154; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War of 1813 and 1814* (1895), pp. 184-198; Gen. F. L. Claiborne's Letter, in *American Weekly Messenger*, 1813.

FORTS AND DEFENSES. Fortified buildings or enclosures, usually provided with defensive works, of varying size and character of construction, and employed in the early settlement and later life of the territory, now included in the State, as points or places of defense or protection against the Indians, or against the forces of a foreign or a domestic foe. The early trading posts among the Indians, situated in the interior, were originally projected as armed forts. In the long history of the State, all of the forts and defensive works, with few exceptions, have either been abandoned or dismantled, and in many cases their exact location and numerous interesting details of their planting and construction have been lost.

The earliest of such fortifications to be erected was Fort Louis de la Mobile. It was located at Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff, a spot now well identified, and marked by a

massive granite stone, erected by the Iberville Historical Society and the people of Mobile. Ground was broken probably in the middle of January, 1702, and just 200 years later, the stone was placed in position and unveiled. It was named in honor of Louis XIV. To Judge Peter J. Hamilton, historian of Mobile, and then president of the Iberville Historical Society, is due the credit of locating and identifying the fort, and of bringing about its permanent marking. This point was designated as the capital of French Louisiana; but the site was subject to overflow, and in 1711 the headquarters were removed to the site of the present city of Mobile.

The next fort established and with all its attendant history perhaps the most interesting in the State, was Fort Toulouse. It was located near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, in the present Elmore County. It is said to have been erected in response to an appeal by the principal chief of the Alibamons, whose towns were scattered along the Alabama River for many miles. The invitation was speedily accepted, and the fort was planted in 1714, probably by Bienville, then and for almost a half century, conspicuous in the history of French Louisiana. It was first called "Aux Alibamons," later changed by Bienville to Toulouse, in honor of Comte de Toulouse, at that time director of the colonies. This fort had both a commercial and military advantage of far-reaching importance. It represented the extreme eastern point of French influence in the Mississippi valley, and it held a place of importance until the close of the French and Indian war in 1763.

Fort Tombébee was erected on the Tombigbee River about 1735, by the French, as a center of Indian trade among the Choctaw Indians. It was planted at what is now known as Jones Bluff, near Epes Station, which is visible from passing trains of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. In 1914, the Livingston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marked its site by a fitting memorial stone.

The Federal Government early in the 19th century, in planning for the coast defenses, erected fortifications at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The most conspicuous of these was Fort Bowyer, named in honor of Col. John Bowyer, a gallant naval officer and a native of Maryland. It was here that Maj. Lawrence made his gallant defense and lost his life. Later, on the remains of Fort Bowyer, what is now known as Fort Morgan was erected, after many years of delay with contractors and difficulties innumerable. Opposite on Grant's Pass, Fort Gaines was erected. These two fortifications were heavily manned by the Confederates, and did gallant service in protecting the town of Mobile from Federal invasion. However, in 1864, Admiral Farragut's fleet came in under the guns of Fort Morgan, and after an all day battle, succeeded in moving forward to the capture of the city. Fort Gaines fell about the same time.

The detailed history of all of the forts

and defensive works erected in the State can not be given. Separate sketches of the more important will be found listed throughout this work, as noted in the cross reference paragraph below. In the list which follows is a brief statement, sufficient to indicate locations, dates erected, for whom named, and general purposes of construction. The references will indicate further facts concerning the histories of particular points.

Forts, Defensive Works, Camps, Cantonments, Military Reservations, National Cemetaries.—

Alabama, Fort: in Elmore County, on Coosa River; same as Fort Toulouse.

Alexandria, Fort: near Mobile; no details.

Alexis, Fort: near Mobile; no details.

Armstrong, Fort: on Etowah River, near the Coosa; 1814; built during the Creek War, 1813-14.

Bailey, Battery: near Mobile; no details.

Bainbridge, Fort: on or very near the line between Macon and Russell Counties, 17 miles southeast of Tuskegee, on old Federal Road; 1813; built by Gen. Floyd; named for Commodore Bainbridge; base of supplies for campaign against the Indians.

Bibb, Fort: in Butler County; 1818; built by settlers for local defense against Indians; named for Gov. William W. Bibb.

Blakely, Fort: in Baldwin County, on eastern shore of Mobile Bay; a Confederate defense.

Bluff, Fort: in Morgan County.

Bowyer, Battery: in Baldwin County, at Mobile Point; 1813.

Bowyer, Fort: Present site of Fort Morgan; 1813; named for Col. John Bowyer (q. v.).

Canal Battery: at Mobile.

Canby Battery: near Mobile.

Carney, Fort: see Gullett's Bluff.

Cato's Fort: in Clarke County, near Coffeeville; 1813; built by settlers for defense against Indians.

Charlotte, Fort: in Mobile County, at Mobile (q. v.).

Claiborne, Fort: in Monroe County, on the Alabama River, near mouth of Limestone Creek; 1813; built by Gen. F. L. Claiborne as base of supplies on his invasion of the Creek country.

Clark, Camp: near Mobile.

Condé, Fort: in Mobile County, at Mobile; built by Bienville, 1711; at first a wooden structure, rebuilt with brick 1717; name changed to Fort Charlotte by the British. See Charlotte, Fort.

Confederation, Fort, in Sumter County, at Jones Bluff, (q. v.).

Craven, Battery: near Mobile.

Crawford, Fort: in Escambia County, in the limits of the Town of Brewton; about 1816; for defense against Indians.

Curry's Fort: on the Tombigbee River.

Dale, Fort: in Butler County; 1818; for defense against Indians; built by Col. Sam Dale, and received his name.

Dauphine Island: Fort Tombigbee, about 1712; later the site of Fort Gaines (q. v.).

Dearborn, Battery: at Fort Morgan; probably about 1852.

Decatur, Fort: on Tallapoosa River in Macon County, near the present millstead (q. v.).

Defiance, Camp: in extreme southern part of Creek country, 48 miles west of Chatahoochee; 1794; established by Gen. Elijah Clarke; destroyed by Georgia militia, 1794.

Deposit, Fort: on Tennessee River, at mouth of Honey Creek, Marshall County; 1813; established by Gen. Jackson as a base of supplies at beginning of Creek War.

Deposit, Fort: in southern part of Lowndes County, near Letohatchee Creek; 1813; erected by Gen. Claiborne as a base of supplies during Creek War. See Fort Deposit.

Easley, Fort: in Clarke County, near junction of Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, upon Baker's Bluff; 1813 for defense against Indians.

Elk River, Fort at: Fort Hawkins.

Farragut, Battery: near Mobile; probably established by Farragut's fleet during the blockade.

Florida, Fort: on Mobile River; town name given site of Fort Stoddert.

Forse, Camp: at Huntsville.

Gadsden, Fort: near Spanish Fort.

Gaines, fort: on Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay (q. v.).

Gladden, Redoubt: near Mobile.

Glass, Redoubt: in Clarke County, Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers; 1813; built by Zachariah Glass; for defense against Indians.

Granger General Hospital: at Huntsville.

Grant's Island Reservation: in Mobile Bay.

Gullett's Bluff, Fort: in Clarke County; 1813; built by settlers for defense against Indians.

Gunter's Landing, Cantonment at: on Tennessee River; 1863; a Confederate defense.

Hampton, Fort: on Elk River.

Harker Battery: at Stevenson.

Hawn, Fort: on Tombigbee River; 1813; same as Gullett's Bluff Fort.

Henderson, Fort: in Lee County.

Herbert, Hilary A., Camp: at Montgomery.

Heron Island, Fort on: Fort Powell, in Mobile County.

Horseshoe Bend: in Tallapoosa County, on Tallapoosa River (q. v.).

Huger, Fort: in Baldwin County, near the mouth of the Tensas River; a Confederate defense; abandoned by the Confederates, April 11, 1865.

Hull, Fort: in Macon County, five miles southeast of Tuskegee on old Federal Road; 1813; erected by Gen. Floyd during Creek War.

Ingersoll, Fort: no details.

Jackson, Fort: in Elmore County, at junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, on the site of old Fort Toulouse; 1814; erected by Gen. Jackson after the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. See Fort Jackson, Treaty of.

Johnston, Camp: at Mobile.

Jones, Fort: in Randolph County, near Roanoke.

Landrum's Fort: in Clarke County, near the present Grove Hill; 1813; built by settlers for defense against the Indians.

Lashley's Fort: in Talladega County, near the town of Talladega; 1813; built by Alexander Leslie, for protection against the Creeks.

Lavier, Fort: in Clarke County, between Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers; 1813; built by settlers for defense against Indians; sometimes erroneously called Fort Rivier.

Likens, Fort: in Brown's Lower Valley.

Lincoln, Battery: near Huntsville.

Louis de la Mobile, Fort: in Mobile County, at 27-Mile Bluff on the Mobile River (q. v.).

McCrary, Fort: near Roanoke, no details.

McDermitt, Fort: near Mobile.

McGrew's Fort: about three miles north of Fort St. Stephen; 1813; built by Wm. and John McGrew; for defense against Indians.

McIntosh, Battery: a defense of Mobile.

Mackintosh, Redoubt: near Mobile.

Madison, Fort: in Clarke County, between Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers (q. v.).

Mims, Fort: in Baldwin County, on Alabama River. See Fort Mims Massacre.

Mitchell, Fort: Russell County, on Chatahoochee River (q. v.).

Mobile, Arsenal: at Mobile.

Mobile National Cemetery: near Mobile, in Magnolia Cemetery (q. v.).

Montgomery, Fort: in Baldwin County, near Alabama River, opposite the "Cut Off," and two miles from Fort Mims; 1814; built by Lieut.-Col. Benton as a base against marauding Indians.

Morgan, Fort: in Baldwin County, at Mobile Point. (q. v.).

Morton, Battery: near Fort Morgan.

Mott's Fort: in Clarke County; 1813; built by settlers for defense against Indians.

Mound, Battery: near Mobile.

Mount Vernon, Cantonment: in Mobile County, at Mount Vernon (q. v.).

Mount Vernon Arsenal: in Mobile County, at Mount Vernon (q. v.).

Mount Vernon Barracks: in Mobile County, at Mount Vernon; 1873 (q. v.).

Opelika, Fort: in Lee County, at Opelika; no details.

Perdido Bay Reservation: in Baldwin County, west side of entrance to Perdido Bay (q. v.).

Pierce, Fort: in Baldwin County, on Alabama River, two miles south of Fort Mims; 1813; named for two brothers, Wm. and John Pierce.

Pinto, Fort: near Mobile.

Powell, Fort: on Heron Island, Mobile Bay; built by the Confederates; evacuated and partially destroyed by them in 1864.

Rankin's Fort: in Washington County, near Mobile River; 1813; built by settlers for defense against Indians.

Red, Fort: near Spanish Fort.

Republic, Fort: in Washington County, at Stephens; 1813; built for defense against Indians.

Rivier, Fort. See Lavier, Fort.

St. Phillip, Fort: on Mobile River, 20 miles above Mobile.

St. Stephen, Fort: on Tombigbee River, at St. Stephens; established by the French,

probably about 1714; rebuilt by Spanish about 1786; probably named for Governor-General Miro; given over to Americans, 1799.

Sand Fort: in Russell County, on old Federal Road, 10 miles west of Fort Mitchell; 1835; for defense against Indians; abandoned 1836.

Seraf, Fort: at Mobile Point.

Shipp, Camp: at Anniston; used during Spanish-American War, 1898.

Sidney Johnston, Fort: at Mobile.

Sinquefield, Fort: in Clarke County, between Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. See Fort Sinquefield Attack.

Spanish Fort: near Mobile; 1779; built by Gov. Galvez.

Stephens, Fort: on Alabama River, above Mobile.

Stevenson, Fort: at Stevenson.

Stoddert, Fort: in Mobile County, on Alabama River, near the junction of the Tombigbee (q. v.).

Stonewall, Fort: Clarke County, at Choctaw Bluff; a Confederate defense.

Strother, Fort: in St. Clair County, on Coosa River, at Lock 3; 1813; erected by Gen. Jackson at the beginning of the Creek War.

Taylor Camp: at Huntsville.

Thomas Barracks: at Huntsville.

Tighlman Battery: near Mobile; 1863; a Confederate defense.

Tohopeka, in Tallapoosa County, on Tallapoosa River; Indian name for Creek town and fortification at Horseshoe Bend.

Tombecbee, Fort: in Sumter County, Tombigbee River (q. v.).

Tombigbee, Fort: on Dauphine Island; subsequent site of Fort Gaines (q. v.).

Toulouse, Fort: in Elmore County, east bank of Coosa River, about one mile above its junction with the Tallapoosa (q. v.).

Tower Island Reservation (q. v.).

Tracey or Tracy, Post at: in Baldwin County, near mouth of Tensas River; a Confederate defense; evacuated April 11, 1865.

Truson, Fort: near Spanish Fort.

Turner's Fort: in a bend of the Tombigbee River in Clarke County; 1813; built by settlers for defense against Indians.

Tyler, Fort: in Chambers County; 1865; a Confederate defense, first commanded by Gen. Tyler who lost his life here.

Wheeler, Camp: at Huntsville.

White, Fort: in Clarke County; 1813; built by settlers for defense against Indians.

Williams, Fort: in Talladega County, on Coosa River, at the mouth of Cedar Creek, about 60 miles above Fort Jackson; 1814; erected by Gen. Jackson shortly before the Battle of Horseshoe Bend; named for Col. John Williams.

See Bowyer, Fort; Charlotte, Fort; Confederation, Fort; Decatur, Fort; Fort Jackson, Treaty of; Gaines, Fort; Fort Madison; Fort Mims Massacre; Fort Sinquefield Attack; Horseshoe Bend, Battle of; Louis de la Mobile, Fort; Mitchell, Fort; Morgan, Fort; Mount Vernon Cantonment, Arsenal and Barracks; Stoddert, Fort; Tombecbee, Fort; Toulouse, Fort; Tower Island.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910); Ibid, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913); Winsor, *narrative and critical history of America*; Alabama Historical Society, *Transactions*, 1897-1904, vols. 2-5; Armes, *Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); Monette, *History of the Valley of the Mississippi* (1848); and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FOUR MINUTE MEN IN ALABAMA. A division of the National Committee on Public Information, of which Thomas J. Crittenden, of Birmingham, was Chairman. The "Four Minute Men" in Alabama did remarkable work at all times in furthering the activities of the government and our participation in the European War.

Enlisted as they were to scatter broadcast all war propaganda they aided materially by short platform speeches those who were conducting Liberty Loan Campaigns, Red Cross Roll Calls, and numerous other activities.

The State organization consisted of Thomas J. Crittenden, State Director, Val J. Nesbitt, Chairman Red Cross Speakers Bureau; Hugh A. Lock, Chairman Four Minute Men Speakers Committee, J. Kirkman Jackson, Secretary; and H. D. Cullen, Treasurer. The following were chairmen of the Committees which follow their names: H. W. Coffin, Executive Committee; Louis Pizitz, Finance Committee; Frank P. Glass, Publicity Committee; Mrs. Oscar R. Hundley, Woman's Division; Dr. J. H. Phillips, Junior Four Minute Men Committee; Dr. H. M. Edmonds, Church Committee; and Dr. P. H. Woodall, Industries Committee.

REFERENCES.—Letters and manuscript in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY (167th Infantry, U. S. Army). Regiment of Infantry organized at Dalton, Ga., May 2, 1862, and served throughout the War of Secession, participating in the battles of Bull Run, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, or Bull Run, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Frederickburg, Suffolk, Va., Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Spottsylvania, second battle of Cold Harbor and numerous other engagements. When the regiment went into the Confederate Army it had 700 men when the surrender came at Appomattox there were only 202 left. "There had been 622 replacements. There were 834 casualties, 154 killed in action and 680 wounded. There is no record of those who were stricken with fever."

After the cessation of hostilities the men who had composed the 4th Alabama returned home, and as there was no regiment bearing the name 4th Alabama, they became a part of other regiments of Alabama State troops.

Upon the disbanding of the 3rd Alabama Infantry Regiment, E. H. Graves, with the assistance of others, organized the 4th Alabama, and was commissioned colonel, June 19, 1911. Companies were organized in

various localities and under the guidance of Capt. W. P. Screws (later Col. W. P. Screws, q. v.), the regiment soon became an efficient organization.

Upon the call of President Woodrow Wilson for the mobilization of the national guard for Mexican border service, June 18, 1916, the regiment was assembled at Vandiver Park, Montgomery. At that time it was composed of the following units: Headquarters company, Montgomery; Supply company, Montgomery; Machine gun company, Montgomery; Sanitary detachment, Birmingham; Company "A," Montgomery; Company "B," Abbeville; Company "C," Pell City; Company "D," Bessemer; Company "E," Decatur; Company "F," Gadsden; Company "G," Ozark; Company "H," Alexander City; Company "I," Opelika; Company "K," Birmingham; Company "L," Alabama City; Company "M," Oxford.

Shortly after mobilization the regiment was mustered into Federal service by Capt. W. P. Screws, and intensive training set in. When "Orders" were received to move, the unit was in excellent shape.

On October 22, 1916, the whole regiment entrained for Nogales, Ariz., where it arrived October 26, 1916, and went into camp just outside the city, on the Tucson highway. Several days were spent in constructing camp, after which the men got down to "daily grind." Long hikes were undertaken, new drills practiced, and training in reconnaissance. One hike of 125 miles was made to Tucson and return, of which Captain W. H. Amerine says in "Alabama's Own in France," "The regiment left Camp Stephen Little at Nogales November 21, hiked 18½ miles with full packs the first day, and arrived at Tucson November 24. The next day it was reviewed by the brigade and regimental commanders. November 26 it was started out on the return, reaching Nogales November 29, after having participated en route in a war problem with the Second Alabama Infantry.

"The Third Battalion, while at Nogales, built a system of trucks for an entire regiment, the first task of its kind undertaken by a modern infantry organization in the United States. It was patterned after European models."

Finally the Alabama Brigade was ordered home. The regiment left Nogales, March 16, 1917, and reached Montgomery, March 22, and again went into camp at Vandiver Park.

It was thought by citizens and soldiers alike that the Alabama units were to be mustered out of the service, but owing to continued hostilities between the Allies and the Central Powers of Europe, including finally the interest of America, the United States declared, April 6, 1917, that a state of war existed between this country and the Central Powers of Europe. The regiments which formed the Alabama Brigade were therefore not mustered out of the service.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Screws upon the resignation of Col. E. H. Graves in 1917, was elected colonel of the Fourth Alabama Infantry Regiment and remained in command until its

final demobilization at Hattiesburg, Miss., May 18, 1919.

The units of the regiment were distributed throughout the State on guard duty, leaving camp about April 7, 1917, but by June 7, the regiment was reassembled and the men began intensive training for war with Germany.

On August 5, 1917, the Alabama Brigade was drafted into Federal service. An order was received on August 14, 1917, designating the 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment as the 167th United States Infantry. The strength was set by the order at about 3,605 men and to build the regiment to that number men had to be transferred from the First and Second Infantries, and First Alabama Cavalry regiments. In the change a mass of clerical work was entailed and much confusion prevailed. To give a full complement to the regiment the following officers were transferred: 2nd Lieut. Ben. F. Moore, of Birmingham, First Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Hugh E. Lester, of Birmingham, First Cavalry; 1st Lieut. R. B. Kelly, of Birmingham, Second Infantry; 1st Lieut. William A. Jeffries, of Andalusia, Second Infantry; 1st Lieut. Louis R. Morgan, of Cornettsville, Ky., First Infantry.

The field officers of the new regiment were: Colonel William P. Screws, of Montgomery; Lieut.-Colonel Walter E. Bare, of Gadsden; Major John W. Carroll, of Ozark; Major Hartley A. Moon, of Birmingham; Major Dallas B. Smith, of Opelika. The sanitary detachment was under command of Major John W. Watts, of Birmingham, formerly of Montgomery. The regimental adjutant was Capt. Robert Joerg, Jr.

On August 28, 1917, the regiment left Vandiver Park, Montgomery, for Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., where the "Rainbow Division" was being assembled. Soon followed days, weeks, and months of company drills, battalion drills, regimental drills, and finally the whole division was put through maneuvers.

On November 3, 1917, the troops began going aboard ship at Hoboken, N. J., for the journey to France. Arriving on November 19th at Liverpool, England, the regiment was soon entrained for Winchester, England, where it took board for La Harve, France.

At Vaucouleurs on November 28, 1917, the regiment went into quarters. This place was the first division headquarters of the "Rainbow Division" in France. A month of intensive drills followed.

December 31st the regiment moved to vicinity of Chalons. Division headquarters were at Ralamport; regimental headquarters at Faverolles; the first battalion at Marac, the second at Leflands and the third at Villiers-sur-Suize.

Moving to Brouville, 12 kilometers behind the front lines, the regiment received its first air attack.

On February 21, 1918, the regiment moved into the trenches near Ancerville, close to Lorraine, and side by side with the French the 167th Infantry got a glimpse of the front.

Capt. James A. Webb says: "It was just about that time, I think, that all of us began to realize that a gas mask was something other than a fool nuisance."

On the night of March 4, 1918, a patrol of the regiment in an encounter in "No-Mans' Land" captured the first German prisoners taken by the Rainbow Division.

The first man of the regiment to be killed was "Dude" Ables. Lieut. Edmond P. Glover was the first wounded and later died. The men now got down to the real business of war.

Being taken out of the lines the regiment was given a week's "rest," which consisted of innumerable little police jobs and trench cleaning.

When the outfit returned to the trenches it was placed near San Mawrice, "but it was quiet there and far less was going on than during the first period at the front." Soon the organization was returned to the Baccarat Sector, and remained in the front line trenches 110 days.

On June 19, 1918, the regiment was ordered out of the line, and marched back forty kilometers to Thaou, where it took train for Vitry-la-Ville. The regimental headquarters were at St. Martin-Aur-Champs, the First Battalion at Suippes, the Second at Sangy, and the Third at Prigny.

After spending a week in getting reequipped and in maneuvers, the regiment started on June 26, 1918, for the Champagne sector. Arriving at Camp Poggi, the outfit enjoyed a good rest.

On the night of July 4, 1918, the regiment hiked to Suippes, and on the night of the 5th took position in the Champagne Sector. On the night of July 14 the Germans started their famous drive for Chalons. The 167th Infantry bore a great part in stunning the rush of the Huns. It was in this battle that Lieut. Hoxie Fairchild won the French Cross of the Legion of Honor, Officers rank. The exploit of Lieut. Fairchild was "on a miniature scale, with what Joffre did at the first battle of the Marne, bewildered the enemy by attacking them when by all rights he had been licked." During this engagement Sgt. Brock Hill, of Gadsden, a member of Company "E," brought down a German flying machine with an automatic rifle. It was not until the night of June 19, 1918, that the regiment was withdrawn from the lines and sent back to Suippes. There they spent a few days in rest, getting replacements, and new equipment.

In a short time the regiment was ordered to march to and join the divisions "clearing the Marne Salient."

When the Germans began the Chateau Thierry drive the Rainbow was in the Baccarat sector. When they were brought to assist in cleaning up the Marne Salient the 2nd and 3rd American Divisions were opposing the Germans. June 26, 1918, at "Croix Rouge" farm (Red Cross) the men went into action against the Germans. "By this time the Americans were well established as veterans and were doing more than their share of the work in hand. Observation officers who had seen several years of fighting, and French officers who had been

in the war since its start, say there was no more bitter or intense fighting during the entire war period than that which faced the Rainbow Division at Croix Rouge farm. But the division went to it as it had done in its previous engagement and the German lines before them crumpled and gave in, and what had been a steady falling back became more of a rout, and where ground had been required before by the hundred yards, it was now being retaken by the miles, five and six miles a day."

The 167th Infantry went into action at 4:50 P. M. July 26, 1918, at Foret de Fere. Orders stated that the Germans were retreating and that no artillery assistance would be needed. Marching to the attack the First Battalion was on the left, the Third Battalion on the right and the Second in support.

The Germans had not retreated but instead had entrenched themselves and when the regiment began to advance opened a withering fire with artillery and machine guns. Soon the sons of Alabama were fighting hand to hand with the Germans, who were striving desperately to hold their ground. The next day, July 27, the advance was begun in earnest. It was on this day that Capt. Mortimer Jordan (q. v.) was killed. "For nine consecutive days, without a sign of relief or replacements, half the time with no food, the regiment kept going." On August 2, 1918, the Division was relieved by the 4th Division. The 167th was then placed in reserve in the Foret de Fere with the rest of the Division. The total advance of the regiment had been 19 kilometers. On August 20th the men went into billets. The towns where they were quartered were Montreuil-aux-Lions and Bezul-le-gueury, the latter on the Paris-Chateau Thierry road.

August 24 the regiment entrained for an unknown destination which proved to be a place about 200 kilometers "due south of Verdun," where it went into training again.

Orders arrived the 27th to move. Toule was passed on the morning of September 8. The men were halted and took up position in the Foret de la Reine (queen's forest). Officers were sent forward on the 10th of September for reconnaissance. On the night of the 11th the Rainbow took over the position held by the 89th. The St. Mihiel drive began exactly at 5 o'clock, A. M., September 12, 1918. The 167th Infantry bore its full part in this offensive. Many valuable and efficient officers and men were lost. The regiment was relieved on September 27, by the 166th Infantry. On October 1, the outfit was moved by truck to Bulainville. The hike started toward the Argonne on October 4. The regiment bivouaced "in shell holes in Foret de Montfancon, three kilometers back of the village of Montfancon."

On the night of October 10, the regiment relieved a section of the First Division, which it was easy to see "from the appearance of things that this group of men had had some of the fiercest fighting of the war." The Germans were entrenched behind heavy wire in the Kreimbelde Stellung, the attack was begun on October 17, and with the second and third battalions attacking, the first under

Major George Glenn was held in reserve. When this fight was over it was found that "Alabama's Own Regiment had broken the Kreimbelde Stellung."

The 165th Regiment relieved the 167th on October 21, and the men marched back to Bois de Montrebeau. All during this time the men were subject to shells from our artillery, who were firing shots and also to air raids.

The regiment moved again on November 1, and on the 3rd, camped between Imecourt and Vervel. It was at this point that the first news of the Armistice was received. It spread like wild fire, but soon all hopes were shattered by an air fight within sight of the regiment. Orders were received and on the 4th of November the regiment started its march toward the Meuze. Advance parties were in daily contact with the Germans. On October 6, the 165th and 167th Infantry took the outskirt of Sedan. The next day the units were shifted and the French were allowed to take Sedan. A regiment of the 77th Division relieved the 167th on the 9th. On November 11, 1918, the day of the Armistice, the regiment reached Bolt.

November 13 was spent at Imecourt; the 14th and 15th at Landreux at St. Georges, and from November 16 to 20, at Brandeville. The regiment started on its march to the Rhine country the 20th arriving at Sinzig on December 16, 1918. During the time that the 167th Infantry was a part of the Army of Occupation, the first battalion, supply company and machine gun company were stationed at Sinzig; the second battalion at Westmen; and the third at Lohndorf.

Leaving for Brest on April 6, 1919, the regiment sailed for America April 16, arriving on the 25th at Hoboken, N. J., where it was met by members of the "Fourth Alabama State Wide Welcome Home Committee" (q. v.).

In the above sketch of the 4th Alabama later the 167th Infantry, only a running narrative of the events participated in by "Alabama's Own" have been mentioned. Space would not be adequate to give any eulogy of the many deeds of heroism displayed by every officer and man in the regiment.

REFERENCES.—Files of the Stars and Stripes; "Alabama's Own in France," by W. H. American; Army and Navy Record, April, 1920; and letters and manuscripts in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

FOURTH ALABAMA STATE WIDE WELCOME HOME COMMITTEE. A committee appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Kilby of representative citizens from the localities which had companies or men in the "Fourth Alabama," or 167th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, actively participating in the World War. The following composed the committee:

Hon. Nathan L. Miller, Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.

Abbeville—R. K. Stokes.

Alexander City—Benjamin Russell.

Anniston—H. M. Ayers.

Birmingham—John M. DeShazo, Chas. E. Rice, E. W. Barrett, J. Ellis Brown, Judge Wm. M. Walker, Frank P. Glass, Sr., C. C. King, Brooks Forbes, Robert G. Hiden, A. L. Wall, Camp G. B. Abrams, Benj. F. Moore, Bordon Burr, John Taylor, H. S. Ryals.

Bessemer—Dr. J. B. Vines, J. F. Hagner.

Decatur—W. A. Bibb.

Gadsden—Stonewall Kyle.

Huntsville—R. E. Spragins.

Mobile—Dr. Harry T. Inge, John T. Cochran, W. H. Peck, H. H. Forcheimer.

Montgomery—Dr. R. H. McCaslin, William T. Sheehan, Gen. R. F. Ligon, Frank H. Miller, Leopold Strauss, Julian Rice.

Opelika—G. N. Hodges.

Pell City—T. H. Rennie, McLane Tilton.

Ozark—Major John W. Carroll.

Selma—Lloyd Hooper.

Tuscaloosa—E. L. Clarkson.

New York—Col. Francis G. Caffey, Wm. C. Parker.

Upon the return of the regiment from Europe it was met in New York by Lieut. Gov. Nathan L. Miller and a committee composed of about forty Alabamians. The exercises were held May 2, 1919, in a theatre which had been provided at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, by Colonel Sanley, who was in command of the camp. Addresses were made by Governor Miller, Colonel W. P. Screws, Mrs. W. P. Screws and a number of others. Refreshments were served and great happiness was expressed by the soldiers at being back in the States, and at the success of the allied arms.

During the early days of May, Colonel Screws began to send telegrams to Montgomery giving approximate dates when the regiment would reach Alabama. Captain Ameline in "Alabama's Own in France" says: "May 8 the trains passed Roanoke, Va. 'Regiment Alabama bound,' the telegram said, and a great thrill went out over the State. About 1,400 men and 51 officers were en route to their native State and no more anxious to get there than were the people to see them. The day of Friday, May 9, saw the regiment at last on Alabama soil.

"When the Gadsden complement of the regiment on that day reached Etowah County seat, the wildest demonstration of joy ever witnessed there took place. The troops were headed by Colonel Screws and Colonel Bare, and by the 167th's band. It is Colonel Bare's home city and the inhabitants greeted him with open arms. He had begun his military career as a private in the National Guard and in France had won promotion from a lieutenant-colonelcy. Not in a place behind the lines, however, for the officers and men say he was always where shells and bullets were the thickest."

"The First Battalion, including Company 'E,' composed of Huntsville, Albany and Decatur men, stopped at Huntsville for an hour, where the pretty girls of Madison County, bombarded the soldiers with flowers. At Albany a crowd, which probably exceeded the entire population of Morgan

County, gathered to do honor to 'Alabama's own.'"

The first contingent of the Regiment arrived at Birmingham 8:37 P. M., May 9, 1919. The other sections arrived shortly afterward.

Saturday May 10, 1919, was probably the biggest day from a patriotic or civic standpoint, that Birmingham has ever witnessed.

The parade moved promptly at 11:00 o'clock amid the cheers of the thousand who had assembled to welcome them.

After the parade food was served, mass singing was participated in, and the citizens took many of the men to their homes, or rode them about in their cars. Every place of amusement in the city was free to men in uniform. Hon. Borden Burr was general chairman of the Birmingham Reception committee.

Before the arrival of the Regiment at Montgomery the statewide Reception Committee had sent the following greeting: "To the men of the 167th Infantry: With joy in our hearts we greet you and welcome you back to your homes again. You have proved your right to be acclaimed in Alabama as heroic sons of the State. We rejoiced at your achievements. We knew you as American citizens and we expected much of you. Our expectations have been realized. We congratulate ourselves and we congratulate you."

"All of us are Alabamians and Americans. We may congratulate you and ourselves that, as Alabamians and Americans, you have done your part in winning the war."

"We are happy. We want to make you happy. If the simple tribute that our committee has laid at your feet brings you to a realization that you are ours and we are yours and that we are proud of you, then we shall be happy indeed."

Gov. Thomas E. Kilby issued the following proclamation of welcome:

"I have the liveliest emotions of delight in expressing this formal word of greeting to the 'Fighting Fourth' on its return to the state. It seems only yesterday when from the farm and workshops the splendid men making up this command rallied to the call of the country and went, first to the Mexican border, and later to France as a part of the now famous 'Rainbow Division.' The people of the state never doubted for a moment the quality of their courage, and they well knew the splendid account they would give of themselves, should the opportunity be offered for active service. The months have come and gone, they have passed through a score of engagements, large and small, many of their comrades have been left on Flanders Field, many of them have received the highest decoration in the gift of their own country and from the Allies, many of them are maimed and now the survivors are again on the soil of their native country to receive the approval of an appreciative people."

"From our hearts we extend them a royal welcome. In all the records of great achievement that are known, there are none that

will take higher rank or are more deserving of lasting commendation than the men of this regiment who have added new lustre to the pages of history. In the name of Alabama we greet you. In the name of Alabama, the richest blessings of a watchful Providence, we beg in your behalf."

Speaking of the celebration one of the Montgomery papers of that date says:

"Marshaled by General Chas. R. Bricken, with Capt. Wm. C. Oates as chief aide, the pageant formed on Tallapoosa and Water streets following the public welcome ceremonies at the station, with its head lying at the intersection of Water and Commerce. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock the word passed down the long column to prepare to move, and shortly led by a platoon of mounted police it was in motion, winging into Commerce and headed southward."

"The first section, composed of the official escort, was led by the automobile carrying Governor Thos. E. Kilby and Chief Justice John C. Anderson of the Alabama Supreme Court, followed by a car carrying Congressman J. Thos. Heflin, of La Fayette, the orator of the day, President pro tem J. Thos. Bedsole of the State Senate and Speaker Henry P. Merritt of the House of Representatives. Other cars carried members of the Montgomery County Board of Revenue and Mayor W. T. Robertson and J. C. Tyson of the City Commission. Dr. Robt. H. McCaslin, chairman of the Statewide Reception Committee and chaplain for the opening ceremony at the State Capitol, with Miss McDonald, reader, followed, and in turn a large number of automobiles bearing the remnants of another noble band of warriors whose tradition will ever be remembered in the South followed. A veteran of the Union army of the sixties occupied a seat with Veterans of the Confederacy, again demonstrating the solidity of the union."

"The section was ended by an automobile carrying the youthful sponsors of the regiment in the persons of the Misses Thorington, Le Grande, Thigpen, Anderson and McGough. A space here intervened, and then came the memorial to the dead, a handsome structure borne by eight stalwart heroes of the valiant regiment, the bearers being flanked by eight other battle-scarred veterans clasping ribbons of flowers attached to the arch. The appearance of this memorial was a signal for the uncovering of heads throughout the line of march, and in the center, numerals worked out in gold stars, the symbol of the dead, brought the impressive fact home to the great concourse that the great war had not been fought without loss to Alabama, the numerals testifying to the death, or absence unaccounted for, of 616 men of the 'Old Fourth' who started on their pilgrimage in the fall of 1917."

"The second section was preceded by Col. Wm. P. Screws and members of his staff, followed by the magnificent band of the regiment and in turn by the twelve units of the 'Fighting Fourth,' the Machine Gun Company, Supply and Medical detachments bring-

ing up the rear and being followed by a long line of automobiles carrying casualties who had come to Montgomery to join their comrades in arms. At the Victory Arch on Commerce at the intersection of Tallapoosa the Memorial Arch was preceded by one hundred young women of Montgomery, attired in rainbow hue costumes, bearing baskets of flowers on their arms, which they strewed before the advancing warriors. As the parade passed under the arch little Cupids, flanking the Goddess of Liberty, showered other roses on the men.

"Heading into Dexter Avenue the parade faced a solid mass of humanity which banked the street from building to building and it was necessary for mounted officers to pass up and down to cleave a way for the marchers.

"From Court Square to the Capitol the marching column passed through a solid mass of people, frantically cheering and shouting, the appearance of the remnant of some unit familiar to people of certain towns, being the signal for fresh outbursts. Proceeding to the head of Dexter avenue the column passed under the living Rainbow, formed by the young ladies who had preceded the fighters, and turning south on Bainbridge proceeded to Washington and there turned into the spacious Capitol grounds where the second phase of the return of 'Alabama's Own' was scheduled to take place. Here, too, it was necessary to delay the column while a way was cut through the surging crowd gathered for that ceremonial and it was some time after eleven o'clock before the presiding officer, Gov. Thos. E. Kilby, was enabled to open the exercises."

The following was the program of exercises on the Capitol grounds:

1. The Governor, presiding, will call the assembly to order.

2. Invocation by Dr. Robert H. McCaslin, Chairman of the State-Wide Executive Committee.

3. Song, "America"—By entire assembly, led by Mr. J. J. Moriarity.

4. Recitation, "Home Again"—Miss Jean McDonald, of the Woman's College of Alabama.

5. Greeting for the State—By His Excellency, Hon. Thomas E. Kilby, Governor of Alabama.

6. "Southern Melodies"—By Shrine Band, led by W. D. Hallowell.

7. Address—By Hon. J. Thomas Heflin, Representative Fifth Alabama Congressional District, LaFayette.

8. Response—By Col. William P. Screws, commanding 167th Regiment.

9. Song, "Camp Melodies"—By entire assembly.

10. Presentation of Testimonial to Col. Screws—Hon. John H. Wallace, Jr.

11. Acceptance—By Col. Screws.

12. Presentation of Distinguished Service Crosses to Sergeant Ralph M. Atkinson of Montgomery, and Sergeant Jack W. Milner of Alexander City, by Col. Screws.

13. Public expression of thanks to Sid-

ney E. Manning of Flomaton, Escambia County, for winning Congressional Medal of Honor—By Governor Kilby.

14. Presentation of Medal on behalf of the people of Dothan to Talmage May, Co. F 167th Infantry—By E. H. Hill, Esq.

15. Presentation of flowers to Colonel Screws from Rosemont Gardens—By Mr. E. R. Holt.

16. Invocation — By Lieutenant E. P. Smith, Chaplain of the Regiment.

17. "Star-Spangled Banner" — By the 167th, Shrine, and Auburn Bands.

After the parade the men were marched to the city auditorium where a bountiful dinner was served. From 3 to 6 o'clock a street festival was held on Court Square. The War Mothers entertained at a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock at the Elks Club.

The following exercises preceded a military ball which was held at the auditorium from 9:30 to 11 o'clock.

Direction of Entertainment Committee, Mr. William Taylor Elgas, Chairman.

The orchestra will play from 7:30 p. m., while the audience is gathering.

At 8 p. m., formal welcome exercises will be held as follows:

1. Song, "America"—By audience, led by Mr. J. J. Moriarity.

2. Address—By Dr. Robert H. McCaslin, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

3. "Dixie"—By orchestra.

4. Response for the Regiment—By Colonel William P. Screws.

5. "Star-Spangled Banner"—By orchestra.

At 8:30 p. m. the Grand March will begin, led by Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, and Mrs. William P. Screws, followed by Col. William P. Screws and Mrs. Thomas E. Kilby. Only soldiers of the 167th Infantry and their partners will take part in the Grand March.

The Military Ball will follow the Grand March immediately, and will continue until 11:30 p. m. Soldiers and civilians alike will join in the dancing.

The members of the Entertainment Committee and of the Committee on Halls and Auditorium, will act as a special floor committee under the direction of Mr. David Crossland, Chairman.

"Rainbow" ice cream and "Rainbow" punch will be served to all present by a committee of ladies, directed by Mrs. Charles A. Thigpen, Chairman. Home-made cake will be a special delicacy, served only to soldiers in uniform.

No special invitations have been issued, and no tickets of admission are required. All soldiers and civilians are invited to attend.

An open air festival was held on Perry street from 8 to 11 o'clock p. m. Dancing was participated in and refreshments were served. At 9:30 a formal reception was held at the Governor's mansion.

Sometime after midnight the regiment left for Hattiesburg, Miss., via Mobile.

On Tuesday, May 13, 1919, under the direction of the Mobile Home coming committee, another huge celebration was held at

Mobile. The following was the program of the exercises:

Prayer of Thanksgiving at the depot by Rev. J. W. Phillips.

Address of Welcome, Wm. H. Armbricht.

Presentation of flag donated by Mrs. Alex Strauss.

Breakfast on the depot platform—Red Cross.

Parade of the Regiment on Government Street.

Presentation of medals—Bienville Square.

Dinner in Bienville Square—Red Cross.

From 2 to 6 p. m. there will be receptions and dances given at the following places:

K. of C. Hall, Fidelia Club, Mobile Relief Hall, Red Circle Club, Labor Temple, Battle House, Moose Hall, Athelstan Club (Officers' Headquarters.)

REFERENCES.—Programs, newspapers, letters; *Alabama's Own in France*, by W. H. Amerine, and manuscript records in Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

FOURTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. (Sylacauga.) One of the nine agricultural schools and experiment stations organized in the several Congressional districts of the State. The purpose of this system of schools is free scientific instruction in agriculture and allied branches, as indicated by section 67 of the Code of 1907:

"Scientific and practical agriculture shall be taught at all the agricultural schools, and all male pupils over ten years of age who receive free tuition therein shall be required to take the course in scientific agriculture and horticulture, and all other pupils over the age of ten years receiving free tuition shall be required to take the course in floriculture and horticulture."

The courses of study, work in the experiment station, and administration generally are directed by a central board of control, consisting of the governor, commissioner of agriculture and industries, superintendent of education, and two bona fide electors of the district, the latter appointed by the governor with four year terms of office.

The school building occupies what was originally Park Inn, a three-story structure of the Queen Anne style of architecture. About 400 yards away is the experiment station of 40 acres. The original cost of the building was \$32,000. The prescribed course of study is carefully followed, including four years' academic work, and schools of music, expression, art and manual training. The latter includes geometrical drawing, wood-working, bent iron, cord working and raffia. There is no tuition fee. Literary societies include the Philomathic and the Yancey, in which students are trained in parliamentary rules and usages, readings, recitations and debates. Athletics are encouraged. The library includes 1,500 volumes, selected with special reference to school work. Lists of the alumni and alumnae appear in the catalogues.

History.—The school at Sylacauga, in Talladega County, was established by the legis-

lature, February 18, 1895, along with four others. A commission consisting of the governor, superintendent of education and commissioner of agriculture, however, fixed the location, real estate and buildings for the use of the school, not less than \$5,000 in value, having been donated and conveyed to the State. A board of control was provided, including the commissioner of agriculture, the director of the experiment station at Auburn, and "five progressive farmers, actually engaged" in farming, three of whom were required to reside within 10 miles of the school. General power was conferred to elect a director, a principal and teachers. Authority was given to purchase not exceeding 50 acres of land, "taking title to the State," on which to erect necessary buildings.

The legislature, January 30, 1897, in order to secure uniformity of support, administration and ideals, provided a new system of regulation of the several agricultural schools. The governor, within 30 days was required to appoint new boards of five members each, "a majority of whom shall be men whose principal business is farming," and of which the superintendent of education and the commissioner of agriculture were to be ex-officio members. The president or principal was made director of the experiment station. Among other things the act contained section 67 of the Code of 1907, before quoted. In 1903, September 30, the system was still further reorganized by providing for a new board of three ex-officio and two appointive members, as at present constituted.

Support.—The act of establishment, February 21, 1895, provided annually, for equipment and improvements, "an equal amount to the sum appropriated to each of the other agricultural schools" in the State, but limited the expenditure for lands and the erection of buildings to \$1,000 from the appropriation. At the same session the tag tax law was amended, February 4, 1895, so as to appropriate 25 cents a ton, or one-half of such tax, for equal division among the several branch agricultural experiment stations and schools. Under act of January 30, 1897, the annual appropriation for maintenance was fixed at \$2,500, but not less than \$500, was to "be used in maintaining, cultivating and improving" the farm, and "making agricultural experiments thereon." The appropriation was increased to \$4,500, March 2, 1907, of which \$750 was to be used in the work of the experiment station. In 1911, April 22, the legislature further increased the annual appropriation to \$7,500, but of this amount \$3,000 was available only on the approval of the governor, in whole or in part from time to time as the condition of the treasury might warrant. This sum, however, the governor has never released. An appropriation of \$3,500 was made, September 15, 1915, "for necessary repairs and needed improvements."

On September 30, 1918, its report to the State superintendent of education showed

buildings and site valued at \$30,000; equipment \$500; 4 teachers; 150 pupils; 700 volumes in library, valued at \$600; and State appropriation \$4,500.

Presidents.—John Dewberry, 1897-1900; Alexander G. Seay, 1900-1902; Thomas A. Anderson, 1902-1905; T. C. Moore, 1905-1907; George H. Thigpen, 1907-1912; Joseph S. Ganey, 1912-1914; J. E. Cheatham, 1914-1915; George H. Thigpen, 1915-1918; E. L. Williamson, 1918-.

See Agricultural Schools.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 59 *et seq*; Owens, *Secondary agricultural education in Alabama* (1915); Acts, 1894-95, pp. 368, 581; 1896-97, p. 465; *General Acts*, 1903, p. 259; 1907, p. 198; 1911, p. 627; 1915, p. 379; *Catalogues*, 1897-1917; *Rules and regulations* (1914).

FOWL RIVER. A small stream in the southeastern part of Mobile County, flowing northeast and southwest, and connecting the waters of Mobile Bay with those of Mississippi Sound. It is about 9 miles in length, varies in width from 500 to 1,000 feet, though the channel in places is not over 100 feet wide, and in depth from 3 to 3½ feet. The river has two mouths, known as East Fowl River and West Fowl River, the first emptying into Mobile Bay near Mobile Bay Light-House; the second, into Fowl River Bay, an estuary of Mississippi Sound. The eastern and western forks are connected by what is known as the Narrows, which is about 2 miles in length, from 5 to 10 feet in width, and of an average depth of about 2 feet. The river traverses a low, marshy country, only partially developed agriculturally, and in which there are but few industries. Most of the inhabitants of the section derive their living from oyster fishing. There is little uncut timber, and the output of lumber from the contiguous country has never exceeded 40,000 feet a day. There is no commerce on the river.

An examination of the stream was made by United States Government engineers in 1909. Their report showed that 9 miles of expensive river dredging and about 6 miles of dredging through shoals at either end would be required to make the stream of any value to shipping. Therefore an adverse report on the project was made.

REFERENCE.—U. S. Chief of Engineers, *Report of preliminary examination of Fowl River*, Ala. (H. Doc., 299, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).

FOX HUNTERS ASSOCIATION, ALABAMA. A social organization formed at Furman, December 5, 1915. Its object is the improvement of the fox hound by holding field trials, the encouragement of better breeding, and the stimulation of public opinion to bring about legislation for the protection of the fox in the State. On organization, J. Marvin Moore was elected president, and H. C. Fountain, secretary. They have been retained in office to date. The initial meeting was held at Furman, December 6, 1915; the second meeting, at the same place, December 5, 1916; the third at Gary Springs,

Bibb County, October 29, to November 3, 1917, and the fourth in 1918.

REFERENCES.—*Constitution, Rules and Regulations*, 1916; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. Created by the territorial legislature, February 4, 1818. Its territory was a part of the ancient seats of the Chickasaws, although claimed by Cherokees. With the final Chickasaw cession of October 20, 1832, the county boundaries were extended westward to the Mississippi line. On February 6, 1867, its entire northern portion was formed into a new county, to which the name Colbert was given. It has an area of 647 square miles, or 414,080 acres.

It bears the name of Benjamin Franklin, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and one of the most distinguished of Revolutionary patriots.

Location and Physical Description.—It is located in the northwestern part of the state. It lies south of Colbert, west of Lawrence, and north of Marion and Winston. Its western boundary is the eastern line of Tishomingo and Itawamba Counties in Mississippi.

Russell Valley comprises the northern half of the county. The southern half is a high table land, representing the northern edge of the Warrior coal field. The principal streams rise at the foot of the ridge separating the valley from the table land, and flow northward into the Tennessee River. Big Bear Creek lies to the south of the ridge, flows to the southwest, thence westward and northwest into the Tennessee. The ridge referred to forms an irregular crescent, overlying the coal measures, and forms a very noticeable feature in the topography of the county.

As indicated the streams to the north flow into the Tennessee, and those to the south into the Tombigbee River. An interesting fact is that the waters of Big Bear Creek on the north are some 50 feet or more higher than those of the streams flowing into the Tombigbee on the south, although not more than a few miles apart. Other streams are Cedar, Hurricane, Tollison, and Little Bear Creek. Geological formations in the structure of this county are the Sub-Carboniferous, the Coal Measures, and the Stratified Drift. The first forms the valley lands, and the second the table lands. The drift overlies both in the western part of the county. The four predominating soils are the red or mulatto lands, the hill country with thin red or buff clay sub-soils, the black sandy alluvial lands, and black lime lands. The red lands form most of Russell Valley. The principal timbers are red, white and black oak, poplar, hackberry, black walnut, cherry and hickory.

The mean annual temperature is 60.3° F., with a maximum of 105°, and a minimum of 9° F. The average mean annual precipitation is 48.66 inches, comparatively well distributed. Details of the character and extent

of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Few aboriginal sites or evidences of Indian habitation can be noted in this section. It is too far removed from the larger watercourses. Chicasaw settlements doubtless extended into its borders, but they were of no importance. The place names in the county do not suggest Indian origin. The creeks all drain to the Tennessee, and the settlements which might have existed here were from seats in northwestern Mississippi or possibly along the Tennessee River in Colbert County. During the two years past, however, many town sites have been identified on the Tennessee River, and they may have had outlying posts in Franklin County to the south.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1918.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms (1917), 1,550.

Acres cultivated (1917), 76,660.

Acres in pasture (1917), 41,410.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 4,800.

Milk cows, 4,800.

Other cattle, 6,000.

Brood sows, 1,900.

Other hogs, 18,000.

Sheep (1917), 340.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 42,000 acres; 620,000 bushels.

Cotton, 22,000 acres; 10,700 bales.

Peanuts, 600 acres; 13,000 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 1,200 acres; 600 tons.

Hay, 9,000 acres; 6,000 tons.

Syrup cane, — acres; —gallons.

Cowpeas, 4,500 acres; 16,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,200 acres; 101,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 400 acres; 24,000 bushels.

Oats, 3,100 acres; 45,000 bushels.

Wheat, 800 acres; 4,000 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Atwood	Red Bay—2
Belgreen—1	Russellville (ch)—7
Hodges—2	Spruce Pine—1
Phil Campbell—4	Vina—2

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	3,308	1,680	4,988
1830	6,069	5,009	11,078
1840	8,236	6,034	14,270
1850	11,398	8,212	19,610
1860	10,119	8,508	18,627
1870	6,693	1,313	8,006
1880	8,079	1,076	9,155
1890	9,520	1,160	10,680
1900	14,353	2,158	16,511
1910	17,527	1,842	19,369

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1819—Richard Ellis, William Metcalf.

1861—John A. Steele, R. S. Watkins.

1865—Christopher C. Tompkins, J. Burns Moore.

1867—William Skinner.

1875—William Burgess.

1901—John A. Byars.

Senators.—

1819-20—William Metcalf.

1821-2—William Lucas.

1822-3—William Metcalf.

1825-6—Theophilus Skinner.

1828-9—Theophilus Skinner.

1829-30—Quin Morton.

1832-3—Quin Morton.

1835-6—Benjamin Hudson.

1838-9—Benjamin Hudson.

1841-2—Benjamin Hudson.

1844-5—Benjamin Hudson.

1847-8—B. R. Garland.

1851-2—Richard H. Ricks.

1853-4—Henry C. Jones.

1857-8—Robert B. Lindsay.

1859-60—William M. Jackson.

1861-2—William M. Jackson.

1865-6—Robert B. Lindsay.

1868—D. V. Sevier.

1871-2—D. V. Sevier.

1872-3—J. C. Goodloe.

1873—J. C. Goodloe.

1874-5—J. B. Moore.

1875-6—J. B. Moore.

1876-7—John H. Bankhead.

1878-9—W. A. Musgrove.

1880-1—W. A. Musgrove.

1882-3—A. L. Moorman.

1884-5—A. C. Moorman.

1886-7—George C. Almon.

1888-9—George C. Almon.

1890-1—L. D. Godfrey.

1892-3—E. B. Almon.

1894-5—E. B. Almon.

1896-7—Walter H. Matthews.

1898-9—W. H. Matthews.

1899 (Spec.)—W. H. Matthews.

1900-01—W. I. Bullock.

1902—William Isbell Bullock.

1907—G. T. McWhorter.

1907 (Spec.)—G. T. McWhorter.

1909 (Spec.)—G. T. McWhorter.

1911—E. B. Fite.

1915—W. H. Key.

1919—A. H. Carmichael.

Representatives.—

1819-20—Temple Sargent; Anthony Winston.

1820-1—Temple Sargent; John Duke.

1821 (called)—Temple Sargent; John Duke.

1821-2—William W. Parham; Theophilus Skinner.

1822-3—Anthony Winston; Theophilus Skinner.

1823-4—Temple Sargent; Theophilus Skinner.

1824-5—William W. Parham; Theophilus Skinner.

1825-6—Peter Martin; James Davis.



Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert
Author of "Madame Le Vert's Travels"



Mrs. Col. N. N. Clements
Tuscaloosa

- 1826-7—William W. Parham; James Davis.
 1827-8—Tempel Sargent; John L. McRae.
 1828-9—John M. Lewis; Benjamin Hudson.
 1829-30—Robert C. Horton; Benjamin Hudson.
 1830-1—Robert C. Horton; Benjamin Hudson.
 1831-2—William Winter Payne; John L. McRae.
 1832 (called)—Benjamin Hudson.
 1832-3—Benjamin Hudson.
 1833-4—Benjamin Hudson; John L. McRae.
 1834-5—Temple Sargent; Gregory D. Stone.
 1835-6—John A. Noce; Theophilus Skinner.
 1836-7—Robert A. Baker; Theophilus Skinner.
 1837 (called)—Robert A. Baker; Theophilus Skinner.
 1837-8—Robert A. Baker; Theophilus Skinner.
 1838-9—Robert A. Baker; Joseph T. Cook.
 1839-40—Robert A. Baker; Benjamin Reynolds; J. T. Richardson.
 1840-1—Robert A. Baker; Benjamin Reynolds; Elijah McCullough.
 1841 (called)—Felix G. Norman; Benjamin Reynolds; Elijah McCullough.
 1841-2—Felix G. Norman; Benjamin Reynolds; B. R. Garland.
 1842-3—Felix G. Norman; John Richeson; B. R. Garland.
 1843-4—Felix G. Norman; Henry C. Jones; Lemuel Cook.
 1844-5—Felix G. Norman; Henry C. Jones; F. C. Vincent.
 1845-6—Felix G. Normand; Wesley M. Smith; B. R. Garland.
 1847-8—Felix G. Norman; John Richeson; Richard H. Ricks.
 1849-50—R. S. Watkins; Thomas Thorn; Samuel Corsbie.
 1851-2—R. S. Watkins; Wesley M. Smith; William H. Petty.
 1853-4—R. S. Watkins; Robert B. Lindsay; Charles A. Carroll.
 1855-6—L. B. Thornton; Wesley M. Smith; Thomas Thorn.
 1857-8—William M. Jackson; Robert E. Bell.
 1859-60—William C. Oates; William P. Jack.
 1861 (1st called)—William C. Oates; William P. Jack.
 1861 (2d called)—O. O. Nelson; Adolphus A. Hughes.
 1861-2—O. O. Nelson; Adolphus A. Hughes.
 1862 (called)—O. O. Nelson; Adolphus A. Hughes.
 1862-3—O. O. Nelson; Samuel K. Hughes (vice A. A. Hughes, deceased).
 1863 (called)—A. Orr; A. W. Ligon.
 1863-4—A. Orr; A. Ligon.
 1864 (called)—A. Orr; A. W. Ligon.
 1864-5—A. Orr; A. W. Ligon.
- 1865-6—F. LeBaron Goodwin; Thomas Thorn.
 1866-7—F. LeBaron Goodwin; Thomas Thorn.
 1868—C. P. Simmons; H. C. Tompkins.
 1869-70—H. C. Tompkins.
 1870-1—J. A. Steele; W. W. Weatherford.
 1871-2—John A. Steel; W. W. Weatherford.
 1872-3—W. W. Weatherford.
 1873—W. W. Weatherford.
 1874-5—W. M. Smith.
 1875-6—W. M. Smith.
 1876-7—W. W. Weatherford.
 1878-9—W. P. Jack.
 1880-1—R. M. Cunningham.
 1882-3—A. J. Underwood.
 1884-5—W. J. Bullock.
 1886-7—R. H. Clarke.
 1888-9—E. R. Richardson.
 1890-1—B. E. Finch.
 1892-3—Joseph Stockton.
 1894-5—C. P. Banks.
 1896-7—W. T. Gast.
 1898-9—J. A. Byars.
 1899 (Spec.)—J. A. Byars.
 1900-01—J. A. Byars.
 1902—William Joseph James.
 1907—B. H. Smith.
 1907 (Spec.)—B. H. Smith.
 1909 (Spec.)—B. H. Smith.
 1911—Charles C. Richeson.
 1915—Dr. W. W. White.
 1919—J. W. Partridge.
- REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; Ala. Territory, *Acts*, 1818, p. 8; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 254; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 295; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 50; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 102; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Agr. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 126; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 72; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907.)
- FRATERNAL AID UNION.** A fraternal benefit order with headquarters at Lawrence, Kan. The Improved Order of Heptasophs, incorporated under the General Laws of Maryland, September 4, 1878, was merged with the Union, May 16, 1917. The former entered Alabama in 1900, and the latter succeeded to its business.
- REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.
- FRATERNAL DAY.** See Special Days.
- FRATERNAL INSURANCE.** See Insurance, Fraternal.
- FRATERNAL ORDERS.** Voluntary organizations, formed among their members, all having substantially similar objects, and employing the same general principles in government and administration. Practically all are modelled upon the Masons, the oldest of the fraternal bodies. That order entered

the State in territorial times, and many local or blue lodges were established at various points until 1821, when the Grand Lodge of Alabama, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted. The second was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Independent Order of Good Templars, and The Sons of Temperance, with secret features, enjoyed a short-lived popularity in the late forties and during the fifties. The Knights of Pythias was the next to enter the State.

During the last quarter of a century these orders have multiplied very rapidly. Several causes have contributed to this. One of the principal is a general growth of interest in secret and fraternal bodies, as affording social and recreational opportunity, and benefit privileges. Again, the development of fraternal insurance in various forms has attracted many who prefer such protection to old line insurance. The older orders, unable or unwilling to respond to the increased demands for expansion, left large numbers without opportunity, and this condition brought about new orders. Two of the most popular subjects, employed in the development of the newer orders, has been knight errantry and animal life. The former has given the name to those bodies in which the title word "Knight" is prominent. Of the latter may be mentioned the Elks, the Eagles, the Beavers, the Owls and the Moose, in which the characteristics of their subject animal, are thoughtfully and carefully worked out in initiatory exercises, terminology, etc.

All of the fraternal orders have homes or meeting places known as lodges, castle halls, camps, dams, dens, nests, etc. Meetings are usually held weekly. All members pay dues. Sick benefits, and both death and funeral benefits, are in many cases allowed. In the case of the Woodmen, monuments are erected, with formal ceremonies, over the graves of deceased members.

Formal sketches of all the orders listed below are to be found in their appropriate alphabetical places.

For lists of fraternal benefit societies formerly operating in the State, as well as those in active existence at the present time, see Insurance, Fraternal.

For details of Ancient Order of Hibernians, B'Nai Brith, and Knights of Columbus, which have fraternal features, see those titles.

Brief references to fraternal orders organized among the negro population of the State, will be found under the title Negro Fraternal Orders.

List of Orders.—The list which follows contains the names of all strictly fraternal orders, with their auxiliary bodies, actively organized in the State:

Beavers, Independent Order of.
B'Nai Brith, Independent Order of.
Eagles, Fraternal Order of.
Elks, Benevolent Protective Order of.
Hibernians, Ancient Order of.
Junior Order, United American Mechanics.
Knights of Columbus.
Knights of Pythias.

Khorassan, The Dramatic Order Knights of.

Pythian Sisters.

Masons, A. F. & A. M., of Alabama.

Eastern Star, Order of.

Knights Templar.

Royal Arch.

Royal and Select Masters.

Scottish Rite Masons.

Shriners. (Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.)

Moose, Loyal Order of.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of.

Grand Encampment.

Sisters of Rebekah.

Odd Fellows Home.

Owls.

Red Men, I. O. R. M., in Alabama.

Pocahontas, Degree of.

REFERENCES.—Lists of publications and authorities for the foregoing will be found under special titles, which see.

FRATERNAL PRESS. See Newspapers and periodicals.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES.

American college fraternities, or Greek-letter societies, had their beginning with the founding of Phi Beta Kappa, at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in 1776. Since this, however, was not an organization in the sense in which the modern undergraduate college fraternity is understood and operated, fraternities of the latter type date from the formation of Kappa Alpha at Union College in 1825.

In Alabama, fraternities and sororities have chapters at the University of Alabama, University; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Southern University, Greensboro; Howard College, Birmingham (formerly at Marion); Judson College, Marion; Birmingham Medical College, Birmingham; and Birmingham Dental College, Birmingham. Sororities were permitted at Woman's College of Alabama from 1911 until 1914, when they were driven from the institution by action of the trustees. The first fraternity to enter the State was Delta Kappa Epsilon, which established a chapter at the University of Alabama in 1847. The next in order were Alpha Delta Phi, 1850, and Alabama Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa, 1851. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the second southern fraternity, was founded at the University of Alabama in 1856, by Noble Leslie De Votie; and a beautiful memorial hall, valued at \$8,500, has been erected at the university by this fraternity, in which are kept its records, files and memorials.

Fraternities have been, from time to time, bitterly assailed both by State and school authorities. In 1915 a bill was introduced in the legislature to abolish and prohibit them in Alabama institutions, but the measure was never reported from the committee. Many of the chapters at the State University, Southern University and Howard College have been forced from time to time to exist subrosa. A number of fraternities have maintained

chapters in Alabama institutions, in which they are not now represented. Among them are: Alpha Delta Phi, University of Alabama; Alpha Delta Pi, University, and Woman's College of Alabama; Beta Sigma Omicron Sorority, Woman's College of Alabama; Beta Theta Pi, Howard College; Delta Sigma Phi, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Eta Upsilon Gamma, Judson College; Kappa Delta, University of Alabama; Phi Delta Theta, Southern University; Phi Gamma Delta, Howard College; Phi Mu Gamma, Judson College, and Woman's College; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Howard College; Sigma Chi, Howard College and Southern University.

With the exception of Woman's College in which they are not now admitted, Alabama institutions maintain a liberal and sympathetic attitude toward fraternities and sororities. They are now recognized as permanent institutions, and every effort is made by cooperation to mould them into wholesome and salutary agencies in the enrichment of student life. They are encouraged to erect chapter houses, and the authorities of the University of Alabama extend assistance where necessary. On or near the campus of the university, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Sigma Nu have permanent homes. At the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Theta and Pi Kappa Alpha have their own chapter houses. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, at Southern University, owns a small hall for meetings only. At Howard College, the chapters occupy halls or buildings rented from the college. At Judson College, Zeta Tau Alpha owns a bungalow. Where chapters do not own houses they occupy rented buildings. In order to maintain high standards of membership, and to avoid an unseemly struggle for mere numbers, agreements now very generally obtain regulating invitations, rushing, etc.

See Alpha Delta Phi; Alpha Delta Pi; Alpha Tau Omega; Alpha Psi; Beta Alpha Beta; Beta Sigma Omicron; Beta Theta Pi; Chi Zeta Chi; Delta Delta Delta; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Delta Omicron Alpha; Delta Sigma Phi; Eta Upsilon Gamma; Gamma Delta Beta; Kappa Alpha; Kappa Delta; Kappa Phi; Kappa Psi; Kappa Sigma; Lambda Chi Alpha; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Beta Pi; Phi Gamma Delta; Phi Delta Theta; Phi Kappa Phi; Phi Kappa Sigma; Phi Chi; Phi Mu Gamma; Pi Kappa Alpha; Psi Delta; Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Sigma Chi; Sigma Nu; Sigma Phi Epsilon; Sigma Tau Delta; Sigma Upsilon; Zeta Beta Tau; Zeta Omega; Zeta Tau Alpha.

REFERENCES.—Wm. Raimond Baird, *Manual of American college fraternities* (8th ed., New York, 1915), the leading authority on all phases of college fraternity effort; Banta, *Greek Exchange*, Menasha, Wis., 1912-1916, vols. i-iv, a treasure house of important data, with an up-to-date directory in each issue; Francis B. Latady, "Antifraternity legislation in Alabama," in Banta, *Greek Exchange*, Sept. 1915, vol. 3, pp. 489-494; "Fraternities at Southern

University," in *The Southron*, 1916, vol. 2, pp. 92; and various college annuals and other local publications.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. A bureau in the United States War Department, created by act of Congress, March 3, 1865, for the "supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel states, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President." Its official title was the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, and it was created to last one year. Congress extended the life of the bureau to July 16, 1868, by act of July 16, 1866, which was passed over the veto of President Johnson. In 1868, it was given another year's lease of life, and was discontinued January 1, 1869, except with respect to educational work, which it was empowered to continue until 1872. The bureau was in charge of a commissioner, with several assistant commissioners, the former and most of the latter being Federal Army officers. Gen. O. O. Howard was at the head of the bureau during its entire existence.

It was several months after the passage of the act establishing the bureau before its organization in Alabama was perfected. During the interim, various Army officers acted as its agents and had the care of its negro wards. Under the operation of the freedmen's law there were nearly half a million negroes within the jurisdiction of the bureau in the State, of whom about one hundred thousand were children and forty thousand aged and infirm. During the first months of its existence, the negroes in north Alabama were under the jurisdiction of the assistant commissioner for Tennessee. A local bureau under the supervision of the Louisiana bureau was established at Mobile about April or May, 1865, which for a time was superintended by T. W. Osborn, who assumed the title of assistant commissioner for Alabama until he was transferred to Florida. In July, 1865, Gen. Wager Swayne was placed at the head of the bureau for the entire State. Previous to his arrival, there had been few regularly appointed agents in the State. In some cases, missionaries and representatives of aid societies of the North, then sojourning in Alabama, were placed in charge of the camps of freedmen near the towns. Agents were appointed at Mobile, Demopolis, Selma, and Montgomery, all of whom were officers in negro regiments. Upon assuming charge in the State, Gen. Swayne appointed Charles A. Miller as his assistant adjutant general. He stated that he was kindly received by most of the people and was "agreeably disappointed," in the attitude of the people toward him.

The bureau in Alabama was subdivided into five departments; abandoned and confiscated lands; records, labor, schools and supplies; finance; medical; and bounties. The terri-

tory of the State was divided into six districts, each controlled by a superintendent. The first district included 7 counties, with headquarters at Mobile; the second, 10 counties, with headquarters at Selma; the third, 9 counties, with headquarters at Montgomery; the fourth, 6 counties, with headquarters at Troy; the fifth, 8 counties, with headquarters at Demopolis; the sixth, 12 counties in north Alabama, at first under the jurisdiction of the bureau in Tennessee and later transferred to the Alabama jurisdiction. Each superintendent supervised the issue of rations in the county where his headquarters was located, and was aided in the work by an assistant superintendent in each of the other counties under his control. These officers were empowered to make arrests for infractions of the law, and also had full control of the making and carrying out of contracts between employers and the freedmen. In January, 1868, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Julius Hayden succeeded Gen. Swayne as assistant commissioner, and he was in turn succeeded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. O. L. Shepherd, March 31, 1868. On August 18, 1868, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edwin Beecher succeeded Gen. Shepherd, and continued in charge until the bureau was discontinued. During the latter part of its existence, the subdivisions of the bureau were in charge of officers of the Regular Army, graduates of West Point. These officers were strict with the negroes, would not tolerate idleness, and endeavored to make them realize that they must work to live. Their rules were too strict and they too often sided with the whites in disputes to meet with the approbation of the northern Radicals. Therefore, increasing pressure was brought to bear on Gen. Swayne to replace these officers and such southern civilians as were agents of the bureau with civilians from the North.

The financial support of the Freedmen's Bureau was derived for the most part from the confiscated property of the secessionists, and by the sale of property formerly belonging to the Confederacy, the State and the counties. In many of the small towns there were storehouses, hospital buildings, foundries, iron works, cotton, or other supplies formerly belonging to the Confederacy or to the State, and all of these were seized by the United States Government, sold, and the proceeds used for the maintenance of the bureau. The Confederate iron works at Brierfield were sold for \$45,000, three blockade runners on the Tombigbee River for \$50,000, and certain hospital buildings for \$8,000.

Soon after its organization in the State the bureau began to insist that contracts be made between the freedmen and prospective employers. All such contracts were to be submitted to the superintendent of the district to be approved and registered. A list of unemployed freedmen was kept at the bureau office, and persons in need of laborers were expected to apply there for them. A regular schedule of wages for labor of specified classes was prepared and conformity to it insisted upon in all cases. The bureau even regulated the time and manner for paying

wages, stipulating that payments were to be made quarterly, beginning July 1. In addition to the stipulations as to wages, the contracts provided for just treatment, wholesome food, comfortable clothing, suitable quarters, fuel, and medical attendance, and no contract was binding unless signed by both parties and registered at the bureau office. There were rules, on the whole just and equitable if they had been enforced, providing for deductions from wages on account of sickness, and for indemnifying employers for losses occasioned by their employees leaving without cause or permission, feigning sickness or failing to work faithfully.

One of the chief causes of the disorganizing influence of the bureau in the State was the character of its subordinate officials. Had those persons in immediate charge of the freedmen and in contact with the whites of the various communities been of equal character and competence with the higher officials, the bureau's work on the whole might have resulted in benefit both to the whites and the negroes.

REFERENCES.—Fleming: *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 421-470; and *Documentary history of Reconstruction* (1906), vol. 1, pp. 315-349; and editor, *Freedmen's Bureau documents* (West Virginia University documents relating to Reconstruction, No. 6, 1904). Eyre Damer, *When the Ku Klux rode* (1912), pp. 47-50.

FREEDMEN'S HOME COLONIES. Camps or colonies for the care and support of refugee negroes, first established in different parts of the State during the progress of the War. These camps were the forerunners of the Freedmen's Bureau (q. v.). The best known of these camps was the one at Huntsville, established in December, 1863, with Capt. Potter in charge. This camp was originally intended only for the temporary care of colored refugees who would later be transferred to the permanent colony at Nashville, Tenn. Possibly because of this fact, no records were kept by the officials in charge of the Huntsville camp. During the first seven months of its existence, the colony received more than 500 refugees, of whom 85 were sent to the camp at Nashville, and 205 discharged as able to provide for themselves. Records of the number of persons cared for and the expenditures of the colony during the remainder of its existence are not obtainable. Capt. Potter was relieved of the command of the camp, February 8, 1864, by Rev. George Stokes, chaplain of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry. Rations were issued by the United States Government for these refugees, and this source was the main dependence for their sustenance. However, it was attempted to make the colonies self-supporting. The camp was situated on the estate of Hon. Reuben Chapman, formerly governor, 2 miles from the town of Huntsville. All the inmates who were physically able to work were employed in cultivating the lands, building quarters, etc., and corn, cotton, sorghum and vegetables for their own use

were raised. Schools were established for children, most of them taught by representatives of northern missionary societies. Upon the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, the care of negro refugees was assumed by its agents.

See Freedmen's Bureau; Freedmen's Hospital; Reconstruction.

REFERENCES.—Commission for investigation of colored refugees in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, *Report*, Dec. 28, 1864 (S. Ex. Doc. 28, 38th Cong., 2d sess.); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 422, 439, 444.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL. A State institution for the care and support of indigent, old and crippled negroes, established by act of December 21, 1868, and of which Dr. Joseph Johnson, superintendent of the Alabama Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was in immediate charge, under the general supervision of a board of trustees consisting of himself, G. T. McAfee and George P. Plowman. The board of trustees was authorized to employ a medical superintendent and the necessary nurses and other attendants for such purposes; and for feeding, clothing, purchasing medicines, fuels, etc., \$6,000 was appropriated for the year 1869. The act contemplated the use of the buildings and conveniences of the insane hospital near Talladega, but provided that if it were not found convenient so to accommodate the freedmen, the superintendent might procure grounds and houses elsewhere for the purpose. The preamble of the act recited that there were about 60 dependent negroes then being cared for by the Freedmen's Bureau, and that the bureau, by act of Congress, would expire on January 1, 1869. The last section of the act specifically stated that no patients other than those mentioned in the preamble should be admitted to the hospital.

One of the incidental functions of the Freedmen's Bureau was the relief of needy and decrepit negroes. In the course of this activity, many of the sick and infirm freedmen had been congregated in the vicinity of Talladega before the establishment of the State freedmen's hospital, which in Alabama was the successor of the bureau. The hospital existed several years, and was supported entirely by funds from the State treasury.

The legislature, February 18, 1870, passed another act continuing in force the act above referred to, and making an appropriation of \$5,200 for the maintenance of the freedmen's hospital during the year 1870. An appropriation of \$3,740 was made to the hospital by act of 1871, with the proviso that no part of it should be drawn from the treasury until actually needed, and a further proviso that no new patients should be received in the hospital. The last section of the act limited the continuance of the institution to December 31, 1872. A further appropriation of \$3,000 was made by act of December 19, 1871, with provisos the same as those contained in the act next above mentioned.

Notwithstanding the proviso contained in

the above-mentioned acts, that the institution should be discontinued December 31, 1871, it continued in effect until December 31, 1874, and \$3,000 was appropriated for its maintenance on March 5, 1873. By act of December 16, 1873, the life of the institution was continued until December 31, 1874, and \$2,750 more appropriated for its expenses. On December 18, 1875, William H. Thornton was by the legislature appointed commissioner to take charge of all the property belonging to the freedmen's hospital, sell the same either at public or private sale, and use the proceeds to provide the inmates then in the institution with necessary clothing, and to pay the expenses of transporting them to the respective counties from which they came.

In a report of November 5, 1869, Supt. Johnson stated that in accordance with the act establishing the State freedmen's hospital, he had rented from J. W. Riley certain buildings and grounds for the sum of \$30 per month, to be used as a hospital. The grounds contained several acres of tillable land, with several comfortable new cabins, and were situated about 2 miles southeast of Talladega. A stream of good water ran through the grounds, and the rental included an abundant supply of suitable fuel. Of the whole number of negroes in the hospital at the date of the report, there was, he said, none able to earn a living. Several of them were idiotic or imbecile, and there was no means of finding out whence they came. For these and other reasons he recommended the continuance of the hospital at the State's cost. There were 39 inmates on January 1, 1871. The superintendent reported, November 1 of that year, that the hospital was in splendid condition, and recommended its continuance, at least for the time being. Information concerning the total number of inmates cared for in the institution during its existence is not at hand. Apparently the average number residing therein at any one time was about 40. Its annual expenditures and its total cost to the State are shown in the following statement:

1869	\$4,019.98
1870	5,767.03
1871	4,098.01
1872	3,383.63
1873	3,400.87
1874	2,802.04
1875	719.75
1876	165.55

Total \$24,356.86

See Freedmen's Bureau; Freedmen's Savings Bank; Reconstruction; Union League.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1868, pp. 422-423; 1869-70, pp. 146-147; 1870-71, pp. 221-222; 1871-72, pp. 90-91; 1872-73, pp. 71-72; 1873-74, pp. 64-65; 1874-75, pp. 155-156; Board of trustees, *Reports*, Nov. 5, 1869, Nov. 1, 1870, 1871, Nov. 1, 1873, 1874.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK. A financial institution in close connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, incorporated by act of

Congress, March 3, 1865, the same day the act creating the bureau was approved. The purposes and objects of the institution, as stated in the act of incorporation, were "to receive on deposit such sums of money as may, from time to time, be offered therefor by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States, or their descendants, and investing the same in the stocks, bonds, Treasury notes, or other securities of the United States." Among the incorporators of the bank were several prominent eastern financiers and business men, whose well-known standing gave the institution considerable prestige from the beginning. Gen. O. O. Howard, a commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, was one of the directors, and although the bank was supposed to be an entirely separate institution whose affairs were to be kept distinct from those of the bureau, in practice its operation was directed by the bureau officials. During a part of its existence, Frederick Douglas was president of the bank.

The central office of the bank was in Washington, and there were branches in nearly every Southern State. On January 1, 1866, J. W. Alvord, inspector of schools and finances, reported that the bank had gone into successful operation in nearly every Southern State, and "promises to do much to instruct and elevate the financial notions of the freedmen." There were three branch banks in Alabama; the first established at Huntsville, December 11, 1865, with LaFayette Robinson as cashier; the second, at Mobile, January 1, 1866, with C. A. Woodward as cashier; the third, at Montgomery, January 14, 1870, with Edwin Beecher as cashier. During the month of January, 1866, the branch at Huntsville received deposits to the amount of \$390.22; and the branch at Mobile, \$4,809.00. Detailed figures showing the business transacted by the different branches in the State are not available. The amounts due the depositors in each on March 1, 1870, were: Huntsville, \$18,858.50; Mobile, \$64,950.83; March 1, 1871, Huntsville, \$29,521.22; Mobile, \$82,269.37; Montgomery, \$12,955.11; March 1, 1872, Huntsville, \$45,946.89; Mobile, \$106,741.39; Montgomery, \$27,414.00. The bank failed in 1874. The amounts on deposit in the Alabama branches at the time of failure were: Huntsville, \$39,963; Mobile, \$95,144; Montgomery, \$29,743. These amounts represent the losses of the depositors in the different branches, for although some small dividends were paid after several years, few of the original depositors received any of them.

The charter of the institution and the by-laws providing for its government should have insured successful management of its affairs and great benefit to the freedmen, who would have been encouraged in habits of thrift, and also enabled to become proprietors of farms by means of their savings. The managers of the bank disregarded these regulations in practically all of their dealings, especially in the investment of the bank's funds. Under the law, all the surplus should

have been invested in United States securities. Actually, the surplus, and probably more, was loaned indiscriminately—frequently to the managers themselves—without much regard to security. It was the opinion of the minority of the committee which investigated the affairs of the bank in 1875 that the abuse of their trust by the trustees and directors of the institution was reprehensible in the highest degree. Many of the local agents were dishonest, and frequently the men higher up were brought under grave suspicion. The bank was said to have received on deposit during its entire history about fifty-six million dollars. About fifty-three million dollars was paid back to the depositors with interest, thus leaving about three million dollars due approximately seventy thousand depositors when the bank failed.

See Freedmen's Bureau; Reconstruction.

REFERENCES.—Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, *Report*, Mar. 19, 1866 (H. Ex. Doc. 70, 39th Cong., 1st sess.); Committee on education and labor, *Report on charges against Gen. Howard*, July 13, 1870 (H. Rept. 121, 41st Cong., 2d sess.); Commissioners of Freedmen's Savings & Trust Co., *Report*, Dec. 14, 1874 (H. Mis. Doc. 16, 43d Cong., 2d sess.); Committee on Freedmen's Bank, *Report*, Jan. 5, 1876 (H. Rept. 502, 44th Cong., 1st sess.); Select committee to investigate Freedmen's Savings & Trust Co., *Report*, Apr. 2, 1880 (S. Rept. 440, 46th Cong., 2d sess.); Comptroller of the Currency, *Report*, Feb. 21, 1873 (S. Mis. Doc. 88, 42d Cong., 3d sess.); Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama* (1905), pp. 451-455; and *Documentary history of Reconstruction* (1907), vol. 1, pp. 317, 318, 382-393; and editor, "The Freedmen's Savings Bank" in *West Virginia University documents relating to Reconstruction* (1904).

FREEWILL BAPTISTS. See Baptists, Free Will.

FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF THE. A religious body, originally founded in England by George Fox. The appearance of Quakers in America dates from 1656. They had many trying experiences in the colonies. Probably their first organized meeting in America was in 1756. The attitude of the Friends on slavery was one of toleration, but later more rigid regulations obtained and slave-holders were disowned. No formal creed has ever been adopted among Orthodox Friends. They emphasize the great importance of the immediate personal teaching of the Holy Spirit, or "Inner Light." They regard outward ordinances, as baptism and the Supper, as non-essential. Their most important doctrine is that of peace and non-resistance, in accordance with which no Friend can fight or directly support war.

Details as to organization in Alabama are not at hand. The U. S. census report of 1906 reports 1 organization; total number of members 37, of which 15 are males and 22 females; 1 church edifice, with a seating capacity of 150, valued at \$500; and one Sunday

school with 10 officers and teachers, and 40 scholars.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), p. 294; Wechs, *Southern Quakers and Slavery* (1896).

FROG MOUNTAIN. A mountain in Cherokee County, a few miles northwest of the town of Spring Garden. It is made up of three broken ridges that gradually rise toward the north and end abruptly in high butts that are sharply bent to the east. The main mountain, which is the northern end of these ridges, is about 2 miles long from east to west, and its highest peak is approximately 1,225 feet above sea level.

REFERENCE.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 16-17.

FRUITHURST. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the east-central part of Cleburn County, sec. 7, T. 15, R. 12, near the headwaters of the Tallapoosa River, 12 miles from Center. Altitude: 1,074 feet. Population: 1900—374; 1910—257. It was incorporated by the legislature December 9, 1896. It is located on the old public road from Talladega to Atlanta. The town itself occupies 500 acres, well laid out in streets and parks. It is in the center of the "Vineyard Colony," and contains more than 150 attractive homes and 15 business houses. The first settlement on the site of the present town was a village and post office called Zidonia. In 1894 the Fruithurst Co., a corporation, secured large holdings of the land as the site for a colony of vineyardists. Among the first settlers were C. W. Fox, N. C. Mathews, R. L. Spencer, R. E. Pineo, J. B. Merrill, L. D. Philips and W. W. Summerlin, all of them stockholders in the Fruithurst Association.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1896-97, pp. 223-239; *Pamphlet publications* of Fruithurst Commercial Club.

FRUITS. The apple, peach and nectarine, pear, fig, plum and prune, grape, cherry, quince, persimmon, apricot, citrus fruits (Satsuma orange, native orange, grapefruit, lemons, kumquats), and berries are included in this title.

Early History.—The history of fruit growing in the State begins with the peach, which was brought in by traders and Government agents among the Indians, long before the coming of white settlers. The well-known Indian peach is a development from early varieties. About the same time the apple was introduced. The home of the great Indian leader, Alexander McGillivray, at Little Talasee, a few miles above Wetumpka, was known as the "Apple Grove." Records show that nearly all the early pioneers brought peach stones. Many of our white fleshed varieties are traceable to these seedlings. In the beginning all trees came from seedlings, but as early as 1844 budding was actively practiced.

The Cling and Chinese are the earliest

known forms. Among varieties known to have originated in the State are Tuskena, the Baldwin, the White July Cling and several others, all by Dr. W. O. Baldwin of Montgomery.

The Carter's Blue or Lady Fitzpatrick apple originated at Mount Meigs, Montgomery County, and was first exhibited at the State fair held at Montgomery in 1856. The Duckett and Red Warrior apples and the Comak, Green Cluster, Horton and Nabours pears are of Alabama origin, but are now little cultivated.

R. R. Hunley of Harpersville, Talladega County, R. S. Owen of Tuscaloosa, Robert Harwell of Mobile, and C. C. Langdon of Citronelle were early fruit growers and writers on fruit culture in the journals of the day.

Home Orchards.—About the home of every farmer, from earliest settlement, were to be found fruit trees. From desultory planting came the development of the home orchard, in which there was a systematic effort to produce profitable yields. This was brought about by a study of varieties adapted to the climate and soil, fertilization, and by care in the prevention of plant diseases. In every part of the State will be found remnants of many of the early orchards.

The increase in the costs of living, hazards to the cotton crop by the boll weevil and other pests, and the profitable opportunity offered through the demand for fruits, has afforded a continuing stimulus to the development of the home orchard on modern farms. The experience of recent years in horticulture, the improvement of nursery stocks, and the experiments conducted by the various agricultural experiment stations throughout the country have all served to further stimulate fruit growing, and many who have made successes of home orchards have developed them into profitable commercial orchards. The early agricultural periodicals which survive are filled with interesting suggestions on fruit growing, the varieties then existing are listed, and the beginning of experiments in combating plant diseases appear.

Fruit Culture, 1857.—In its issue for March of that year, "The American Cotton Planter," published at Montgomery, has the following interesting observations on this subject:

"Independent of the pleasure and recreation the culture of fruit affords, it is becoming a source of profit to the Southern cultivator. We often hear it remarked that everybody is going into fruit, and that fruit will soon be a drug in the markets. There is little danger of the markets ever being overstocked with good fruit. Everybody will eat good fruit, if it is to be had, consequently the best fruit will always command the highest prices. And then two-thirds that go into fruit culture will fail. Some will plant apple and pear trees, as they would a fence post; others that plant the tree will expect it to grow and produce good fruit without culture, and others cultivate without skill or judgment. Too much care cannot be taken in planting a fruit tree. Deep planting has ruined many a tree; and after the tree is well

planted, it should be nursed and cultivated as judiciously as a corn crop. There is a golden field open to the Southern fruit cultivator in the markets of the large cities north, as we can send them fruit from six weeks to two months earlier than their own ripens. And this, with the increasing demand for home consumption, will make fruit culture the most profitable investment of the farm."

Apple Growing in Blount County.—In the absence of early records of fruit growing, the story of the introduction of the apple into Blount County, as prepared by George Powell in 1855, is of sufficient importance to be presented in full. The sketch is accompanied by many very interesting comments, which give it an added value as illustrative of the times. The extract below is from his "History of Blount County," pp. 49-51:

"The first apple tree in Blount County was a volunteer seedling, which was discovered in the spring of 1817. It is supposed that the seed which produced it was accidentally brought from Tennessee by a Mr. Andrew Alldridge, as it was near his house that the young apple tree made its appearance. Mr. Alldridge took great care of the little plant, which proved very thrifty, and is now called (for it is yet alive) the 'Patriarch Apple tree.' I am indebted to Mr. A. M. Gibson for an account of the earliest culture of the apple in Blount:

"About the year 1817 a Mr. John Fowler, from Tennessee, settled in the County, and soon afterwards, finding the soil and climate suitable for fruit raising, turned his attention to that branch of industry, particularly to the cultivation of the apple. As early as 1823 (in addition to the seedling stocks of his own production) he had imported the most valuable kinds of apples then known in East Tennessee. And although he was not a scientific pomologist, yet, under his watchful care and judicious management, the apple was brought to as great a degree of perfection, as it was at that day, in any part of the United States. Indeed, some of his varieties would bear favorable comparison with any that can be produced at the present time. He soon began to transport his surplus fruit to the distant parts of the State, particularly towards the south. The name and reputation of Fowler's apples became widely extended; and his ready sales brought to this successful orchardist a considerable revenue. His success soon induced many others in the county to engage in the same business; and almost all who did so reaped a rich reward. So excellent is the adaptation of the soil and climate of this county to the production of fruit, particularly in the valleys, that with proper cultivation the orchard fruits of Blount will rival the finest in the world. Apples are now one of the staple productions of the county. Not less than one hundred wagonloads of them are, by estimate, annually taken to the middle and southern portions of the State, where they meet with a ready sale—bringing to the county an annual revenue of many thousand dollars. The cultivation and exportation of

this valuable fruit seems still on the increase. All of this has resulted from the well directed efforts of a single pioneer in improvement."

"At first, I thought the above account of our apple trade rather exaggerated, but upon examination it appears that Blount really sends southward at least one hundred wagon loads of apples; but, of course, the amount of money received for the same is uncertain. Our fruit has been mostly destroyed the present year (1854) by a late frost.

"Mr. Fowler's orchard was of small extent (about one acre only) but thickly planted with trees and produced nothing except fruit. He kept it well pruned, but with the trunks so short that the limbs when loaded with fruit nearly reached the ground. The tillage he gave them was with the hoe, as the limbs were too low to admit a horse under them. When his fruit was in danger from late spring frosts, he kindled as many small fires as he had trees. He had at all times large stocks of wood ready for the purpose. The fires were placed in the center of each space throughout the orchard, but so as not to injure the boughs of the trees, which sometimes nearly interlocked across the spaces. This fring prevented the frost from killing his fruit. It was some trouble, but the trouble and expense were small when compared with the profit. He could at all times sell his apples at fifty cents per bushel to the wagoners, who hauled them to market; but after frosty springs, when all other orchards failed, he could obtain one dollar per bushel for them, and thus realize five hundred dollars per acre from his orchard. This five hundred dollars was saved by making one hundred and sixty small fires at the proper time—the cost of which would not exceed ten dollars. Thus the frosts that deprived others of the produce of their orchards served to double the value of his."

Fruits of Alabama, 1869.—An official publication issued by the Commissioner of Industrial Resources contains the following notes on the fruits of the State on that date:

"Among the Southern States Alabama has attained a great reputation for her fine fruits, especially apples and peaches. Superior apples are grown in every part of the State, the early varieties of the May and summer apples in the southern and middle sections, and the late varieties of the fall and winter apples in the northern section. In the northern part of the State, on the carboniferous formation, the fall and winter varieties, when the trees are properly cultivated, are long-lived, profuse bearers, and remarkably free from the ravages of the borer. Very excellent peaches grow in all parts of the State, from Mobile to the Tennessee line, and if thoroughly cultivated would be a lucrative crop. On the red sandy loam drift of Middle Alabama, the peach attains a degree of perfection in its juiciness and its peculiar nectarine flavor seldom if ever met elsewhere. The pear, the cherry and the plum also grow to great perfection. The vine does very well, and under proper treatment will give re-

munerating results. Wine of good body and excellent flavor has been manufactured, and there is nothing to prevent the establishment of an important wine interest here. Figs and grapes are indigenous in the State. Many of the small fruits, as the strawberry, blackberry and whortleberry, grow spontaneously and are profuse bearers. They could be greatly improved and rendered profitable by careful cultivation. The State abounds in flowers and plants, many of which (the latter at least) are of medical value. As population increases, so will the value of these products increase, while extending facilities of transportation will give a wider market."

Statistics.—The surveys of the censuses have not been uniform, and the methods in gathering statistics have varied. Therefore the few facts as to production and value of fruits are very unsatisfactory. It is believed that the figures given below are far short of the true acreage, numbers, etc. The census of 1910 was a great enlargement and improvement of previous enumerations, but it is practically out of date. Some of the data below is taken from the papers of the Alabama Horticultural Society.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 (reported in 1910) was 2,476,000 bushels, valued at \$1,819,000. Peaches and nectarines contributed considerably more than one-half of this quantity, and apples and pears the remainder. The production of grapes, 1909, was 1,723,490 pounds, valued at \$81,386; and tropical fruits, 1909, were valued at \$86,121.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 161.2 per cent more in quantity than that of 1899, while grape production decidedly decreased. The value of orchard fruits increased from \$477,000 in 1899 to \$1,819,000 in 1909, while that of grapes decreased from \$84,861 in 1899 to \$81,386 in 1909. The values for 1899, however, included advanced products derived from orchard fruit or grapes, as cider, vinegar, etc.

In 1909 the more advanced products manufactured by farmers from orchard fruits and grapes were as follows: Cider, on 569 farms, 12,577 gallons; vinegar, 2,687 on farms, 18,217 gallons; wine and grapejuice, on 839 farms, 12,820 gallons; and dried fruits on 4,955 farms, 201,797 pounds.

Detailed statistics follow:

Apples: 1890—780,657 trees, with a yield of 238,734 bushels; 1900—2,015,711 trees, yielding 719,175 bushels; and 1910—1,468,438 trees, yielding 888,396 bushels, valued at \$620,745.00. The value of the trees of 1910 is estimated at \$2.00 each, making a total of \$2,936,872.00.

Apricot: 1890—1,326 trees, with a yield of 611 bushels; 1900—3,541 trees, yielding 115 bushels; 1910—2,342 trees, yielding 952 bushels, valued at \$920.

Cherries: 1890—7,204 trees, with a yield of 1,862 bushels; 1900—44,849 trees, yielding 1,159 bushels; and 1910—25,566 trees, yielding 3,588 bushels, valued at \$4,783. The cherry was once a favorite home orchard tree

on many farms, and in many gardens and yards, and while the trees reported show an increase, it does not appear to be generally cultivated.

Currants: 1909—2 acres; 1910—15 farms, no acreage stated, 548 quarts, valued at \$64.

Grapes: The early censuses give statistics of wine, but not of the vine. In 1840 there was a production of 177 gallons of domestic wine; in 1850, 220 gallons; and in 1860, 19,130 gallons. In 1900 there were 1,527,429 vines, yielding 4,257,600 pounds of grapes, 32,666 gallons of wine, the value of grapes and products valued at \$84,861; and in 1910—287,431 vines, 1,723,490 pounds of grapes, 12,820 gallons of wine, the grapes and products valued at \$81,386. Grapes, native and cultivated, grow well in all parts of the State, but the best grape lands are "in the high lying granitic region of eastern Alabama."

Mulberries: 1910—On 253 farms reporting there were 1,985 trees, yielding 1,527 bushels, valued at \$1,210.

Pears: 1890—30,993 trees, with a yield of 22,902 bushels; 1910—206,619 trees, yielding 22,656 bushels; and 1910—142,300 trees, yielding 100,041 bushels, valued at \$86,866. The value of the trees for 1910 is estimated at \$5.00 each, making a total of \$711,500.

Peaches and Nectarines: 1890—1,280,842 with a yield of 2,431,203 bushels; 1900—2,690,151 trees, yielding 184,543 bushels; and 1910—3,177,331 trees, yielding 1,416,584 bushels, valued at \$1,055,971. In the 1914-15 season statistics showed 3,177,331 trees in home orchards, valued at \$6,354,662. In commercial orchards the same year there were 300,000 trees, valued at \$1,500,000.

Plums and Prunes: 1890—144,622 trees, with a yield of 40,451 bushels; 1900—400,449 trees, yielding 11,896 bushels; and 1900—211,991 trees, yielding 61,712 bushels, valued at \$45,039.

Pomegranates: 1910—On 240 farms reporting there were 1,672 trees, yielding 19,090 pounds, valued at \$617.

Quince: A fruit formerly found in almost all home orchards, but it was never a favorite. It is now little cultivated, and few if any references to it are found in late horticultural literature. In 1914-15 it was estimated that there were 9,667 trees in the State, valued at \$19,334.

The Vine and Olive.—The story of the effort to plant the vine and olive in Alabama is one of the picturesque chapters in the pioneer history of the State. Its details suggest pages from the chronicles of old romance. In 1816 and 1817 a number of the high-bred followers of the old Napoleon were exiled from France. Through the generosity of the United States Government they were authorized, by act of Congress, March 3, 1817, to locate, and at a nominal price, purchase four contiguous townships of public land in the Creek Indian cession of the Mississippi Territory. The liberal terms of the act were prompted by the agreement that the allotments should be made by the Secretary of the Treasury under "such conditions of set-

tlement and cultivation of the vine and other vegetable production." The lands were located in Demopolis in the present Marengo County. Owing to mistakes in allotments and locations many hardships followed the efforts of the colonists to comply with their contracts. Nevertheless they carefully undertook the cultivation of the different varieties of the grape, as well as the olive, fig and other fruits. Elsewhere will be found a story of the colony proper. It is sufficient to here record that the effort was a failure, and although the lands on which the grants were finally located were admirably adapted to agriculture, because of lack of experience and skill, the absence of servants and for other reasons connected with pioneer conditions, the original venture did not succeed. The colony finally broke up, some of the colonists remaining, some removing to Mobile, and some returning to France. For ten years they had undertaken to grow the vine and olive, but without success. Many details connected with their experiences and failures are preserved, but the recital would serve no useful purpose here.

Citrus Fruits.—Citrus fruits include the Satsuma orange, the native Florida orange, grapefruit, Ponderosa lmons and kumquats. According to Winburg and Starcher, March, 1918:

"A few citrus trees have been grown in the yards and around the houses in South Alabama for perhaps fifty years or more. Most of these were seedling sweet or sour oranges and a few seedling lemons.

"The introduction of the Mandarin orange, Satsuma variety, the pomelo, or 'grapefruit,' Nagami and Marumi varieties of kumquats, and the tangerine marked the beginning of the citrus industry in South Alabama on a large or commercial basis.

"Since the introduction of these fruits into South Alabama, the development of the citrus industry has been rapid. Present conditions point to the continuation and acceleration of this development."

Interest in these fruits engaged all classes, and around many dwellings, in recent years, lemons, sweet, sour and navel oranges have been planted as other orchard fruit, and the kumquat has also been planted about dwellings, barns and chicken lots and along fence rows. The commercial side of the citrus fruit development is less than 10 years old, but its value is more than all others combined, exclusive of the peach. According to a report submitted at a meeting of the State Horticultural Society in 1915, based on orchard inspection work during the 1914-1915 season, there were 1,357 citrus groves in Mobile County and 1,100 in Baldwin County.

As stated, the Satsuma orange is the principal local citrus fruit. It was originally introduced into Florida in 1876. It has been commercially grown in Alabama not more than 10 years. It belongs to the Mandarin group, a name given because it was regarded as the best of the citrus family. It is sometimes called Tangerine, and also the

"kid-glove orange." It is believed that the soil and climatic conditions of Alabama are more suited to its culture than any other of the Gulf Coast States. While Baldwin and Mobile counties are the best area for development, the Satsuma has been successfully grown in Washington and Clarke counties, and in a limited way in other sections.

Shipments to northern markets were first made in 1914, and so popular has the fruit become that the demand cannot be met. In 1916 and 1917 the orchards suffered much from freezes, but they have now recovered, and every precaution is taken to guard against future losses. The report of Mr. Winberg and Mr. Starcher (see References below) contains a full review of the losses of those years, coupled with valuable suggestions on orange culture.

In the development of the Satsuma the Alabama State Horticultural Society, the Gulf Horticultural Society, and the Agricultural Experiment Station have lent encouragement by discussion, by experiments, and scientific investigation in soil adaptation, and in citrus fruit diseases.

The reports for the season of 1914-1915 give the total number of Satsuma orange trees in the State at 1,758,590 with a conservative value of \$4,792,431. Bearing trees were valued at \$10 each.

Of the citrus trifoliata (not nursery) 1,616,313 trees were reported in 1914-1915, valued at \$10 per thousand. This plant is used as a grafting stock for citrus plants, especially for the Satsuma orange. It is also valuable for hedges, having a dense growth, but without encroachment upon adjacent lands by long roots. However, by some it is criticized, since it is one of the host plants of the white fly.

Citrus fruits statistics are limited. In 1900, long before the introduction of the Satsuma, 22 orange trees were reported, with a yield of 2 boxes; there were 206 lemon trees, and 8,270 sub-tropical fruit trees, with a yield of 161,870 pounds.

In 1910 no tropical fruits as such were listed.

The Satsuma was still without representation in 1910 (season of 1909) and the statistics of that year on other citrus fruits are as follows:

Oranges: 1910—On 152 farms reporting there were 2,598 trees, producing 1,201 boxes, valued at \$3,663.

Grapefruit: 1910—On 66 farms reporting, there were 303 trees, producing 290 boxes.

Lemon: 1910—56 trees, producing 65 boxes, valued at \$71.

Kumquat: No statistics.

Figs.—As a tree-fruit, whether green or dried the fig is one of the best. It is an Old World fruit, and its history is coeval with the records of the race. Bailey refers to it as an "amateur fruit in America." Its power of sustenance is very marked, and it is both refreshing and palatable. It also has medicinal qualities which are valuable. It has never been grown commercially in Alabama,

yet it would appear that there is a great opportunity for the development of an important industry in that direction.

When the fig was introduced in Alabama is not preserved, but it is believed that it was brought by the colonists to Mobile nearly 200 years ago. Hamilton, "Colonial Mobile," p. 105, refers to the debt due Law's Company, saying that "speculative and careless means as it was, Law's Company gave Mobile and all Louisiana a forward impulse. Slaves had been introduced by the hundred, the orange and fig successfully planted, never to die out." He further says, p. 123, that "By the twenties the culture of indigo had been added to that of rice and tobacco, while the fig-tree had been introduced from Provence, and the orange from Hispaniola."

On Bartram's trip through Alabama in 1777 he found along the lower Alabama River peach and fig trees, "the figs a dark-blue purple and the size of pears."

The horticultural records of Alabama do not disclose details of production or varieties, or many points in connection with this historic tree, which the student would like to know. However, even the most casual observer from one end of the State to the other, but principally in the southern sections, has observed in almost every yard, garden and outlot clusters of fig bushes, making miniature groves in many cases. The yield is abundant.

Fig statistics: 1900—18,485 trees, yielding 140,970 pounds; and 1910—on 15,219 farms there were 52,731 trees, yielding 1,773,126 pounds, valued at \$30,960.

Berries.—The berries cultivated in this State are the strawberry, blackberry, dewberry, raspberry, loganberry, gooseberry and cranberry. In the census returns they are classed as small fruit. Although the statistics below indicate only a small number of farms reporting, and a comparatively small area cultivated throughout the entire State, on almost every farm some one or more berries are cultivated. In recent years they have become profitable commercially. Again, many quarts are put up in preserving jars or in cans.

Strawberries are the most important of all the small fruits of Alabama. They can be grown throughout the entire State, but according to Mohr the Upper Coast Pine Belt of about 9,000 square miles, situated in the south central part of the State, "is found especially favorable for the cultivation of the strawberry." The strawberry interests at York, Thorsby, Castleberry, Cullman, Huntsville and a few other points have assumed large proportions, and hundreds of carloads are annually shipped to the northern markets. The home demand also offers an excellent market. The State horticultural society has systematically urged greater attention to the cultivation of berries of all kinds. Available statistics are as follows:

Strawberries: 1900—607 acres, with a yield of 804,480 quarts; 1910—on 1,958 farms of a total of 1,167 acres, there was a

yield of 1,848,537 quarts, valued at \$160,026.

Blackberries and dewberries: 1900—104 acres, with a yield of 98,500 quarts; 1910—on 632 farms of a total of 53 acres, there was a yield of 44,954 quarts, valued at \$3,726.

Raspberries and loganberries: 1900—13 acres, with a yield of 14,390 quarts; 1910—on 169 farms of a total of 11 acres there was a yield of 10,546 quarts, valued at \$1,380.

Gooseberries: 1900—2 acres; 1910—On 40 farms, with a total area of one acre, there was a yield of 2,452 quarts, valued at \$177.

Cranberries: 1910—1 farm with less than one acre, 96 quarts, valued at \$10.

Nurseries.—In the early development of the growing of fruit trees, vines and plants, stocks were produced locally from the seed. Many fine orchards and excellent varieties of fruits were developed in this way, but with enlarged experience it was found that successful fruit growing could not be maintained from seedling stocks. Fruit growers and farmers, therefore, with the improvement of transportation facilities, began the importation of plants and grafted stock. Local grafting came also to be very generally practiced.

In the late forties and in the fifties the agricultural journals show large numbers of commercial nurseries, cultivated for the growing of trees, vines, flowering plants and vegetables for transplanting. The American Cotton Planter, March, 1857, says that "It is but a few years since it was a difficult thing to obtain a nursery tree of Southern origin. Now, from the catalogues sent us, from all directions South, not only good trees may be found, but rare and choice fruits are originated here."

Among the early nurseries doing business in the State, or growing stock for the Alabama market, were the Peachwood Nurseries, at State Line, Miss.; Downing Hill Nurseries, William H. Thurmond, proprietor, Atlanta, Ga.; the Pomaria Nurseries, Pomaria, S. C.; Van Buren's Nurseries, near Clarksville, Ga.; C. B. Swasey & Co. Nurseries, Yazoo City, Miss.; Affleck's Southern Nurseries, Washington, Miss.; Troup Hill Nurseries, Robert Nelson, proprietor, Macon Ga.; Fruitland Nursery, D. Redmond, proprietor, Augusta, Ga., and Charles A. Peabody Nurseries, Columbus, Ga.; but whose farms were in Russell County, Ala. Brown and Weisinger of Montgomery advertised trees in 1856. William Brassfield and Co. of Montgomery were awarded a prize at the Alabama State Agricultural Fair of 1856 for ornamental plants. In 1860 the American Cotton Planter notes the following Alabama nurseries: Joseph W. Wilson, Montgomery; Robert Harwell, Mobile; C. C. Langdon and Co., Mobile; J. N. Weisinger, Citronelle; and J. C. Courtney, Raymer's P. O. The "Catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, plants, etc., cultivated and for sale at the 'Montgomery Nurseries,' on Mildred Street, Montgomery," 1860, issued by Joseph W. Wilson, is altogether as creditable as modern publications. The Citronelle Wine, Fruit and Nursery Company

was chartered by the legislature October 3, 1864, with Edward L. Trigg, Milton Bowen and Thomas Duckett as incorporators, formed as declared in the act, "for the object and purpose of the cultivation of the vine, fruit and ornamental trees, and for the making of wine and all other products from the grape, and of raising fruits and such agricultural and horticultural products as they may think proper and for the sale thereof."

In 1872 the Huntsville Nurseries, W. F. Heikes, proprietor, was founded. Its proprietor exercised a marked influence on later nursery development, and his plant continues to be successfully operated as the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Milton Moss, proprietors. Later the Alabama Nursery Company was formed, to be organized as the Chase Nursery Company, which operates extensive nursery farms at Chase, Madison County. The success of Mr. Heikes brought attention to the superior attractions of Madison County for the growing of nursery stock, and in addition to the Chase Nurseries a number of other important companies have been organized and are in successful operation in Huntsville and vicinity.

In Baldwin and Mobile Counties there are several first-class establishments, many of which are devoted exclusively to the growing of citrus stocks. Nursery establishments are also operated at Frithurst, Fort Payne, Loekhart, Birmingham, Atmore and Thorsby.

The annual report of the State Horticulturist for 1917-1918 shows 149 nurseries of all kinds operating in Alabama, including the growing and the sale of tree stock, vines, ornamental shrubs and flowering plants. Of these 84 have their headquarters in Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, while 65 establishments are in Alabama, and of which 26 are devoted to citrus trees exclusively.

Fruit Growers' and Shipping Organizations.

—The fruit industry has long reached a point in its development in Alabama calling for local organization. Out of this demand have come fruit growers' and shipping organizations in various parts of the State. These act as clearing houses in marketing, securing railroad rates, shipping facilities, etc. For lists see Alabama State Horticultural Society, Reports.

Wild Fruits.—The foregoing relates to cultivated domestic fruits. Wild fruits have always grown luxuriantly in all parts of the State, but their cultivation for the market has been so limited as to be without record. They include the muscadine, blackberry, dewberry, huckleberry, crabapple, plums, persimmons and perhaps a few others. In season they are extensively gathered in rural sections, or in the vicinity of cities and towns, and sold in the local market. It is well to recall here that these wild fruits made up much of the subsistence of the Indians of the State. All of the chroniclers of the early history of the region describe the richness of their growth and yield. Pickett thus speaks of the Province of Cosa, covering the pres-

ent Talladega County and surrounding section, in the summer of 1540: "In the plains were plum trees peculiar to the country, and others resembling those of Spain. Wild fruit clambered to the tops of the loftiest trees, and lower branches were laden with delicious Isabella grapes."

REFERENCES.—Berckman's "History of fruit growing in Alabama," in Ala. State Hort. Society, *Fifth Annual Report*, 1908, pp. 103-107; Walker, "Commercial fruit growing in Alabama," *Ibid*, 1915, pp. 32-38; Ala. Ex. Station, *Bulletins*, 1888-1914, Nos. 4, 10, 28, 29, 34, 47, 79; Ala. Ag. and Ind. Dept., *Bulletins*, Nos. 27, 34; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed, 1900); Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek country* (1848); *American cotton planter*, 1853, *et seq.*; Earle and Austin, "Grapes," in Alabama Experiment Station, *Bulletins*, vol. 8, p. 53 (Bull. No. 110); Mohr, *Plant Life of Alabama* (1901); Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American horticulture* (1900), index to vol. 6; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), pp. 105, 123, 299. Citrus Fruits: Bailey, *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* (1914), vol. 2, p. 780; Scott, "Satsuma orange and its culture" in Ala. State Hort. Society, *Proceedings*, 1910, p. 186; Dew, "Citrus fruit insects," in *Ibid*, 1913, p. 11; Beatty, "Citrus trifoliata as a hedge plant" in *Ibid*, 1913, p. 47; Imura, "History of the satsuma," in *Ibid*, 1914, p. 35; Williams, "The satsuma orange," in Agricultural Experiment Station, *Bulletins*, vol. 19, p. 143 (Bull. No. 157); Winburg and Starcher, "Report on freeze injury to citrus trees for 1916 and 1917, with notes on orange culture in south Alabama," in *Ibid*, vol. 26, p. 1 (Bull. No. 199). The Vine and Olive: Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed. 1900), p. 623; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1899-1903, vol. 4, p. 321; and Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 463.

FULLEMMY'S TOWN. A Seminole settlement, occupied by Chiaha Indians, and believed to be located in Henry County, but particular site not identified. It was also called Pinder Town, from the dialect word for "peanut."

See Chiaha (Creek).

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 396; Drake, *Book of Indians* (1848), p. x.; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 258.

FULLER BILL. See Temperance Organizations and Movements.

FULTON. Post office and station on Southern Railway, at its junction with the Alabama & Tombigbee Railroad, in Clarke County, 12 miles northeast of Grove Hill. Altitude: 243 feet. Population: 1900—140; 1912—518.

FULTON COTTON MILL CO., Athens. See Cotton Manufacturing.

FUNACHA. A small creek in Pickens and Sumter Counties. It is spelled Fenacha by LaTourrette. The word is Choctaw. Fufi asha, "squirrels are there."

REFERENCES.—LaTourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838); manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

FUNGI. Plants having a definite life history, being devoid of chlorophyll, possessing a simple structure and reproducing themselves by means of spores. Alabama is rich in this form of vegetation. The parasitic type predominates. The hilly wooded country very probably produces more examples, though the sandy southeastern section and the southern moist section of the State are quite rich. The black belt country does not produce numerous examples.

From an economic standpoint edible fungi are not fully appreciated. Thousands of dollars worth of mushrooms are allowed to go to waste each year. So far as is known there is no market in the State for them, and few are raised privately.

The late Judge Thomas M. Peters of Lawrence County, was the first Alabamian to make a study of the fungi of the State. His collections were made between the years 1854 and 1864, at the "Roost," on his plantation in Winston County, and at his home in Lawrence County, just across the line. His earliest specimens were contributed to H. W. Ravenel of Aiken, S. C. The main collection went to Rev. Moses A. Curtis of North Carolina; and other specimens were sent to Rev. M. J. Berkeley of England. His private collections and his library are now in the museum of the Geological Survey of Alabama. In addition to these the university has some other specimens.

John F. Beaumont, a citizen of Lawrence County, who died later in Pike County, also sent numerous specimens to Mr. Curtis. His specimens are thought to have been collected in the southeastern part of the State.

Dr. George F. Atkinson after election as head of the department of biology at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1889, collected a large number of specimens, especially of parasitic forms. B. M. Duggar and C. L. Newman, graduate students, materially assisted him. Prof. J. M. Stedman, 1893-1895, Dr. L. M. Underwood, 1895-1896, and Prof. F. S. Earle, 1896-1901, all successors to Dr. Atkinson for the years noted, made large contributions to the collections in the institute museum, which are now nearly complete. There are no known private collections in the State.

REFERENCES.—L. M. Underwood and F. S. Earle, *A preliminary list of Alabama fungi* (Ala. Agricultural Ex. St. Bulletin, No. 80, April, 1897), vol. 5, pp. 111-283, 12vii. A bibliography of 35 titles accompanies the paper.

FURMAN. Post office and interior village in the eastern edge of Wilcox County, 2½ miles east of Snow Hill and 23 miles east of Camden. Population: 1888—150; 1890—195; 1900—184; 1910—125. An old settlement renamed because its name, Snow Hill, had been used for the railroad station 2½ miles away. Among the early settlers were the Hall, Simpson, Palmer, Purifoy, and

Spiers families. Dr. Ross Spiers, Dr. W. B. Palmer and Robt. Hall are among its prominent citizens.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 367; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

FUSI-HATCHI, OR FUS'-HATCHI. An Upper Creek Indian town in Elmore County, situated on the right or north bank of the Tallapoosa River, two miles below Hoithlewalli. It was located on "a narrow strip of flat land." Of this town Hawkins says: "The cornfields are on the opposite side of the river, and are divided from those of Hoithle-wau-le by a small creek, Noo-coose-che-po. On the right bank of this little creek, half a mile from the river, is the remains of a ditch, which surrounded a fortification, and back of this for a mile, is the appearance of old settlements, and back of these pine slashes." On De Crenay's map, 1733, the name is spelled Fouchachy, and is noted as on the south side of the Tallapoosa River, apparently opposite the site of the town of later date. Its people very evidently moved their townsite to the north of the river subsequent to the date of the map, and the remains of the old walls are doubtless those of the first location.

A French census of 1760 states that this town was situated four leagues from Fort Toulouse. It appears that some of the Kusa had united with them, and that together they reported 60 warriors or gunmen. The name is spelled in this census as Fouchatchi et Touchas. By the English trade regulations, agreed on at Savannah July 3, 1761, Fushatchi and Kusa, with their combined strength of 50 hunters, was assigned to the trader James Germany.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, Report (1901), vol. 1, p. 396; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 480; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 33; Bartram, *Travels* (1791), p. 461; *Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 94; Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; *Colonial Records of Georgia* (1907), vol. 8, p. 523.

G

GADSDEN. County seat of Etowah County, on the west bank of the Coosa River, and on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Southern Railway, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Alabama, Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, and Alabama Great Southern Railroad, 5 miles east of Attalla, 2½ miles east of Alabama City, 52 miles southwest of Rome, Ga., 69 miles north of Birmingham, 92 miles south of Chattanooga, and 190 miles west of Atlanta, Ga. It is situated on a plateau at the southern extremity of Lookout Mountain, with Sand Mountain to the west, Red Mountain to the south, and the Colvin Mountains to the east. Altitude: 536 feet. Population: 1872—1,500; 1880—1,697; 1890—2,901; 1900—4,282; 1910—10,557. It was incor-

porated by the legislature, March 9, 1871, and a new charter was granted by act of January 27, 1883, which with amendments, is still in force. It has a city hall and jail, which cost \$35,000; incinerator, \$4,000; public library, costing \$22,000, 6 school buildings, costing \$121,000, 24 miles sanitary sewerage, costing \$120,000, fire department, partly volunteer, partly paid, and equipped with 2 combination chemical and hose motor-trucks; privately owned gas and electric light systems, 100 miles of improved streets with 2½ miles paved at a cost of \$95,000, 30 miles paved sidewalks, costing \$110,000, municipally owned waterworks constructed in 1908 at a cost of \$250,000, 16 miles of electric street car lines, established from 1886 to 1913. Its bonded indebtedness is \$510,000 maturing from 1931 to 1945. Its banking institutions are the First National, Gadsden National, Alabama Bank & Trust Co. (State), Etowah Trust & Savings Bank (State), and the Gadsden Loan & Trust Co. (State). The Times-News, an evening daily, except Sunday, established in 1867, the Evening Journal, an evening daily, except Sunday, established in 1900, both Democratic newspapers, and the Bulletin of the Alabama Educational Association, a quarterly established in 1913, are published there. Its industries are a car works, the Southern Lumber Co., 3 pipe works, stove and hollow-ware factory, an iron furnace, cooperage works, electric railway system, an ice factory, a brick kiln, an overalls factory, cotton ginneries, gristmill, 3 fertilizer plants, a flour mill, machine shop and carriage works, marble and stone works, concrete works, a steam laundry, a mattress and comfort manufactory, 3 warehouses, and 5 iron ore mines in the immediate vicinity. It has 6 public schools, including the high school, grammar schools, and negro school, 2 parks, and a country club and golf links. Its churches are the First Methodist, McTier Memorial Methodist Episcopal, South, First Baptist, Second Baptist, First Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, Catholic, and 3 negro churches. It also has a Masonic hall, an Odd Fellows hall, Knights of Pythias hall, and a Y. M. C. A. building. There is also a Federal post office building.

The first name of Gadsden was "Double Springs." The present courthouse was built in 1870, the jail in 1874. Daniel Turrentine, of Georgia, came in 1845, and built the first house on the land now embraced in the corporate limits. He was the first merchant and tavern-keeper.

The county was formed in 1867, and Gadsden was soon after chosen as the county seat. Among the earlier settlers were the Turrentine, Walker, Hughes, McMichael, Lafferty, Lay, Sansom, Hollingsworth, Woodliff, and Moragne families.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1870-71, pp. 130-137; *Ibid*, 1882-83, pp. 281-301; *Armes, Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 137-140; and *Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Ala., October 10, 1915.

GADSDEN AND BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD COMPANY. See Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company.

GADSDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

GAINES, FORT. An American fortified post and reservation on Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, latitude 30° 15', longitude 88° 4', in Mobile County. The present fortifications were completed between the years 1901 and 1904. The old brick casemate fort is in good state of preservation, and is cared for by the garrison at Fort Morgan. The following batteries are on the reservation, placed there under General Orders 78, Adjutant General's office, U. S. A., May 25, 1903:

Battery Stanton, in honor of Captain Henry W. Stanton, 1st U. S. Dragoons, who was killed January 19, 1855, in action with Apache Indians in the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico.

Battery Terrett, in honor of 1st Lieutenant John C. Terrett, 1st U. S. Infantry, who was killed September 21, 1846, at the battle of Monterey, Mexico.

Title and Jurisdiction.—Its present area is about 267 acres, with metes and bounds as announced in General Orders 155, U. S. War Department, November 27, 1911. The original area was 983.9 acres, but was reduced to its present dimensions by the sale under Act of Congress March 4, 1911, to the Dauphin Island Railway & Harbor Co. The property was acquired under condemnation proceedings by final decree of the Court of Chancery for the First District of the Southern Chancery Division of Alabama, January 20, 1853. Jurisdiction was acquired under general act of cession by the legislature, and by deed of the governor, November 25, 1853.

History.—In the early years of colonization the French planned a fort on Dauphin Island, known as Fort Tombigbee, probably about 1712, but it was hardly more than a palisade or palisaded barracks. Imperfect records of the U. S. Engineer Department show that the United States contracted for a fort at this point in 1818. Work was begun and continued until 1821, when it was suspended for lack of funds. In 1848 the present brick fort was laid out, but progress toward completion was slow. After issuing the call for the assembling of the Secession Convention, Gov. A. B. Moore, anticipating the action of that body, caused Fort Gaines to be occupied by State troops. The fort was soon thereafter completed by the Confederate Government. It was occupied by a garrison until surrendered in 1864, after a fierce bombardment by naval vessels, and investment by land.

See Forts and Defenses; Mobile Bay, Battle of; Morgan, Fort; United States Government—Sessions to, Jurisdiction, Reservations.

REFERENCES.—Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 166; *Ibid*, *Mobile of the five flags* (1913), p. 292; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 388; Pickett, *Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900); pp. 186, 201, 703, 708-709; U. S. *Statutes at*



ALABAMA'S STATE HOUSE, TUSCALOOSA
From La Tourrette's Map of Alabama, 1838



BURNING OF THE CAPITOL OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, DECEMBER 14, 1849
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Large, vol. 36, p. 1350; Hay, *U. S. Military Reservations, Cemeteries and Military Parks* (1916); and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

GAINESTOWN. Postoffice and interior village, in the southern part of Clarke County, on the north bank of the Alabama River, about 12 miles southeast of Jackson, and 20 miles south of Grove Hill. Population: 1888—200; 1910—110.

This was a notable lumbering point early in the settlement of the county. Its present industries include sawmills, lumber yards and planing mills, cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, grist mill, tanyard, and a wagon factory. It was named in honor of the early Indian Factor, George S. Gaines, and his brother, Gen. E. P. Gaines.

REFERENCE.—Ball, *Clarke County* (1882), p. 479.

GAINESVILLE. Post office and incorporated town, on the western bank of the Tombigbee River, in the northeastern edge of Sumter County, 13 miles north of Livingston, and about 10 miles southeast of Geiger, on the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad, the nearest shipping point. Population: 1870—1,000; 1880—1,000; 1890—1,017; 1900—817; 1910—532. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907, with mayor and council. Its industries are cotton ginneries and warehouses, wagon factory, sawmill, planing mill, cottonseed oil mill, fertilizer plant, and steamboat trade on the Tombigbee.

The land where Gainesville now stands was once owned by a Choctaw Indian, named John Coleman, to whom the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit gave 640 acres, including this town site. He owned three negro slaves and cultivated 50 acres of his land. He agreed to sell his holdings to Col. George S. Gaines; but later sold to Col. Moses Lewis, for \$2,000. Between 1832 and 1836 Lewis laid out the town and named it Gainesville for George S. Gaines. John C. Whitsett and Moses Lewis were the first settlers, arriving in the early twenties. The first frame building in the town, erected in 1832, is still standing.

Among the earliest settlers were the Woodson, Brantly, Mobley, Colgin, Hatch, Dandridge, McMahon, Hall, Bliss, Williams, Allen, Harwood, Van de Graff, Reavis, Pettus, Baldwin, Stillman, Kirkpatrick, Hutton, Paschal, Roberts and Morse families. It was there that Joseph G. Baldwin gathered the material for his "Flush Times in Alabama." Before the construction of railroads in that section of the State, Gainesville was the most important cotton shipping point on the Tombigbee. Flatboats and poleboats conveyed about 6,000 bales annually to the Mobile market. Between 1832 and 1838 the population grew to nearly 4,000.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 532; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 329; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 216; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; *Weekly Messenger*, Livingston, Ala., 1857 circa.

GAINESVILLE AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD COMPANY. See Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

GALENA OR LEAD ORE. Lead ore is one of the least plentiful in Alabama of the better-known minerals. Those deposits which occur are, so far as known, in the Trenton limestone in Calhoun County. Mining was done there by the Confederate Government, and the old quarries may still be seen. Some small veins of galena have also been observed in the Knox dolomite. There are traditions of early lead mines in practically every county of the State, but probably without foundation in fact.

REFERENCE.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 61-62.

GAME AND FISH. See Conservation, Department of.

GAMBLE MINES CO. See Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.

GAMING. By act of December 23, 1836 a drastic law on the subject of gaming was passed. It was described as an act "to prevent the evil practice of gaming." It provided that "if any person of mature age, shall game and bet at cards, dice, backgammon, billiards, or any other game of hazard, with a minor or person under twenty-one years of age, or suffer any minor to bet at any gaming table, or other device, no matter by what name called, whereby money or any other property or commodity has been won or lost by any minor under the age of twenty-one years," on conviction he shall be fined not more than \$500, and "stand in the pillory two hours in each succeeding day for three successive days." Judges were required to give this law in their charges to the grand jury.

By act of the legislature of 1907, card and dice playing at public houses and other public places was prohibited. In an indictment for gaming under this act, it is not necessary to state the name of the game played. The keeping or the exhibiting of gaming tables that are not regularly licensed under the laws of the state are guilty of a felony. Betting at cards, dice, keno, billiards, tenpins, horseracing, etc., with minors, or on state elections, renting of rooms, booths, etc., for gaming purposes, permitting of minors to play billiards or pool, is prohibited. The proprietor of any public house, inn, tavern, the captain of any steamboat, or the conductor on any train who permits gambling of any form to be committed in his house, or on his premises, or on his boat, or on his train, etc., is liable to conviction.

During the early history of the state lotteries were used to raise money for educational, charitable, and religious purposes. A constitutional provision now prohibits such schemes and legislations. Wheels of fortune, slot machines, device of chance, or raffling is also prohibited.

Sunday Violations.—Any person who engages in gaming, card playing, domino playing or racing on this day may be arrested.

REFERENCES.—Codes of Alabama.

GAMMA DELTA BETA. Dental college fraternity; founded in 1915 at the Birmingham Dental College, as a local professional organization.

REFERENCE.—Baird, *Manual* (1915), p. 659.

GANTT'S QUARRY. See Marble, Alabama.

GARDENS. See Flowers and Floriculture; Fruits; Horticulture.

GAS. See Natural Gas.

GASTONBURG. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the northwest corner of Wilcox County, in secs. 1 and 2, T. 14, R. 6, 20 miles northwest of Camden. Altitude: 223 feet. Population: 1912—145. It has four stores, a ginnyery, and a blacksmith shop. It is on the public road from Uniontown to Prairie Bluff. When first settled by David F., John W., and Dr. D. F. Gaston, and A. T. Wilkinson, it was known as Paris. Upon the completion of the railroad in 1887, the name was changed to Gastonburg.

GAYLESVILLE. Post office and interior town, in the mountainous region of Cherokee County, about 8 miles north of the Coosa River, and 16 miles northeast of Center. Altitude: 587 feet. Population: 1888—275; 1900—266; 1910—204. It is situated at the crossing of the Alpine and Summerville roads. The Bank of Gaylesville (State) is the only banking institution of the town. It was first known as Sulphur Springs, but when the post office was established, the name was changed to Gaylesville. Judge Birdwell, Elijah Patey, and George Clifton were the earliest settlers.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 128; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 379.

GAYLORS RIDGE. A high, broad, monoclinical mountain extending from Georgia several miles into Cherokee County, Ala. The mountain, or ridge, is about 2 miles broad, and gradually slopes from its northwest rim, which is from 1,500 to 1,600 feet above sea level, to its southeast edge, which is approximately 1,000 above sea level. Properly, the mountain is the more gently sloping northwest side of an unsymmetrical synclinal whose steep and badly crumpled southeast side has been engulfed in the Rome and Cahaba thrust fault. There is little mineral of value in this mountain, though there are some scattered nodules of limonite.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., Special report 9, 1897), p. 807.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. See Legislature.

GENERAL TICKET SYSTEM. See Congressional Representation.

GENEVA. County seat of Geneva County, in the southern part of the county, about 35 miles southwest of Dothan, about 30 miles southeast of Opp, about 35 miles southeast of Elba, and 151 miles south of Montgomery, within 1 mile of the Florida State line, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad where it crosses Choctawhatchee River. It is the head of navigation on the Choctawhatchee, by which it reaches the markets at Pensacola and Mobile. Population: 1870—126; 1880—400; 1890—637; 1900—1,032; 1910—969; 1916—2,000. It was incorporated in 1872, and its limits are bounded on the east by the Choctawhatchee River, on the south by Pea River, on the north by Double Bridge Creek, and on the west by a line from that creek to Pea River, being situated in secs. 20 and 29, T. 1, R. 22.

Its banks are the Farmers National, and the Bank of Geneva (State). The Geneva County Reaper, a Democratic weekly established in 1901, is published there. Its industries are cotton gineries and warehouses, cottonseed oil mill, a sawmill, feed mills, a fertilizer plant, gristmills, and general stores. It has a city high school, and grammar schools. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopal denominations have churches in the town.

This locality was settled in 1836, by Henry A. Yonge, who was the first postmaster, and who named the place in honor of Geneva, Switzerland. A stagecoach line from Pensacola to Tallahassee via Geneva, with mails twice a week, was maintained for many years. In 1836 Capt. Milledge Cox established a barge line to Pensacola on the Choctawhatchee River, and this accelerated the growth of the town. Other early settlers were Asa Alexander, David Keith, Angus McDougald, Samuel Monroe and sons Alex, Duncan, and Daniel, Samuel Pace, Henry Albritton, Alston Stewart, Elisha and John Simmons, William Newell, William Morris, Lorenzo Milligan, Lewis Shields, Charles Boyner, Dr. John G. Moore, Henry W. Laird, and Thomas Nelson.

In 1864 the town was almost washed away by a freshet, and for that reason was moved to higher ground about one-half mile north of the old site. When Geneva County was formed, in 1868, Geneva was chosen the county seat.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 558; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 380; *Alabama Official Statistical Register*, 1915.

GENEVA COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 26, 1868. Its territory was originally a part of Coffee, Dale and Henry Counties. It borders the State of Florida. As originally established, it contained 694 square miles. With various alterations of boundaries, this has been reduced to 578 square miles, or 369,920 acres.

The county was named for Geneva, its principal town and which by the act was made the county seat.

The act of establishment named Thomas

H. Yarborough, Daniel Falford, Daniel Miller, Asa Ray, William Hays, Ira D. Albenson, and Jonas Bell as commissioners for the organization of the new county. On the first Tuesday in January, 1869, they held an election for all county officers, establishing voting places, and appointing managers. The commissioners were required to levy a special tax to liquidate the pro rata indebtedness of the counties out of which the new county was formed. Pending suits were to be continued and tried in the old counties, unless by mutual consent they should be transferred, and all business in the probate courts of such old counties, pertaining to the estates of deceased persons who had resided within the limits of the new county, upon application or petition were to be removed to the newly established probate court. The county was attached to the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and to the Fourth District of the Southern chancery division.

Location and Physical Description.—It is located in southeast Alabama, and its entire southern boundary lies along the northern line of the state of Florida. It is bounded east by Houston, north by Dale and Coffee, and west by Covington.

It has an undulating and pleasing topography, but without unusual elevations. It is well watered. The Choctawhatchee flows through its entire extent, and is navigable from the town of Geneva to its mouth. It was at one time the principal outlet for the products of the county. The principal tributaries of the Choctawhatchee in the county are Double Bridges Creek, which unites with it just above Geneva, and the Pea River just below. The latter drains the western section of the county.

The county lies wholly within the Coastal Plain, and its soils are similar to those of Covington County (q. v.). The arable soils are in large part divided from stratified drift and loam. The low lands consists of dark gray bottoms, sand hummocks and gallberry flats. The river lands are usually subject to overflow. Timber consists of longleaf pine, with post oaks, hickory, broadleafed black-jack, red oak and upland willow. On the divide between Double Bridges Creek and Pea River pine woods prevail, with scarcely any other trees. The undergrowth consists largely of coarse tufts of wiregrass.

The mean annual temperature is about 67.1 F. No maximum and minimum temperatures statistics available. The annual precipitation averages about 65 inches. Details of the extent and character of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The location of the county is too far removed from the Chattahoochee River to have been inhabited by Indians from those towns, but along the Choctawhatchee, which runs through the center of the county, are found some aboriginal remains. About one mile below Pate's Landing are two mounds, 10 feet high, and 25 feet in diameter. Below this point about three or four miles is a much larger mound. These mounds have many indications of house sites in the vicinity.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1918.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms (1917), 2,360.

Acres cultivated (1917), 227,120.

Acres in pasture (1917), 58,600.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 8,400.

Milk cows, 7,700.

Other cattle, 12,000.

Brood sows, 13,100.

Other hogs, 73,000.

Sheep (1917).

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 120,000 acres; 1,080,000 bushels.

Cotton, 50,000 acres; 12,500 bales.

Peanuts, 62,100 acres; 1,560,000 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 44,000 acres; 16,000 tons.

Hay, 58,000 acres; 28,000 tons.

Syrup cane, 2,200 acres; 340,000 gallons.

Cowpeas, 3,000 acres; 15,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 3,000 acres; 300,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 700 acres; 28,000 bushels.

Oats, 5,000 acres; 100,000 bushels.

Wheat, — acres; — bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Bellwood	Hacoda—1
Black—2	Hartford—5
Chancellor—1	Malvern
Coffee Springs—2	Samson—3
Ganer—1	Socomb—3
Geneva (ch)—3	Spears

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1870	2,732	227	2,959
1880	3,829	513	4,342
1890	9,664	1,026	10,690
1900	15,878	3,218	19,096
1910	21,924	4,305	26,230

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1875—Henry W. Laird.

1901—W. O. Mulkey.

Senators.—

1876-7—A. C. Gordon.

1878-9—A. C. Gordon.

1880-1—F. M. Rushing.

1882-3—F. M. Rushing.

1884-5—C. H. Laney.

1886-7—C. H. Laney.

1882-9—W. C. Steagall.

1890-1—Wm. C. Steagall.

1892-3—R. H. Walker.

1894-5—R. H. Walker.

1896-7—Geo. W. Brooks.

1898-9—George W. Brooks.

1899 (Spec.)—George W. Brooks.

1900-01—Walter Acree.

- 1903—Walter Upson Acree.
 1907—P. B. Davis.
 1907 (Spec.)—P. B. Davis.
 1909 (Spec.)—P. B. Davis.
 1911—C. A. Stokes.
 1915—T. S. Faulk.
 1919—W. W. Morris.

Representatives.—

- 1876-7—James McDuffie.
 1878-9—J. T. Register.
 1880-1—M. Cooley.
 1882-3—D. J. B. Atkinson.
 1884-5—J. H. Alberson.
 1886-7—F. H. Alberson.
 1888-9—J. L. White.
 1890-1—J. C. Coleman.
 1892-3—W. J. Mills.
 1894-5—W. J. Mills.
 1896-7—G. J. Carrant.
 1898-9—C. O. Box.
 1899 (Spec.)—C. O. Box.
 1900-01—W. J. Keith, Sr.
 1903—William Jefferson Mills.
 1907—J. R. Alford.
 1907 (Spec.)—J. R. Alford.
 1909 (Spec.)—J. R. Alford.
 1911—W. O. Mulkey.
 1915—Dr. W. W. Smith.
 1919—T. S. Faulk.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1868, pp. 446, 450; Brewer *Alabama*, p. 258; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 295; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 235; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 235; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 127; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 72; *Ala. Official and Statistical Register*, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; *Ala. Anthropological Society, Handbook* (1910); *Geol. Survey of Ala., Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Dr. Eugene A. Smith, professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Alabama, is State geologist. In the event of a vacancy in the office, the professor of geology in the university shall be ex officio state geologist. It is the duty of the State geologist to devote such portions of his time as his professional duties shall permit to making explorations and examinations of the mineral, agricultural, and other natural resources of the State, including its water powers, with their capacities, and its forest trees, with their utilities and distribution. He is required to notify immediately the owner of the land upon which valuable deposits of ore, coal, phosphates, marls, or other substances, are found; and must make quadrennial reports to the legislature, showing the progress of his explorations, accompanied by analyses of soils, ores, minerals, and mineral waters, and such maps, charts, and drawings as may be needed for their illustration. These reports are published by and are the exclusive property of the State. Usually they are distributed without charge, except the cost of postage; but one of them has been sold for as much as

\$1 a copy, plus postage. The State geologist also is required to make collections of specimens and illustrations of the geological and agricultural resources of the State, one of which shall be deposited in the cabinet of the university, a second in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and a third in the office of the commissioner of agriculture and industries at the capitol.

He has authority to appoint with the governor's approval, such assistants, including a chemist, and for such periods of time and with such compensation, as he may deem necessary to the best interests of the survey. His own salary is \$200 a month when engaged solely with his duties as State geologist and not receiving compensation for his work as professor, and \$100, in addition to his salary from the university, when discharging the duties of both positions. For this purpose, and to defray the other expenses of the survey, including compensation of assistants, traveling expenses, cost of apparatus and materials for making chemical analyses, engraving maps, etc., an annual appropriation of \$7,500 is made. The printing, binding, and illustration of bulletins or reports of the geological survey are under the supervision of an ex officio committee consisting of the governor, the secretary of state and the state geologist, who may, at their discretion, have the work done elsewhere than by the state printer. The cost of printing and binding is paid from the general fund and not from the appropriation for the geological survey.

Early Surveys.—The Geological Survey of Alabama, considered as a public office whose activities are based upon a comprehensive and systematic plan, may be said to have begun with the appointment of Prof. Michael Tuomey (q. v.) to the chair of geology in the University of Alabama in 1847; for it was made a part of his duty to spend such portions of his time, not exceeding four months in each year, in exploring the geology of Alabama as the trustees of the university might consider for the advantage of the State; although the legislature did not appoint him State geologist until January, 1848. Prof. Tuomey began his explorations immediately upon taking up his work in the university. Extracts from his reports to the trustees were published from time to time in the Tuscaloosa newspapers, and it was these extracts which attracted the attention of the legislature and brought official recognition of his work. He continued his explorations at the expense of the university until 1853. In 1849 his first biennial report was transmitted to the legislature, and was published by the State during the following year, though without the geological map, which was separately issued later.

Prof. Tuomey was not, however, the pioneer in geological investigation in Alabama. The earliest known publication on the subject appeared in the year 1827, being a paper by W. S. Porter in *American Journal Science*, vol. xiii, p. 77. Between the appearance of this paper and the issuance of Prof. Tuomey's first official report in 1850, 10 other geolo-

gists published one or more papers or reports dealing with one aspect or another of the geology of the State. (For titles, names of authors and dates of publication, see bibliography, *infra*.)

Most of these early workers in the field had some knowledge of the mineral resources of the State, and doubtless foresaw in a measure the potentialities of their development in connection with its future industrial growth and economic life. Two of them occupy a more conspicuous place in Alabama geological history than the others; and, after Prof. Tuomey's and Dr. Smith's, theirs are the outstanding figures in that department of the State's public life. They were Prof. Richard T. Brumby, and Sir Charles Lyell of England. The latter made two trips to Alabama for the purpose of studying the coal deposits which have since become so important a factor in the State's industrial growth. He made full reports of his observations to the British Geological Society, which, being published in its official journal, very likely were the means of arousing the interest among English scientists and capitalists in the Alabama coal fields which eventuated in their making large investments, and contributing no inconsiderable share to the development of the mining and transportation industries of the State.

In making his examinations and explorations, Sir Charles Lyell was assisted by Prof. Brumby, and he took occasion to make public acknowledgment of that fact in the following language: "It would have been impossible for me, during my short visit, to form more than a conjectural opinion respecting the structure of this coal field, still less to determine its geographical area, had not these subjects been studied with great care and scientific ability by Mr. Brumby."

While Prof. Brumby himself had done notable work in the field of geological exploration and investigation, as indicated by the foregoing quotation from his distinguished contemporary, prior to the visits of the English geologist, his chief contribution to the science, as related to Alabama, was his addresses and open letters to the public on the importance of a geological survey of the State, which were the means of informing the public generally and the legislature in particular concerning the latent power and wealth awaiting only expert examination and subsequent development to put Alabama in the forefront of industrial progress. In 1841 he delivered an address on the subject, published in 1842, and in November and December, 1844, published a series of letters in the *State Journal and Flag*, of Tuscaloosa (published in pamphlet form in 1845) in which he undertook to educate public opinion on the subject. To Prof. Brumby is due the honor of having first aroused public opinion on the subject of the development of the State's magnificent natural resources.

Assiduously the work of discovering and making known the mineral wealth of Alabama without the encouragement and assistance of an appropriation from the State and without other compensation than his salary from the

university. However, in 1854, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 to be used in the geological survey, and, in addition, \$2,500 a year for the salary of the State geologist. Gov. Winston appointed Prof. Tuomey to the position, under the new law. Prof. Tuomey resigned his professorship in the university and devoted his whole time to the survey for about two years, when the funds appropriated were exhausted and he resumed his work in the university, where he had maintained his office during his service to the State.

In making the survey Prof. Tuomey was assisted by Prof. E. Q. Thornton, Prof. O. M. Lieber and others. In 1855 Prof. John W. Mallet, of the university, was appointed chemist to the survey. In November of that year a report of the work done by Prof. Tuomey and his assistants was submitted to the legislature, but its publication was delayed for more than two years. When he resumed his duties in the university, Prof. Tuomey intended to devote his leisure to the survey as before, especially to the elaboration of his notes. He was engaged in field work during the summer of 1856, but was unable to complete the working out of his notes before his death, on March 30, 1857.

After Prof. Tuomey's death Dr. Mallet essayed the task of editing and completing the long delayed report. It was a difficult task, for part of the manuscript had been lost, and part was incomplete. The work was done, however, and in September, 1858, the Second Biennial Report at last appeared, accompanied by another geological map of the State, more detailed than the first. Upon the death of Prof. Tuomey the survey was discontinued.

The appearance of Prof. Tuomey's first report in 1850, as though timed to coincide with the agitation of the question of building a railroad to connect the Tennessee River with Mobile Bay, exerted a most potent influence upon, if it did not actually determine, the selection of the route for the proposed road. Immediately attention was concentrated upon the desirability of at once beginning the development of the wonderful mineral wealth whose existence was disclosed in the report. If this were to be done, transportation facilities in the mineral district must be provided. What more reasonable or more easy than to build the proposed grand connecting railroad between northern and southern Alabama through the heart of the mineral region, and thus solve at once all the vexatious problems which had so long occupied public attention? Those who before had advocated the western route for the road, now had practically an unanswerable argument and they pressed it to the utmost. A railroad convention assembled at Elyton (near the present site of Birmingham) in August, 1853, and unanimously adopted a set of resolutions, calling for the construction of the proposed railroad with State aid; and, as an aid to its proper location, recommending "the immediate, thorough and general geological survey of the State, and . . . its vigorous prosecution to completion at the

earliest practicable period." (See South and North Alabama Railroad Company.) Thus, the geological survey, the construction of railroads, and the development of the mineral resources of the State were not only contemporaneous, but mutually beneficial, each stimulating interest in and recognition of the importance of the other.

Reorganization.—No noteworthy work was done in Alabama from that time until 1871, when Dr. Eugene A. Smith, the present State geologist, who then—as now—occupied the chair of geology in the university, was directed by the board of regents to devote as much time as might be consistent with his duties in the university to traveling over the State and making examinations and collections in geology. Doctor Smith spent a part of his vacation in 1871 examining, at his own expense, certain marine Tertiary deposits in Clarke, Washington and Choctaw Counties.

At the session of 1872-73, the legislature revived the geological survey, by act of April 18, 1873, and appointed Dr. Smith, State geologist. The preamble of this act recited: "WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly, approved January, 1848, and an act approved January 3d, 1854, a geological and agricultural survey was instituted and prosecuted for some years, with great advantage to the people of the State; and Whereas, The said survey was left incomplete by the death of Prof. Michael Tuomey, State Geologist; and Whereas, Dr. Eugene A. Smith, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Alabama, is required by ordinance of the board of regents of said university to devote a portion of his time and labor to a geological exploration of the State, and to an examination of its mineral and agricultural resources; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Eugene A. Smith, professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Alabama, be and he is hereby appointed State Geologist."

The act proceeded to prescribe his duties and to appropriate the sums of \$800 "for the purchase of chemicals and the necessary apparatus of a laboratory for the analysis of soils, ores, minerals and mineral water;" \$2,200 "for the purchase of an ambulance and team;" and \$500 per annum for the traveling and incidental expenses of the geologist during the time he should be engaged in the field work of the survey. With the exception of small special appropriations for the purpose of preparing maps and other illustrations for the geological reports made in 1877 and 1879, and the annual appropriation for expenses in the field, no further expenditures were made by the State on account of the geological survey during the 10 years, 1873 to 1882 inclusive.

"During the ten years from 1873 to 1882 inclusive," says Dr. Smith on pages 3 and 4 of his Geological Surveys in Alabama, "the writer devoted the greater part of the three months of each summer vacation to geological excursions, receiving no compensation therefor in the way of salary. The actual

traveling expenses were, however, defrayed out of the annual appropriation of \$500, which also paid the other contingent expenses of the survey. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Henry McCalley, at his own expense, accompanied the writer in the field, and during the following years, from 1879 to 1882, he undertook independent field work, without compensation from the survey beyond the payment of his expenses while in the field. At this time he held the position of Assistant in the Chemical Department of the University, then also under the charge of the present writer. There were other volunteer assistants during this time; the two whose contributions are to be found in the survey reports being Professor W. C. Stubbs, who made a number of chemical analyses, besides taking part in the field work, and Mr. T. H. Aldrich, who prepared a valuable sketch of the early history of coal mining operations in Alabama, published in the report of 1875."

During this period several reports, for the most part preliminary or reconnaissance reports, dealing chiefly with the economic aspects of the geology of the State, including the early history of coal mining in Alabama and the occurrence and composition of iron ores and limestones in the Warrior field, were issued. "In 1877-8 attention was turned to the Warrior Coal Field, till then comparatively unknown, and maps were published of Walker, Fayette, Marion and Winston counties which were practically underlaid with coal measures. Notwithstanding the fact that no coal was mined at that time in all this region, and it was not possible with the means at the disposal of the survey to open the seams so as to show their true value, the publication, especially of these maps, turned the attention of investors to these counties, and the next few years witnessed marvellous developments there."

In 1878 a movement was launched to secure an appropriation from Congress for making the upper Warrior River navigable to aid in developing the coal seams along its course. Dr. Smith, assisted by Mr. McCalley and Mr. Joseph Squire, ran a line of levels from the forks of the Warrior down to Tuscaloosa, and made special reexamination of the coal seams within available distance from the river. The War Department bore most of the expense of this survey, but the State geological survey published the map and report at its own cost.

In 1880 the State survey cooperated with the Census Bureau in preparing for the Tenth Census a report on cotton culture in Alabama and Florida, and on the composition, mode of formation and properties of soils in Alabama, and the changes produced by cultivation. The report containing the results of these observations, which extended to every county in Alabama, was published by the State in 1883. It contains many analyses of soils and marls, made partly by the Census and partly by the survey.

Enlargement of Activities.—In 1883 the annual appropriation was increased to \$5,000 and in 1891 to \$7,500. The latter, being a

continuing appropriation, enabled the state geologist to perfect an organization and adopt a plan for future work, thus increasing efficiency. Mr. McCalley was given charge of investigations in the Warrior coal and iron fields; Joseph Squire and A. M. Gibson were placed in charge of investigations in the Cahaba and Coosa coal fields, respectively; and Dr. Smith took charge of explorations in the metamorphic area and of studies of the Coastal Plain deposits. Reports on all these regions were prepared and published. Dr. William B. Phillips, W. M. Brewer and others made reports on the gold deposits; and a report on iron making in Alabama, prepared by Dr. Phillips, met with an enthusiastic reception and quickly ran through two or three editions. Under the auspices of the survey, investigations and reports were made of the clays, the water powers, the artesian and other underground waters, limestones, building stones, bauxites, the fresh water and marine Crustacea, and the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of the Coastal Plain. A preliminary list of the plants native to Alabama was prepared by Dr. Smith and Dr. Charles Mohr in collaboration, and published many years ago. Later a monumental work on the plant life of Alabama was prepared by Dr. Mohr and published in 1901 in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The preparation of another work, on the timbers and other plants, useful or noxious, was assigned to Dr. R. M. Harper. The survey also issued a bulletin on road materials and highway work, which was adopted by the State highway commission (q. v.) as one of its official bulletins.

Museum and Library.—In 1909 a beautiful and commodious building was erected, at a cost of \$100,000, appropriated by the legislature. It is known as "Smith Hall," so named in honor of the State geologist, Dr. Eugene Allen Smith, under whom the survey has attained its great development. The structure provides about 12,000 square feet of floor space available for offices, museum, library, lecture rooms, laboratories, and work rooms of the survey and for the departments of geology and biology of the university.

The larger part of the building is devoted to the museum. The collections include the fields of anthropology, botany, geography, geology and paleontology and zoology. Excellent facilities for display and storage are afforded. The organization and arrangement of the groups and specimens conform to the latest ideals. The museum contains the following special collections: The Mohr herbarium, which forms the basis for Dr. Charles Mohr's "Plant life of Alabama"; the Peters collection of fungi; the Aldrich collection of shells and fossils; the Lommel collection of European fossils and rocks; the Schowalter collection of minerals and fossils; the Mohr and the Schowalter collections of land, fresh-water, and marine shells from all parts of the world; the Dr. H. H. Smith collection of Alabama land and fresh-water shells; the Löding collection of Alabama coleoptera; the Tuomey collection of Alabama reptiles; and the Avery

bird collection. All of these are available for consultation and for use by students. The museum has been built up from the collections made by the survey under Prof. Michael Tuomey from 1847 to 1857, and under Dr. Smith from 1873 to date.

The library is also housed in Smith Hall. Although primarily intended for the use of the survey staff and university students, it is open to all who may care to consult it. It numbers about 5,000 volumes and many more pamphlets, collected through the years by exchange, by gift of Dr. Smith, and by systematic purchases. The books include texts, reports of the surveys of the United States, State and foreign governments, monographs and serials.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 689-697; *Acts*, 1872-73, pp. 89-90; Richard T. Brumby, *Address on importance of a geological survey of Alabama*, Dec. 7, 1841 (1842), and *Letters of Professor R. T. Brumby, on importance of a geological survey of Alabama* (1845), first published in *State Journal and Flag*, Nov. and Dec. 1844; "Death of Prof. Tuomey," in *The Independent*, Gainesville, Ala., Apr. 11, 1857; "Michael Tuomey," sketch in University of Ala., *Corolla*, 1894, vol. 2, pp. 21-24; E. A. Smith, "Sketch of the life of Michael Tuomey," from *American Geologist*, vol. xx, Oct. 1897; "Michael Tuomey, geologist," sketch in Lamb's *Biographical dictionary of the United States*, vol. 7, 1903, p. 392; Smith, "Mémoir of Henry McCalley," in *Bulletin Geol. Soc. America*, vol. 16, 1904; also "Biographical sketch of Henry McCalley," in *American Geologist*, Apr. 1905, with bibliography; and "Mémoir of Daniel W. Langton, Jr.," in *Bulletin Geol. Soc. America*, May 21, 1910, vol. 21, pp. 12-16; Report of Eugene A. Smith, state geologist, on the geological and agricultural survey of Alabama (1873); Smith, "The geological and biological survey of Alabama," in *Science*, May 13, 1898, new ser. vol. vii, No. 176; Hayes, *State geological surveys of the United States* (U. S. Geol. Survey, *Bulletin* 465, 1911), Alabama, pp. 9-16; Smith, "Geological surveys in Alabama," in *Journal of Geology*, Apr.-May, 1894, vol. ii, No. 3, pp. 1-13; Clark, *History of education in Alabama* (1889), p. 64; Geol. Survey of Ala., "Museum papers": (1) *Smith Hall* (May, 1910, pp. 7); (2) *The museum as an educator* (May, 1912, pp. 25); (3) *Directions for collecting land shells, periwinkles, and mussel shells* (1912, pp. 12); "A directory of American museums," in *Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Bulletin*, vol. 10, No. 1, Oct. 1910.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LIBRARY. See Geological Survey.

GEOLOGY OF ALABAMA. Alabama has a carefully estimated total area of 52,251 square miles, of which 51,540 square miles is land surface. "Apart from the minor inequalities and the relatively small area of the Talladega Mountains," the surface of this area may be considered as an eroded or dissected plain, whose mean elevation above sea level is nearly 600 feet. The north and north-east sections rise above this average eleva-

tion, and the south and southwest fall below it.

The State is divided into two grand divisions as to geologic formation and surface configuration. An irregular curving line drawn from the northwest corner of the State through Tuscaloosa and Montgomery to Columbus, Ga., would mark approximately the southern boundary of the area whose altitude is above 600 feet. This elevated great Appalachian region, and is known as the Appalachian division. The highest altitudes of the State occur in this region, along a line running northeast and southwest, nearly along the northern boundaries of Coosa, Clay and Cleburne Counties. The altitude increases toward the northeast, and the general slope of the surface is away from the elevated area in all directions except the north and northeast. The mountains of Alabama all rise 1,200 to 1,600 feet above the highland, or 2,000 to 2,400 feet above sea level.

The remainder of the State, whose average altitude is less than 600 feet, constitutes the Coastal Plain division. Its surface slopes, approximately one foot to the mile, south and west toward the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi Valley, the elevation thus decreasing from about 600 to 200 to 300 feet in the highlands overlooking the Gulf in the two coast countries.

The whole drainage system of the State (see River and Drainage Systems) has a general southwesterly direction, with the single exception of the Tennessee River (q. v.).

The two halves of the plateau region of the State show important differences. In the southeastern half the strata have been greatly folded and plicated and in part metamorphosed, and are always much indurated. As a consequence the mountains of this section, illustrated by the Talladega Mountain Range, the most elevated in the State, are often sharp-crested and serrated, but always with uneven summits. In the northwestern half the strata are in wide, open waves or folds, and the mountains, exemplified by the Cumberland Plateau, are merely the remnants of an elevated tableland, with steep slopes toward the bordering valleys. Between the principal members of this mountain system are great valleys which are carved for the most part from limestones interstratified with harder and more durable beds of sandstone and chert. The harder beds form northeast-southwest minor ridges which flute the great valley areas. There are no mountains in the Coastal Plain. The hills are merely remnants left from the original mass.

The subdivisions of the Appalachian division are: (1) the Talladega Mountains and Ashland Plateau, of igneous and metamorphic rocks; (2) the Appalachian valleys of Paleozoic rocks below the Coal Measures; (3) the coal fields of the Pennsylvanian series; (4) the Valleys of the Tennessee, of the Mississippian series (lower Carboniferous).

The Coastal Plain has two great basal formations, the Cretaceous and the Tertiary,

and two blanket formations, the Grand Gulf and the Lafayette.

The subjoined table shows the chronological sequence of the geologic formations represented in Alabama. The existence of certain late Tertiary marine formations in the lower counties has been revealed by deep borings, though their outcrops have not yet been observed at the surface.

APPALACHIAN DIVISION.

Talladega Mountains and Ashland Plateau (Igneous and metamorphic rocks).—This subdivision makes up the southeastern half of the Appalachian division, embracing part or all of Cleburne, Talladega, Clay, Coosa, Chilton, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Randolph, Chambers, Lee and Macon Counties. The rocks are all more or less crystalline in texture and fall into two general classes: (1) massive or dike rocks of igneous origin, such as granite, diorite, and diabase; and (2) metamorphic or schistose rocks. The latter class is likewise divided into two divisions according to origin: (a) those derived from igneous rocks, such as the gneisses, the hornblende schists, the Hilleabee green schists, etc., (b) and those derived from sediments, such as the feebly crystalline phyllites of the Talladega Mountains, the more fully crystalline mica-schists of the Ashland Plateau, and the quartzites, and crystalline marbles and dolomites.

The Talladega Mountains form the northwestern part of this subdivision. They are high, generally sharp-crested ridges with narrow, often gorge-like valleys between.

The average elevation of the Ashland Plateau, which forms the eastern portion of the subdivision, is 1,000 feet above the sea. The plain-like character of this plateau is evidently the result of erosion—"base-leveling"—and is not due to the horizontal position of the rocks, as is the case with the Cumberland Plateau of the Mississippian. The surface of the Ashland Plateau is made up of beveled-off edges of the steeply dipping schists, and the present topographic features are due to the subsequent elevation of the base-leveled plain and the dissection of its mass by the watercourses.

Appalachian Valleys (Paleozoic formations below the Pennsylvanian).—The wide valley with prevailing calcareous soils lying between the Talladega Mountains on the east and Lookout Mountain and the Coosa coal field on the west has received the name of Coosa Valley (q. v.), from the river which drains it. It is the continuation and terminus of the Valley of East Tennessee and the Great Valley of Virginia. Branching from it are the Cahaba, Wills, Shades, Jones, Murphrees, and Browns or Blount Springs Valleys. The geologic formations occurring in these valleys range from the lowest Cambrian up to the Pennsylvanian series. The most prominent of these formations is the Knox dolomite. There are also other important limestones and calcareous shales, of Cambrian age, which form the floors of parts of these val-

GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS OF ALABAMA.

Quaternary	{ Soils First bottom deposits and recent alluvium Second bottom deposits Columbia sands Lafayette (?) Pliocene			
	Pliocene... { Grand Gulf * Pasagoula			
	Miocene—Chattahoochee (Alum Bluff, Oak Grove, etc.)*			
	Tertiary...	Eocene...	St. Stephens limestone *	
Claiborne....			{ Gosport greensand Lisbon beds Tallahatta buhrstone	
			Chickasaw or Wilcox (Lignitic)	{ Hatchetigbee Bashi (Woods Bluff) Tusahoma (Bells Landing) Nanafalia (Coal Bluff)
				Midway.....	{ Noheola (Matthews Landing) Sucarnochee clay Clayton limestone
Cretaceous... { Ripley marl Selma chalk Eutaw sand Tuscaloosa formation				
Carboniferous			Pennsylvania Series (Coal measures)	
	Mississippian Series (Lower Carboniferous)	{ Bangor limestone Oxmoor formation Tuscumbia limestone Lauderdale chert	{ Contemporaneous Ft. Payne chert	
Devonian—Chattanooga black shale				
Silurian—Red Mountain formation (Clinton)				
Ordovician...	{ Pelham limestone (Trenton) Knox Dolomite			
	Cambrian...	{ Coosa shale Montevallo formation Aldrich limestone Weisner sandstone		
{		Talladega slates.....	{ Metamorphic Paleozoic strata; Pennsylvanian in part	
		Ashland mica shists.....	{ Metamorphic sediments of undetermined age, probably Paleozoic	
		Igneous rocks.....	{ Granites, diorites, gneisses, etc., of several ages (pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic)	

*EXPLANATORY NOTE:—Recent investigations of the U. S. Geological Survey have led to the differentiation of Grand Gulf deposits into Oligocene and Pliocene with the name Citronelle for the Pliocene, and Cataboula for the Oligocene divisions. The St. Stephens limestone by the same authority has been classed as Oligocene, as is the case also with most of the formations occurring along the Apalachicola River, formerly placed in the Miocene.

leys, especially of the Coosa. All these limestones are interbedded with sandstones and chert which stand out as subordinate ridges that diversify all the valleys. The Coosa Valley is thus a great trough, 30 miles wide, fluted with scores of parallel smaller ridges and valleys.

Coal Fields (Pennsylvanian series).—The coal fields are four in number—the Coosa, Cahaba, Lookout Mountain, and Warrior. They are separated from each other by long, narrow anticlinal valleys, and structurally they are troughs or synclines between these anticlines. The principal coal mining operations are to be found in the southwestern parts of these fields, especially in the Warrior and the Cahaba, and less conspicuously in the Coosa.

Valleys of the Tennessee (Mississippian series).—From the northeast corner of the State down to Guntersville, the Tennessee River is confined to a long, narrow, anticlinal trough, known in Alabama as Browns or Big Spring Valley. Below Guntersville the river flows in a northwest direction along a narrow, often gorge-like valley through the Cumberland Plateau to about the meridian of Huntsville, where it emerges into the broad and open Valley of the Tennessee. The geologic formations of this lower stretch of the river are the Bangor (Chester) limestone with its interstratified sandstone, lying principally south of the river, while the country to the north is made by the siliceous limestone of the Tusculumbia (St. Louis), the Lauderdale, and other members of the Mississippian series below the Bangor. The Tennessee Valley, like the Coosa Valley, is a complex trough, fluted with narrow, parallel ridges and subordinate valleys.

COASTAL PLAIN.

The two fundamental systems of the Coastal Plain are the Cretaceous and the Tertiary, consisting of interstratified beds of sand, clay, limestone, and marls, with their admixtures. In going southward from the Appalachian division we pass in succession over the beveled edges of these formations from the oldest to the newest. Each of these formations occupies the surface in a belt proportional in width to its thickness, and running approximately east and west across the State. Perhaps four-fifths of the cultivated upland soils of the whole plain are based on what is known as the Lafayette formation—a mantle of reddish and light colored loams and sands, with frequent beds of water-worn pebbles in the lower parts. It has an average thickness of 25 to 30 feet and probably formerly covered the entire area of the plain, having been deposited at the close of the Tertiary period. Since this deposition the materials of the formation have been worked over and redeposited at lower altitudes, along slopes and in river terraces, and thus incorporated in later formations.

The combined thickness of the Cretaceous formations in Alabama has been estimated at 2,500 feet. It includes four formations

which are, in ascending order: (1) the Tuscaloosa, a formation of fresh-water origin, made up of sands and clays in many alternations; (2) the Eutaw, mainly of marine origin, composed of sands and clays more or less calcareous, but nowhere showing beds of hard limestone; (3) the Selma chalk, likewise of marine origin, and a great calcareous formation of the nature of chalk, with varying admixtures of clay and other impurities; and (4) the Ripley, also a marine formation in which the calcareous constituents generally predominate, but in parts containing sandy or clayey beds.

None of these formations greatly affects the topography or has marked lithologic characters except the Selma chalk, which underlies a belt with an average width of 20 to 25 miles, extending from the western boundary of the State to a short distance beyond Montgomery. The Selma chalk, or black belt, has been more deeply and evenly wasted by erosion and by solution than the more sandy formations north and south of it. As a consequence, its outcrop is in the shape of a trough.

The Eutaw and Tuscaloosa formations outcropping north of the Selma chalk belt show no marked topographic features. The surface of the Eutaw belt is generally smoother than that of the Tuscaloosa, and the calcareous character of many of the sandy and clayey beds insures greater fertility.

The Ripley formation south of the Selma area has many features in common with the Eutaw, and while prevalently sandy, it yet contains a considerable proportion of limestone and calcareous clays.

A short distance east of Montgomery and thence to the Georgia line, the whole marine Cretaceous section—the "Blue Marl" region—assumes a very uniform lithologic character, being composed mainly of a bluish sandy marl in which scales and flakes of mica are numerous.

Notwithstanding this lithologic uniformity, the three divisions of the marine Cretaceous in eastern Alabama are sufficiently distinct in their fossils.

The thickness of the lower Tertiary Eocene formations in Alabama is about 1,800 feet. The Eocene is subdivided into four general groups: (1) the Midway; (2) the Chickasaw (Wilcox); (3) the Claiborne group; and (4) the St. Stephens limestone. The upper part of the St. Stephens, equivalent to the Vicksburg has recently been classed as Oligocene.

At the base of the Tertiary is found an impure limestone, thin and inconspicuous in western Alabama, but thickening to the east until on the Chattahoochee River it includes fully 200 feet of alternating calcareous sands and limestones. This formation is called the Clayton limestone.

Next above the Clayton there is, along Tombigbee River, a series of black or dark brown clays at least 100 feet thick. This formation is also well exposed on Sucarnocnee River, and has been called Sucarnocnee. At some points these clays are sparingly fos-

siliferous. Near the Alabama River and eastward through Wilcox County these clays become more calcareous, and form "prairies."

Next above the Sucarnochee clays is the Naheola formation, embracing 150 feet or more of gray sandy clays, with some beds of dark sandy glauconitic clay containing marine fossils near the base. To the east this formation appears to die out and is not found exposed on the Chattahoochee River. These three formations constitute the Midway group.

The Chickasaw, or Wilcox, group is the most massive of these divisions, having a thickness of not less than 900 feet. It also presents a great variety in lithologic character and in fossil contents. The fossil bearing beds form the basis for the separation of this group into four formations, described below.

The Nanafalia formation overlies the Naheola, and maintains a thickness of about 200 feet, entirely across the State. These beds are mostly sandy, but contain great numbers of the shells of a small oyster, *Gryphoea thirsae*. At the base of the oyster-shell beds there are, at certain localities, other fossiliferous beds containing a great variety of forms. At the bottom of the Nanafalia formation there is a bed of lignite, 5 to 7 feet thick, which may be traced across the country from Tombigbee River into Pike County.

The Tuscahoma, or Bells Landing, formation consists of beds of gray and yellow cross-bedded sands and sandy clays about 140 feet thick and generally poor in fossils except at one horizon.

Above the Tuscahoma is the Bashi, or Woods Bluff, which averages 80 feet in thickness. It is composed of the sands and sandy clays common in the Tertiary, but is distinguished by a characteristic bed of highly fossiliferous greensand with associated beds of lignite immediately below it.

The uppermost formation of this group is composed of beds of brown, purple, and gray laminated, sandy clays and cross-bedded sands abounding in characteristic fossils. It is about 175 feet thick in the vicinity of Tombigbee River, but thins to the east. These beds have been named Hatchetigbee, from a bluff on the Tombigbee River.

Between the Chickasaw group and the base of the St. Stephens limestone lie the strata of the Claiborne group, easily divisible in Alabama into three formations, the lower being the Tallahatta buhrstone, the middle, the Lisbon formation and the upper, the Gosport greensand.

The Tallahatta buhrstone formation varies in thickness from 400 feet in the western part of the State to 200 feet in the eastern part. It consists of aluminous sandstones or siliceous claystones, varying slightly in composition, but comparatively poor in fossils.

Between the buhrstone and the base of the Gosport greensand are the Lisbon beds, consisting of about 115 feet of calcareous, clayey sands and sandy clays, generally fossiliferous. The lower half of these beds contains a great number and variety of well preserved shells.

The Gosport greensand, so far as known,

does not appear in any other of the Gulf States. It embraces the strata of the Claiborne group lying between the top of the Lisbon and the base of the St. Stephens. The beds are in general highly glauconitic sands about 30 feet in thickness, and include the fossiliferous greensands which have made the name of Claiborne famous. The name is from Gosport, a landing on the Alabama River a few miles below the Claiborne Bluff.

Above the Claiborne, and constituting the uppermost member of the Eocene in Alabama, is the St. Stephens limestone. (This, or the upper part of it, is now classed as Oligocene by the paleontologists). The great mass of this formation, between two and three hundred feet thick, consists of a limestone of a considerable degree of purity and highly fossiliferous. Southward of the latitude of Jackson, Miss., and southward of the outcrop of the St. Stephens limestone in Alabama, the later Tertiary formations are represented by a series of nonmarine, or fresh-water sands and clays of various colors and various degrees of hardness, to which the name Grand Gulf has been applied. Until very recently no well defined fossils had been discovered in these materials, but within the past six or eight years a number of clay deposits with distinct and recognizable leaf impressions have been found in the heretofore undifferentiated Grand Gulf beds, and it has been possible to fix the age of the formation in part as Oligocene-Miocene, and in part as Pliocene, thus bearing out the conclusions of Dr. Hilgard, who first fully described and mapped the Grand Gulf in Mississippi.

In Alabama the prevailing materials of this formation are massive clays of reddish to brown colors, or mottled gray to red, and laminated clays interbedded with sands varying in coherence from loose sands to firm sandstones with aluminous or siliceous cement. The clayey or aluminous sandstones pass by insensible gradations into meagre clays which are themselves often indurated into mudstones as compact as some of the sandstones.

Near Citronelle in Mobile County and on Perdido Bay in Baldwin, plant remains in clays demonstrate the Pliocene age of this upper part of the former Grand Gulf, to which the name Citronelle has been given by the geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey. In like manner plant remains discovered near Hattiesburg in Mississippi, and in Louisiana, show the Grand Gulf there to include also beds of Oligocene and Miocene ages.

In 1889 Mr. D. W. Langdon of the Alabama Geological Survey discovered on Chattahoochee River between Chattahoochee Landing and Alum Bluff, a new series of marine calcareous formations of Miocene age (since referred to Oligocene), overlying the Vicksburg or St. Stephens. These are supposed to be the contemporaneous marine equivalents of the fresh-water Grand Gulf beds farther west, though so far as known at the present time, none of them comes to the surface anywhere in Alabama. That they do underlie the Pliocene fresh-water beds of the Citronelle is

shown by the fact that marine shells characteristic of the Chattahoochee River section, have been brought up from deep borings in Baldwin and Mobile Counties.

It is impossible to give definitely the thickness of the Grand Gulf series but it will go into the hundreds of feet. In the southern or Citronelle portion of the formation, the upland surfaces constitute a more or less level plain, dotted with great numbers of shallow, undrained hollows partly filled with water, partly forming savannahs. In this section of the State the Grand Gulf beds are important in relation to underground waters.

The Lafayette, a great mantle formation some 25 feet or more in thickness, occupies the high level plateaus between the larger streams of the Coastal Plain, lapping also over the Paleozoic formations along their southern or gulflward borders. This formation consists in general of a red sandy loam usually devoid of stratification in its upper part, with irregular beds of water-worn pebbles in the lower part. It overlies with unconformable contact every formation of the Coastal Plain from the oldest Cretaceous to the youngest (Pliocene) Tertiary of the Citronelle division of the Grand Gulf.

While the high-level Lafayette may, as many geologists think, have been deposited at the end of the Tertiary (Pliocene), its materials have been distributed by erosion down the slopes and especially have they been worked over into the third terraces of the larger rivers, in later times. Beds of different times of deposition have thus been included in the Lafayette, which may cause the name to be abandoned. By whatever name called, this formation is important as a soil former, and in its relations to underground waters.

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group," in *American Jour. Science* (1835), vol. xxviii, pp. 276, 278; Richard T. Brumby, *Address on the importance of a geological survey of the State of Alabama*, December 7, 1841 (1842), and *Letters of Professor R. T. Brumby, on the importance of a geological survey of Alabama* (1845), first published in the *State Journal and Flag*, in November and December, 1844; Robert W. Withers, "Geological observations on the region near Centreville, Alabama," in *American Jour. Science* (1845), vol. xlviii, p. 39; Lyell, *Sir Charles, Bart.*, "Coal fields of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, being an extract of a letter to Prof. Silliman," in *American Jour. Science*, 2d ser., (1846), vol. i, p. 371, and "Notice on the coal fields of Alabama; being an extract from a letter to the president from Charles Lyell, Esq., dated Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 15 Feby., 1846," in *Quarterly Jour. Geological Society* (London, 1846), vol. ii, p. 278, and "The relative age and position of the so-called Nummulite limestone of Alabama," *Ibid.*, (1848), vol. iv, pp. 10-16, and *A second visit to the United States of North America*, two volumes, (1849), vol. ii, *passim*; The contributions of Dr. Eugene A. Smith, the present state geologist, are numerous and include the following: *Sketch of the mineral resources of Alabama* (n. d. pp. 15); "The Clays of Alabama," extract from *Proceedings*, Ala. Industrial and Scientific Soc. (n. d., pp. 10); *Alabama's resources for the manufacture of Portland cement*, read before Ala. Industrial and Scientific Soc. (n. d., pp. 8); *Report of the sub-committee on the Cenozoic—Marine*—(n. d., pp. 18); "The iron ores of Alabama, with special reference to their geological formations," from *Proceedings of Am. Assn. for advancement of Science*, 1878, vol. xxii (Salem, 1879, pp. 15); "A general description of the climate, and of the geological, topographical, and agricultural features of the cotton-producing states," extracted from *4th Report of U. S. Entomological Commission* (Washington, 1884, pp. 80, maps, 2); "The phosphates of Alabama" (in State Dept. of Agriculture, *Bulletin* 5, Auburn, 1884); *Iron ores of Alabama in their geological relations* (1887, pp. 15); *Sketch of the geology of Alabama* (1892, pp. 36); "Post-Eocene formations of the Coastal Plain of Alabama," from *Am. Jour. Science*, April, 1894, vol. xlvii, pp. 285-296; "Phosphates and marls of Alabama," from *Transactions Am. Institute Mining Engineers*, Oct., 1895, pp. 12; "The Grand Gulf formation," from *Science*, Nov. 21, 1902, vol. xvi, No. 412, pp. 835-837; "The Grand Gulf formation," from *Science*, N. S., July 3, 1903, vol. xviii, No. 444, pp. 20-26; "Carboniferous fossils in 'Ocoee' slates in Alabama," *Ibid.*, Aug. 21, 1903, vol. 451; pp. 244-246; "On some Post-Eocene and other formations of the Gulf region of the United States," address before the Am. Assn. for Advancement of Science, New Orleans, Dec. 29, 1905-Jan. 4, 1906 (1906); "Cretaceous-Eocene contact," from *Jour. of Geology*, Aug., 1910, vol. xviii, No. 5, pp. 430-434, Ills.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY. See East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. See Southern Railway Company.

GEORGIA WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. See Southern Railway Company.

GEORGIANA. Incorporated town in the southwestern part of Butler County, in sec. 27, T. 8, R. 13 E., 16 miles southwest of Greenville, 60 miles southwest of Montgomery, and 126 miles northeast of Mobile. It is on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and is the northern terminus of the Alabama & Florida branch of that road. Altitude: 264 feet. Population: 1870—400; 1880—277; 1890—456; 1900—567; 1910—999. It was incorporated in 1869 and rechartered in 1872, with mayor and aldermen. It has a waterworks system. Its banking institutions are the Butler County Bank (State), and the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). The Butler County News, a Democratic weekly, established in 1911, is published there. Its industries are a sawmill, cotton ginnery and warehouses, wagon and repair shops, lumber yard and planing mill, gristmill, feed mill, and the production of naval stores. It has a high school and grammar schools. Its churches are the Baptist, established in 1865, by Rev. Pitt S. Milner, and the Methodist Episcopal, South, established in 1866.

The locality was originally settled in 1824 by John Shepherd who came from Georgia. Later other settlers came from that State. The railroad company established a station about a mile from "The Old Milner Place," and named it Pittsville, for Rev. Pitt S. Milner its owner. In 1858 Milner opened a general store at the station, and had the name changed to Georgiana, in honor of his native State, and of his little daughter. Other early settlers of the town were Peter Mason, Michael O'Brien, Dr. Clements, John R. Kene, T. H. Powell, Miles and Peter Simpson, John W. Wheeler, and the Stockton family. The first school was established in 1856, in a log house, taught by Miss Eunice Eskeew. Public roads to Bear's Store, to Oakly Streak, and to South Butler were opened in 1862. The first sawmill and gristmill was built by E. C. Milner in 1858.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872); Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; Little, *Butler County* (1885); The Butler County News, Georgia, Sept. 12, 1912.

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCH (CONSERVATIVE). A religious body, commonly known as "Dunkers," or "Dunkards," originally founded as the Pietists of Germany. They appeared first in America at Germantown, Pa., in 1719. They are without written creed, but are classed as orthodox trinitarians. Their church polity corresponds more nearly to the presbyterian than to any other specific ecclesiastical form.

Details of the church in Alabama are not available. The U. S. census report of 1916 gives the total number of organizations as 24; total number of members 92; and two Sun-

day schools, with 13 teachers and 178 scholars.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

GETTYSBURG, ALABAMA CONFEDERATE MARKERS AND TABLES AT. A number of granite pedestals and bronze markers and tablets have been erected by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, to commemorate the participation of Alabama troops in the battle of Gettysburg. They are located as follows: Granite Pedestals with Bronze Brigade Tablet, together with Bronze Tablets on Confederate Avenue, Section 5; another in Section 5, Confederate Avenue; North Confederate Avenue, East Confederate Avenue, East Slope Culp's Hill; West Meredith Avenue, South of McMillan Woods; and West Confederate Avenue, North of Pitzer Woods. Another to Carter's Battalion of Artillery, contains mention of the Jeff Davis Battery, and is located on the East slope of Oak Hill. A granite pedestal with bronze tablet, containing mention of Hardaway's Battery, is situated on West Confederate Avenue in Schultz Grove.

Alabama was represented by 17 regiments of Infantry, and 2 Batteries of Field Artillery in the Battle of Gettysburg. There is no monument to Alabama soldiers other than the ones mentioned.

REFERENCES.—The location of the monuments, markers and tablets on the battle field of Gettysburg, published by the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, 1918; Report of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission, 1917; letters from the Chairman of the Commission, to Dr. Owen, in the files of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

GHUALLAHATCHEE. See Hoithlewalli.

GIRARD. Town in Russell County on the Central of Georgia Railway, and the Chattahoochee River, 19 miles northeast of Seale, and 90 miles east of Montgomery. Altitude: 263 feet. Population: 1900—3,840; 1910—4,214. It has a municipal waterworks system. The Citizens Bank (State), is located there, and The Phenix-Girard Journal, established in 1909, I. I. Moses publisher, and the Alabama Social Democrat, established in 1914, J. P. Marchant, publisher, are published in the town. It has a cotton mill and a brick manufactory. Girard and Phenix City are both included in the original "Ben Marshall Reserve," a section of land opposite the city of Columbus, Ga., with the Chattahoochee River as the eastern boundary. It was given to a Creek chief, Ben Marshall, by the terms of the treaty of March 24, 1832, between the United States and the Creek Nation. On June 19, 1832, this tract was purchased by Col. Daniel McDougald and Dr. Robert Collins of Georgia, for \$35,000.

The first house in the town was built by Horace King, a slave, for John Godwin, his master, in October, 1832. On the establishment of the county in the same year, a com-

mission composed of Hardemen Owens, Anderson Abercrombie and Thomas M. Martin, was appointed to select a site for the courthouse. Girard was chosen, but it was generally conceded that it would not be permanent, and substantial buildings were not constructed. The courthouse was built on the hill west of the lower bridge connecting the city with Columbus, Ga. Neither it nor the jail had been completed in 1839 when the seat of justice was changed to Crockettville (Crawford). The first court convened at Girard on October 14, 1833, and was held in John Godwin's workshop, on the hill near the Methodist Church. The town being just across the State line opposite Columbus, Ga., was for many years the refuge of a lawless element; and for that reason was for a long time known as Sodom, but never officially given that name. The post office was established in 1840, with Wm. B. Harris as postmaster. On April 16, 1865, the last engagement of the War took place there, during which the Confederates burned the bridges leading to the Georgia side.

The Abercrombie family, long prominent in the State's history, settled river plantations immediately below the place, about the time of the removal of the Indians. Benjamin H. Baker practised law there from 1840 to 1850, at which time he removed to Crawford. The Holland family, which still has representatives there, was among its first settlers, as were Martin G. Buchanan and Wm. Faulkenberry. Mr. Buchanan was an overseer for Paddy Carr, an Indian chief, who had plantations on the river below. John Godwin was a contractor and builder. His foreman was Horace King who built most of the houses both in Columbus and Girard during the first 15 years of their existence. All of the bridges spanning the river before the War were built by King. He was the grandson of a Catawba Indian of South Carolina, and was emancipated by the legislature in February, 1848. After the death of Mr. Godwin, some years later, the family then being in destitute circumstances, King assumed the wardship of the widow and children, taking care of the former as long as she lived. Benjamin Marshall, an Indian chief of means, was one of the first settlers in the town.

The famous trial of Jere Austill, then United States marshal, and his associates, for the killing of Hardemen Owens, took place there in October, 1833.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 510; F. L. Cherry, "History of Opelika," in *Opelika Times*, circa Oct., 1883.

GIRARD COTTON MILLS, Girard. See Cotton Manufacturing.

GIRLS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE. The Junior branch of the National League for Woman's Service, Montgomery, active during 1917-19, organized under a call from Mrs. William J. Hannah, County chairman of the parent league. Miss Eugenia Byars was elected president and from a small group of patriotic young ladies the organization grew to two

hundred members. Among the activities of the Girls Patriotic League were the following: making comfort kits for soldiers and sailors; collecting donations for hospitals and libraries; raising funds for patriotic purposes by tag-days, dances, vaudeville, etc.; collecting and distributing knitting materials; entertaining convalescents at the camp hospitals; promoted a "melting-pot," through public donation of old silver, by which several hundred dollars was raised; aided the Red Cross in a garden party; sent gifts and comforts to maimed Alabama soldiers in French hospitals; assisted the Humane Society in raising funds for the "Red Star" fund for the relief of animals injured in the war zones in France and elsewhere; conducted a benefit tea room; participated in the parade escorting drafted men to the depot; raised funds for the "Remembrance Fund" for gifts, especially cigarettes, for Alabama boys in France; gave farewell dance for the Alabama troops on their removal to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., and dance to welcome the Ohio Division on its arrival in Montgomery to go into camp at "Camp Sheridan."

The G. P. L. assisted the U. S. Public Health Service in a campaign against typhoid fever by keeping records of inoculation and distributing literature; sold War Savings Stamps; furnished a room at the children's receiving home; secured donations for Shelter Home for delinquent girls; assisted the Y. W. C. A. in a membership drive; marched in Registration Day parade; provided for the support of a soldier for a year at the Anti-tuberculosis camp; spoke as "Four Minute Men" in the various bond and thrift drives and campaigns; taught in the school for illiterate soldiers at Camp Sheridan; acted as hostesses at the soldier's club, Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoons; participated in the reception to the 167th Regiment (Fourth Alabama), May 13, 1919. In addition to the foregoing the league rendered services on numerous occasions of a minor character, but all important.

Officers.—Miss Eugenia Byars, president; Miss Marcelle Sabel and Miss Edith Meyer, vice-presidents; Miss Blanche Wolf, treasurer; Miss Olivia Kennedy, secretary.

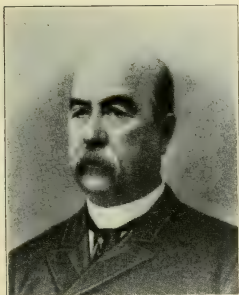
REFERENCES.—Newspaper accounts and notices for the period.

GIRLS' TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, ALABAMA. An educational institution, established by the State of Alabama as the Alabama Girls Industrial School, at the session of the legislature of 1892-93, but without approval date, "for the education of white girls in Alabama." As originally chartered it was known as the Alabama Girls' Industrial School. The legislature February 20, 1911, changed the name to Alabama Girls' Technical Institute.

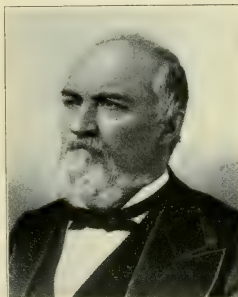
The school is located at Montevallo, Shelby County, one of the oldest settled sections of the State. It is surrounded by a rolling and hilly country. The campus includes about 95 acres, and occupies the highest point in the town. The buildings comprise



Col. Samuel W. John
Trustee of numerous educational
institutions and champion of that
cause in legislative halls for many
years.



Col. N. H. R. Dawson
U. S. Commissioner of Education,
1886-1888



Gen. H. D. Clayton
President State University, 1886-
1888

THREE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION

Bloch Hall, Peterson Hall, the chapel, dormitory, library, gymnasium, laundry, power house and dairy. The school owns 250 acres of land adjacent to the campus, all in a high state of cultivation, and utilized for trucking, dairying and diversified farming. The school garden affords vegetables for the dormitories. A dairy herd, a drove of hogs, and flocks of poultry are maintained by the school. The water supply is received from free stone springs, which together with their water sheds, are State property. Fire protection is ample.

Instruction in the liberal arts and sciences are given in the following schools:

"1, English Literature and Expression; 2, Mathematics; 3, History and Political Economy; 4, Psychology and Education; 5, Ancient Languages; 6, Modern Languages; 7, Chemistry and Geology; 8, Physics and Astronomy; 9, Biology, Botany, Floriculture and Horticulture."

In addition industrial departments are established as follows:

"1, Art, Drawing, Painting and Designing; 2, Vocal Music; 3, Instrumental Music; 4, Commercial, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; 5, Domestic Art, Sewing, Millinery, Dressmaking; 6, Domestic Economy, Cooking, Chemistry of Foods; 7, Dairying; 8, Physical Culture; 9, Manual Training."

A training school is provided, which is a distinct unit working independently, and yet in full harmony with the institute. This training school is the Montevallo public schools.

The institute does extension work for women upon an agreed plan of cooperation with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute under the Smith-Lever Act of Congress. In its development canning clubs are organized and promoted in the various counties. Movable schools are held throughout the State, thereby giving many communities an opportunity for instruction in home economics, including cooking, dietetics, serving, house planning and furnishing, dairying, poultry-raising, gardening and sanitation.

Student Organizations.—These include the Young Women's Christian Association, a part of the South Central Territory, and affiliated with the national board of Y. W. C. A. of America. It is represented at State conventions and at the Southern general conference at Blue Ridge, N. C. In 1913 an athletic association was organized for the promotion of interest in athletics, including basketball, baseball, captain-ball, volleyball, hockey and tennis. Five club organizations are maintained: the Philomathic, Tutwiler, Castalian, Emma Hart Willard, and the Story-Tellers' League. The alumnae association was organized in May, 1902, to foster the ties formed during school days, and to establish a fund to aid students. The association has undertaken the erection of a modern home on the institute campus, to be used in connection with the domestic science and domestic art departments. Scholarships are regularly offered by the

alumnae association, the Julia Strudwick Tutwiler Club, the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, the Alabama Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Stonewall Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chicago, and "C McK. H."

Summer School.—In May, 1916, the trustees ordered the opening of a Summer School, but the first session was not held until 1916. A six weeks' course has been regularly offered since that date. While to the regular session of the institute, women only are admitted, men are enrolled for Summer School work. Courses in Agriculture, Art and Manual Training, Bookkeeping and Stenography, Chemistry, Education, English, Geography, History, Home Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Physical Education and Red Cross work.

Library.—The institute maintains an up-to-date library, administered by a graduate librarian. The following descriptive statement is from the catalogue of 1917:

"The number of volumes now in the library is over seven thousand, besides many pamphlets and periodicals. These have been classified by the Dewey Decimal System, and by means of card catalog are made a most valuable help in the student's independent collateral work. Many volumes are added to the library each year, including books of reference, departmental books, and those of general interest. About \$1,000 a year is spent on the library for books and periodicals. Many of the best periodicals of the day, literary, scientific, educational, musical, art, household, and fashion, and several newspapers, religious and political, are always to be found on the rack."

Librarians: Miss Alice Wyman, 1907-1908 (leave of absence 1908-1909) and 1909-January, 1912; Miss Bessie Ford, supply, 1908-09; Miss Minnie Murrill, January, 1912-June, 1914; Miss Olive Mayes, 1914-1918; Miss Florence Dawson, 1918-1919; Miss Mayes, 1919-.

Presidents.—H. Clay Reynolds, 1896-99; Dr. F. M. Peterson, 1899-1907; J. Alex Moore, Acting, October 25, 1906-May 31, 1907; Dr. Thomas W. Palmer, 1907-.

See Home Economics Association, The Alabama; Montevallo; Normal Schools.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1892-93, p. 1002; 1896-97, p. 1171; 1898-9, pp. 70, 75, 222; 1900-01, pp. 241, 2247; *General Acts* 1907, p. 101, 102, 199, 235, 579; 1911, pp. 22, 377; 1915, pp. 140, 157, 937; Weeks, *Public school education in Alabama* (U. S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin 12, 1915), p. 182; *An educational survey of Alabama* (*Ibid*, Bulletin 41, 1919); E. S. Lyman, "Sketch," in A. G. I. S. *Bulletin*, Jan. 1908; and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

GLENOLA COTTON MILLS, Eufaula. See Cotton Manufacturing.

GLENWOOD. Post office and incorporated town in the eastern part of Crenshaw County, on the west bank of Conecuh River, and on the Central of Georgia Railway, about 18

miles southwest of Troy, and about 7 miles southeast of Luverne. Population: 1910—336. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907.

GLOBE COAL CO. See Pratt Consolidated Coal Co.

GOATS. See Live Stock and Products.

GOLD. Gold ores are found in various sections of Cleburne, Clay, Talladega, Coosa, Chilton, Elmore, Tallapoosa, and Randolph Counties. The total area is about 3,500 square miles and wholly within the region of the metamorphic and igneous rocks. The gold deposits are not uniformly distributed through this territory, but occur in several roughly parallel belts having a general northeast-southwest direction. The ore bodies are quartz veins of the bedded or segregation type, varying from a few inches to 50 feet in thickness, and occurring usually in feebly crystalline or semicrystalline schists, amongst dikes of igneous rocks—granites, and diorites especially. The quartz veins are often of lens shape, and of considerable size, sometimes not thicker than the hand, and are likely to be in clusters or groups, the members of which are separated by barren rocks. The quartz veins are at times associated with mica schists and other well crystallized rocks and occasionally the slates near the veins are gold bearing. The small fissures in the slate are often filled with small quartz lenses, and in addition, are frequently highly graphitic. The gold ores run in value from a mere trace of gold to \$500 a ton. Where the ore body consists of thin lenses in gold bearing slates the values seldom run higher than \$2 a ton. Above the water level these ores are all free-milling, porous, friable, and usually iron-stained, at times showing free gold to the eye. Below water level are the sulphurets. There are also a few placer deposits of much importance, and decayed rock, called saprolite, from which gold may be obtained by merely washing.

One of the best known and the richest of the ore leads is the one known as the Devil's Back Bone, crossing Tallapoosa County near its northwestern border. Here the quartz veins are from 6 to 50 feet thick, and nearby are several large ore bodies consisting of quartz lenses in impregnated highly graphitic slates without any well defined wall.

There have been more than a hundred different gold mines, of greater or less importance, opened in the area described above, 30 of them in Tallapoosa County; about 30 in Cleburne; more than 20 in Randolph; 6 in Clay; several in Coosa and Chilton; and one in Elmore. More than two-thirds of these mines are in the Talladega slates, of which there are four separate belts of unequal width, the two farthest to the northwest being the largest, and least important. The other two belts, though narrower and shorter, are more important. They are known as the Silver Hill and the Goldville belts. On the former are the Silver Hill, Mass, Garrett,

Long Branch, Blue Hill, Farrar, Gregory Hill, Nicholls, Gold Hill, Bonner-Terrell, Eagle Creek, and other mines. On the latter are several mines about Goldville, Goldberg, Hog Mountain, and Turkey Heaven, and those about Wedowee. The Talladega or Terrapin Mountain belt carries the Parsons, Kemp Creek, Riddle's Mill, Story, Woodward, Gold Log and other mines. The mines and placers of Arbacoochee and Chulafinnee are near the southeastern edge of this belt. The placers of Arbacoochee, Chulafinnee, and Long Branch are the most important, and have been worked for more than 60 years, as they always yield some returns for the labor expended on them. Nuggets of some value are obtained from Arbacoochee every year, by sluicing and panning.

Mining operations on the quartz veins have not been scientifically conducted. Seldom have the shafts been sunk below the water level, and until recently there was no plant for working the sulphurets. Many years ago a number of pits and shafts were sunk in the quartz veins of the Goldville district, along a line extending 12 miles or more, and extensive workings were carried on at Silver Hill. One of these early mines was called Pine-tucky, and has been continuously worked since its opening. The shaft is more than 100 feet deep. The most extensive mining of quartz veins of recent years has been carried on at Hog Mountain, in Tallapoosa County, in connection with a cyanide plant for extracting the gold.

Hydraulic working of placer deposits has been tried on a considerable scale during later years, water for the purpose having been carried as far as 4 miles by ditch and flume. In a general way it may be said that the mining of gold in Alabama offers profitable investments to capitalists for, while the ore is of low grade, the deposits are of such extent and so easily mined and milled as to afford a fair profit because of the small operating expense. For more detailed information regarding the gold region, see Bulletins Nos. 3 and 5 of the Alabama State Geological Survey.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 53-56; Phillips, *Preliminary report on lower gold belt of Alabama* (Ibid., Bulletin 3, 1892); Brewer, *Preliminary report on upper gold belt of Alabama* (Ibid., Bulletin 5, 1896); Waldemar Lindgren, "The Southern Appalachian States" (in U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of U. S.*, 1905, pp. 297-304), Alabama *passim*; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of United States*, 1906, p. 326, 1907, p. 556.

GOLDEN CROSS, UNITED ORDER OF. A fraternal beneficiary order, founded May 9, 1876, at Knoxville, Tenn., as Peace Commandery, No. 1. In June of that year, the United Order came into being, and on July 4th following, it was incorporated under the laws of Tennessee. It entered Alabama with a subordinate Commandery at Sylacauga, date not ascertained, but which is still in

active existence. However, it was not until February, 1904, that the State of Alabama was really organized with the establishment of Commandery No. 833, at Huntsville. On June 30, 1918, there were 32 Commanderies in the State, having a membership of 2,159. The Grand Commandery of Alabama was instituted March 18, 1913. The second biennial meeting was held at Huntsville, 1915, the third in Sheffield, 1917, and the fourth in Huntsville, 1919.

It is interesting to note that there was an older organization, designated as the "Order of Knights of the Golden Cross," chartered at Mobile, February 17, 1854, with Thomas Buford, V. C. Rowan, J. P. Benjamin, F. Burgess, Peter Doyle, and J. N. L. Stoudale as incorporators. No details are preserved of this early society.

See Insurance, Fraternal.

REFERENCES.—United Order of the Golden Cross, *Charter, Constitution and General Laws*, 1917; Cooper, *Address on Golden Cross Day*, May 20, 1897; *Proceedings of the Supreme Commandery*, 40th annual session, 1916; Grand Commandery of Alabama, *Constitution of*, 1913, and *Proceedings*, 1915 and 1917; *Acts*, 1853-54, p. 378.

GOLDEN SEAL, ORDER OF THE. A fraternal benefit society, founded February 20, 1902, at Roxbury, N. Y. In December, 1911, the Fraternal Life and Accident Association was organized at Richmond, Va., and later merged with the Golden Seal. In 1912, the latter was admitted to transact business in Alabama, and thereupon it absorbed the local lodges of the Fraternal Life and Accident Association. On December 31, 1917, there were four lodges or camps in Alabama, with a membership of 152. The Order has no State grand bodies, but is governed by a supreme camp. Its general headquarters are at Roxbury, but a Southern Department is maintained at Richmond.

See Insurance, Fraternal.

REFERENCES.—Order of the Golden Seal, *Constitution and Laws*, 1917; and *Journal of Proceedings*, 8th biennial session, 1917.

GOLF. See Country Clubs.

GOOD ROADS. See Roads and Highways.

GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATIONS. See Roads and Highways.

GOODWATER. Post office and incorporated town, in the northeast corner of Coosa County, sec. 15, T. 24, R. 20, on Hatchet Creek, and on the Central of Georgia Railway, 20 miles northeast of Rockford and 14 miles southeast of Syllacauga. Altitude: 872 feet. Population: 1912—740. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907, with mayor and aldermen, and corporate limits forming a circle 1 mile in diameter, with the railroad station as the center. It has a city hall, built in 1908 at a cost of \$4,000, electric light plant and waterworks operated by water

power from a dam in Hatchet Creek. Its tax rate is one-half the State rate. Its bonded indebtedness is \$16,000, electric light bonds, due in 1928. Its banking institutions are the Planters Bank (State) and the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). The Goodwater Enterprise, a Democratic weekly, established in 1904, is published there. Its industries are 2 cotton ginneries, a fertilizer plant, a gristmill, a wagon factory and manufacturing plant, a sawmill and lumber yard, a planing mill, a cotton warehouse, 2 cottonseed warehouses, and 3 graphite mines. It has a city high school and grammar schools. There is a playground with a small lake in the center of the town. Its churches are Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, and Presbyterian.

The locality was first known as Adkins Gap, after the first settler. Later the name was changed to Goodwater, because of the large spring that forms the source of Hatchet Creek and furnishes the water supply for the town. It is located on the old Jackson Trail from Talladega to Wetumpka. The first settlers were the Wm. Adkins, John Graham, J. E. Grimes, J. G. McKenzie, Smith, Fears, Gamble and Manninghall families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 199; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 124; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 386.

GORDO. Post office and station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in northeastern part of Pickens County, 8 miles southeast of Reform and 18 miles northeast of Carrollton, in secs. 8 and 9, T. 20, R. 13 E. Population: 1870—517; 1910—707. The Merchants & Farmers Bank (State) is located there. It is situated on the Columbus and Tuscaloosa, and the Vienna and Fayette public roads.

The first settlers were K. L. Daniels, A. T. Ezell, W. E. Davis, J. H. Propst, L. D. Elrod, S. Crawford, J. L. Davis, J. D. Lowe, H. M. Glass and D. J. Hargrove. It was a flourishing village as early as 1831. Bishop R. T. Hargrove, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born there.

REFERENCES.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; Smith, *Pickens County* (1856).

GORDON. Post office and station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in the eastern part of Houston County, on the Chattahoochee River, about 20 miles east of Dothan. Altitude: 160 feet. Population: 1900—village proper—356; 1910—village proper—293; 1910—Gordon Precinct, including village—2,325. Bank of Gordon (State) is located there.

GOSHEN. Incorporated town in the southwestern part of Pike County, on the Central of Georgia Railway, about 15 miles southwest of Troy. Population: 1910—347. It is near the Conecuh River, and situated upon an undulating plain which is the largest area of nearly level well-drained land in the county. It has the Citizens Bank (State).

REFERENCES.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Soil survey of Pike County* (1911).

GOVERNMENT. See Cities and Towns; Commissions, Special; Constitutions and Conventions; Counties; Distribution of Powers; Executive Department; Institutions, State; Judicial Department; Legislative Department.

GOVERNOR. Under the constitution, 1901, "The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled 'the Governor of the State of Alabama.'" He is not only the head of the executive department of the State, but he is, within the limitations imposed by the constitution and laws, at the head of the entire state government, including all departments, institutions, special commissions, counties, and towns. The constitution specifically charges that he "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

He is empowered by proclamation, to convene the legislature in extraordinary session. He is empowered and required to advise the legislature in reference to the condition of the state government, to recommend for consideration such matters as he may deem expedient, and at the commencement of the regular session of the legislature and at the close of his term of office to "give information by written message of the condition of the State."

He is empowered to "require information in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department named in this article, or created by statute, on any subject related to the duties of their respective offices; and he may at any time require information in writing, under oath, from all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the conditions, management, and expenses of their respective offices and institutions." For a wilful false report, or failure without sufficient excuse to make the required report on demand, such officer or manager "is guilty of an impeachable offense."

All bills after they have passed the legislature, except as otherwise provided in the constitution, are required to be presented to the governor for his approval. He is authorized to return any bill "with his objections to the house in which it originated," and it is required that "the objections shall be entered at large upon the journal. In order to pass a bill "notwithstanding the governor's veto," a majority of the whole number elected to each house must vote for its passage. In addition to a direct veto, the governor may propose amendments to bills which have been passed. He has power to approve or disapprove any item or items of any appropriation bill in which there are distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the items disapproved shall be void unless passed according to the rules and regulations prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

In collaboration with the auditor and attorney general, it is made the duty of the governor "before each regular session of the legislature," to "prepare a general revenue

bill to be submitted to the legislature, for its consideration."

It is made the duty of the governor, as a part of the machinery for perfecting amendments to the constitution of the State, to issue a proclamation submitting such amendments to the people, and it is also made his duty to make the results of the election known by proclamation.—Constitution, sec. 284.

The governor is chairman ex officio of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, the State Normal School board, the boards of control of the several agricultural schools, the Alabama Boys' Industrial School, the Alabama Girls' Training School, and the Alabama Insane Hospital.

Extensive power is vested in the governor in the matter of original appointments to office in all branches of the government and in the appointment of trustees of state institutions, and in filling vacancies, in state, county, and municipal offices, and all boards of trustees. All grants and commissions in the name and by the authority of the State are required to be signed by the governor, countersigned by the secretary of state, and sealed with the great seal.

The governor is commander in chief of the militia and volunteer forces of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; and he may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, but need not command in person unless directed to do so by resolution of the legislature.

The finances of the State are generally under his control and direction, and should any deficit occur in the state treasury at any time, he is given power to negotiate temporary loans to supply such deficiency.

The governor is given control of all property belonging to the State, not including money or evidences of debt, unless otherwise provided by law, and he is in general custody and control of the State capitol building and grounds, and has the assignment of rooms in the capitol to the various offices, departments, commissions, bureaus, and boards.

Whenever suit is instituted against any person deriving title from the State to recover any lands within the limits of the State, "under pretense of any claim inconsistent with its sovereignty and jurisdiction," it is made the duty of the governor, at the expense of the State, to employ counsel and provide for the defense of the suit.

The governor is authorized and empowered to carry out the provisions of the acts of the legislature of February 18, 1885, and of February 16, 1899, which provide for the consolidation and adjustment of the bonded debt of the State.—Constitution, sec. 283.

Contracts for supplying the State with stationery, printing, paper, and fuel for use in the legislative and other departments of the government, and contracts for printing and binding, repairing and furnishing the

halls and rooms of the legislature are subject to the approval of the governor, auditor, and treasurer.

The governor is empowered to remit fines and forfeitures, and after conviction, to grant reprieves, paroles, commutations of sentence, and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

It is made the duty of the governor to copyright, for the use and benefit of the State, the published reports of the decisions of the supreme court, the court of appeals, the pamphlet acts of the legislature, and the codes.

Governor's Salary in Alabama

\$2500.00—From Act of December 13, 1819, to Act of November 30, 1857.

\$4000.00—From Act of November 30, 1857, to Act of January 19, 1876.

\$3000.00—From Act of January 19, 1876, to Act of February 2, 1903.

\$5000.00—From Act of February 2, 1903, to Act of January, 1911.

\$7500.00—Increased by Act of January, 1911, but operative only during the administration of Gov. Henderson, that is, January, 1915, to January, 1919. An Act was passed at the Legislature of 1915, which became a law without the approval of the Governor, reducing the salary to \$5000.00, which will govern from January, 1919, unless the Legislature shall amend the last named act prior to the inauguration of Governor Kilby.

GOVERNORS.

Mississippi Territory.—May 7, 1798. Winthrop Sargent, commissioned Governor of the Mississippi Territory. He was born May 1, 1753, at Gloucester, Mass.; died June 3, 1820 at New Orleans, La.; and is buried at Natchez, Miss.

May 25, 1800. William Charles Cole Claiborne, commissioned Governor of the Mississippi Territory. He was born August, 1775, in Sussex county, Va.; died Nov. 23, 1817, at New Orleans, La.; and is there buried.

March 1, 1805. Robert Williams, commissioned Governor of the Mississippi Territory. He was born July 12, 1773, in Prince Edward county, Va.; died Jan. 25, 1836, at Ouachita, La.; and is there buried.

March 7, 1809. David Holmes, commissioned Governor of Mississippi Territory. He was born March 10, 1769 in York county, Pa.; died Aug. 20, 1832, in Winchester, Va.; and is there buried.

Alabama Territory.—September 25, 1817, temporary, December 16, 1817, permanent. William Wyatt Bibb, commissioned Governor of the Alabama Territory. He was born October 1, 1780, in Amelia County, Va.; died July 9, 1820, at Coosada, near Montgomery, and is there buried.

State of Alabama.—November 9, 1819. William Wyatt Bibb, of Autauga County, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born October 1, 1780 in Amelia county, Va.; died July 9, 1820, at

Coosada near Montgomery, Ala.; and is there buried.

July 15, 1820 to Nov. 9, 1821. Thomas Bibb, of Limestone county, acting Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born in 1783 in Virginia; died Sept. 20, 1839, at Belle Mina; and is buried at Huntsville.

Nov. 9, 1821. Israel Pickens, of Greene county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Jan. 30, 1780, in Cabarrus county, N. C.; died April 24, 1827, at Matanzas, Cuba; and is buried at Greensboro, Ala. (Grave unmarked.)

November 25, 1825. John Murphy, of Monroe county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born in 1786, in Robeson county, N. C.; died Sept. 21, 1841, in Clarke county; and is buried about one mile and a half from Gosport church. (Grave unmarked.)

November 25, 1829. Gabriel Moore, of Madison county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born in 1785, in Stokes county, N. C.; died June 9, 1844, in Caddo, Texas; and is there buried.

March 3 to November 21, 1831. Samuel B. Moore, of Jackson county, acting Governor. He was born in 1789, in Franklin county, Tenn.; died Nov. 7, 1846, in Carrollton, Ala.; and is there buried. (Grave unmarked.)

November 26, 1831. John Gayle, of Greene county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Sept. 11, 1792, in Sumter district, S. C.; died July, 1859, in Mobile, Ala.; and is there buried.

November 21, 1835. Clement Comer Clay, Sr., of Madison, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Dec. 17, 1789 in Halifax county, Va.; died Sept. 7, 1866, at Huntsville, Ala.; and is there buried.

July to November, 1837. Hugh McVay, of Lauderdale county, acting Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born in 1788 in S. C.; died in 1851, in Lauderdale county, Ala.; and is buried near Florence.

November 21, 1837. Arthur Pendleton Bagby, of Monroe county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born in 1794 in Louisa county, Va.; died Sept. 21, 1858, in Mobile; and is there buried.

November 22, 1841. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born June 30, 1802, in Greene county, Georgia; died November 25, 1869, in Wetumpka, Ala.; and is buried in Montgomery.

December 10, 1845. Joshua Lanier Martin, of Tuscaloosa county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Dec. 5, 1799, in Blount county, Tenn.; died Nov. 2, 1866, in Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and is there buried.

December 16, 1847. Reuben Chapman, of Madison, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born July 15, 1799, in Caroline county, Va.; died May 17, 1882, at Huntsville, Ala.; and is there buried.

December 17, 1849. Henry Watkins Collier, of Tuscaloosa county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was

born Jan. 17, 1801, in Lunenburg county, Va.; died August 28, 1855, in Bailey's Springs, Ala.; and is buried at Tuscaloosa.

December 20, 1853. John Anthony Winston, of Sumter county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Sept. 4, 1812, in Madison county, Ala.; died Dec. 21, 1871, at Mobile, Ala.; and is there buried.

December 1, 1857. Andrew Barry Moore, of Perry county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born March 7, 1806, in Spartanburg district, S. C.; died April 5, 1873, at Marion, Ala.; and is there buried.

December 2, 1861. John Gill Shorter, of Barbour county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born April 23, 1818, at Monticello, Ga.; died May 29, 1872, at Eufula; and is there buried.

December 1, 1863. Thomas Hill Watts, of Montgomery county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Jan. 3, 1819, in Butler county, Ala.; died Sept. 16, 1892, in Montgomery, Ala.; and is there buried.

June 21, 1865 to Dec. 1865. Lewis Eliphale Parsons, of Talladega county, provisional Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born April 28, 1817, in Broome county, N. Y.; died June 8, 1895, at Talladega, Ala.; and is there buried.

December 20, 1865. Robert Miller Patton, of Lauderdale county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born July 10, 1809, in Monroe county, Va.; died Feb. 1885, at Sweetwater near Florence; and is buried in Florence, Ala.

July 14, 1868. William Hugh Smith, of Randolph county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born April 9, 1826, in Fayette county, Ga.; died Jan. 1, 1899, in Birmingham, Ala.; and is there buried.

November 26, 1870. Robert Burns Lindsay, of Colbert county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born July 4, 1824, in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland; died Feb. 13, 1902, in Tuscumbia, Ala.; and is there buried.

November, 1872. David Peter Lewis, of Madison county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born 1820, in Charlotte county, Va.; died July 3, 1884, at Huntsville, Ala.; and is there buried.

November 24, 1874. George Smith Houston, of Limestone county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Jan. 17, 1818, in Williamson county, Tenn.; died Dec. 31, 1879, in Athens, Ala.; and is there buried.

November 28, 1878. Rufus W. Cobb, of Shelby county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Feb. 25, 1829, in Ashville, Ala.; died in 1910, at Woodlawn, Ala.

Dec. 1, 1882. Edward Asbury O'Neal, of Lauderdale county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born ———

——— in Madison county, Ala.; died Nov. 7, 1890, in Florence, Ala.; and is there buried.

Dec. 1. 1886. Thomas Seay, inaugurated

Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Nov. 20, 1846, in Greene county, Ala.; died March 22, 1896, in Greensboro, Ala.; and is there buried.

December 1, 1890. Thomas Goode Jones, of Montgomery county, inaugurated Governor of the State of Alabama. He was born Nov. 26, 1844, in Macon, Ga.

December 1, 1894. William Calvin Oates, of Henry county, inaugurated Governor of Alabama. He was born Nov. 30, 1833, in Pike county, Ala.

December 1, 1896. Joseph Forney Johnston, of Jefferson county, inaugurated Governor of Alabama. He was born March 23, 1843, in Lincoln county, N. C.

December 26, 1900. William James Samford, of Lee county, inaugurated Governor of Alabama. He was born Sept. 16, 1844, in Greenville, Meriwether county, Ga.; died June 11, 1901, in Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and is buried in Opelika.

Dec. 1-26, 1900. William Dorsey Jelks, of Barbour county, acting Governor Dec. 1-26, 1900, Governor June 11, 1901, regularly elected Governor, Nov. 4, 1902. He was born Nov. 7, 1855, at Warrior Stand, then in Russell, now Macon county, Ala.; living 1921, at Eufula, Ala.

1904, several months. Russell McWhorter Cunningham, of Jefferson county, acting Governor of Alabama. He was born Aug. 25, 1855, at Mt. Hope, Lawrence county, Ala.; living 1915 at Ensley, Ala.

Jan. 14, 1907. Braxton Bragg Comer, of Jefferson county, inaugurated Governor of Alabama. He was born Nov. 7, 1848, at Spring Hill, Barbour county, Ala.; living 1921 in Birmingham, Ala.

January 17, 1911. Emmett O'Neal, Lauderdale county, inaugurated Governor of Alabama; he was born September 29, 1853, at Florence; living 1921 in Birmingham, Ala.

January 18, 1915. Charles Henderson, Pike county, inaugurated Governor of Alabama, he was born April 26, 1860, in Pike county; living 1921 in Troy, Ala.

January 20, 1919. Thomas E. Kilby, Calhoun county, inaugurated Governor of Alabama. He was born July 9, 1865, at Lebanon, Tenn.; living 1921 at Anniston, Ala.

REFERENCES.—For further facts about each of these subjects see volumes 3 and 4 of this history.

GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY.

1798-1801—Winthrop Sargent.

1801—John Steele, Acting Governor.

1801-03—William C. Claiborne.

1804—Cate West, Acting Governor (and Governor ad-interim).

1805-09—Robert Williams.

1809-17—David Holmes.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama*, (Owen edition) (1900); *The New International Encyclopedia*, Vol. 16 (1916); Mss. data in Alabama Department of Archives and History.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION. See Executive Mansion.

GRADUATE NURSES, ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF. See Nurses, Alabama Association of Graduate.

GRAFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

An early institution, organized for the purpose of affording a school in Alabama for medical instruction. It was chartered February 7, 1852, as "The Grafenberg Medical Institute of the State of Alabama," with Dr. James T. Shackelford, Dr. William M. A. Mitchell, Dr. J. T. Bankson and Dr. P. M. Shepard as trustees. Dr. Shepard is referred to as "the proprietor and professor." The institution was given power "to grant diplomas, confer degrees and licenses upon all persons, who, on examination by said professors and trustees, shall be found proficient in all the branches of medical sciences as taught in the present day, entitling said graduates to all the honors, privileges, and immunities usually conferred by the most approved colleges in the United States." It was authorized to hold real and personal estate not exceeding \$25,000 in value, either by gift, bequest or purchase. It was required to report to the legislature biennially "the proceedings and progress of said medical school." The charter was to continue to be in force for 10 years. It was amended February 3, 1858, continuing it in force for 20 years from the expiration of the original term of incorporation. On February 14, 1854, the legislature authorized the institution "prior to each annual examination, to appoint as many medical men as they may deem proper, who shall have similar power with the trustees," in reference to the matter of examinations preparatory to graduation.

The founder and inspiration of the institute was Dr. Philip Madison Shepard, a native of Columbia County, Ga., and a graduate of the Augusta Medical College. He came to Tallapoosa County in the forties, and located in Dadeville. In the belief that an opportunity should be afforded young medical students in Alabama to secure professional training, he conceived the plan of organizing a school, planned on the Grafenberg model, and which name he embodied in the title. He called to his aid the doctors named in the act of incorporation, all of whom at one time or another were associated as professors in the school. They were all young and full of enthusiasm.

The school was located on the Dudleyville public road about one mile northeast of Dadeville. The home of the proprietor, Dr. Shepard, was located on one side of the road, while opposite was the two-story institute building. The latter had a large lecture room, equipped with table and chairs, and a limited anatomical apparatus, including a few skeletons, illustrations, etc. The library was limited. There were upstairs rooms, occupied by the students as living quarters. About 150 or 200 yards away was a small building occupied as a dissecting room. Bodies for dissecting purposes were secured in various ways. A slave who had been hung

for killing his master was one of these subjects. Some were shipped from New Orleans to Loachapoka, and carried in barrels to the institute. It was believed by many that the graves of negroes were robbed, and an amusing incident is recalled in this connection. Robert Gilliam had a favorite slave, Jake, who died. He announced his determination that the doctors should not have the body, and to prevent this he had the grave filled with large rock, so as to prevent desecration.

In 1860 while dissecting a specimen, Dr. Shepard became infected, from which he died. The school then closed, and was never reopened. In 1871 Dr. George W. Vines, now living at Dadeville, taught an eight-months' school for boys in the building. He relates that in preparing the building for that purpose he removed the skeletons, pictures and anatomical apparatus. A few years later the building with its entire contents was destroyed by fire.

Dr. Shepard was an unusually strong man. He had the genius of the organizer and administrator. Few men would have undertaken the task of founding a medical institution, far in the interior, and without any of the clinical or other opportunities, now imperatively demanded in medical instruction. Dr. Shepard was a man about six feet in height, weighed about 150 pounds, was without beard, was of distinguished appearance, and full of nervous, restless energy. In his lectures he often grew so excited as to shout as if delivering a sermon or political address. Coming to the county in its formative period, he took an active interest in all matters of public concern. He was prominent as a Mason. He was a Democrat and one of the local party leaders. He was prominent in the Dadeville Baptist Church. He was a man of character and talents deserving a larger field of operation than was afforded by a limited pioneer county; and had he not been cut off in his prime, he would have doubtless achieved further distinction.

He was married to Miss Fielder, and raised a large family of children. He had four sons who were educated in the institute as physicians, namely, John Fielder, Philip Madison, Jr., Orlando Tyler, and J. Joseph Shepard. Two of these, James Fielder and J. Joseph Shepard completed their medical course in the New Orleans Medical College. All practiced medicine in Tallapoosa County and lived and died there, leaving families, except Dr. Orlando T. Shepard, who is still living. It is interesting to note that his plantation includes a part of the old Creek Indian village, Niuyacau, on the southeast side of the Tallapoosa River, opposite Horse Shoe Bend. Dr. Shepard is a physician and a farmer.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, the distinguished leader of the profession, and the first state health officer under the present system, serving until his death, in a sketch of "The Medical Profession," in the Memorial Record of

Alabama, vol. 2, p. 134, pays this tribute to the institution:

"In 1852, the Grafenberg Medical Institute was chartered for ten years, with all the usual privileges, and authorized to hold property to the amount of \$25,000. In 1856 this charter was amended so as to run for twenty years from the original date. The leader in this enterprise was Dr. Shepard of Dadeville, in Tallapoosa County, near which place in the piney woods the college buildings were erected. Dr. Shepard was a man of unusual energy and acquirements; and with no more clinics than were afforded by a country practice, and, with a supply of anatomical material necessarily scanty, he managed to run a live medical college in the backwoods for some eight years, up to 1860. The school was entirely regular, and its diplomas are fully recognized by the medical boards of the state. The first diplomas were issued in 1856. During the war, Dr. Shepard died, and the college buildings were burned down. No attempt has been made to rebuild the institution, and the charter has long since lapsed. More than twenty of the graduates of this school are still practicing medicine in Alabama."

The influence of the institute was wholesome, and its standards were high, although the opportunities afforded were limited. The classes from 1852 to 1860 contained about 40 to 25 young men, all ambitious and confident. They were usually those who were unable to go away for more extended courses. However, they were none the less successful, since they found useful place as physicians in Coosa, Randolph, Chambers, Macon and Tallapoosa counties. Many of them moved West and to other sections of the state. Many took additional courses in the larger medical colleges.

The earliest certificate or diploma bears date April 24, 1854, and was issued to James L. Gilder, whose son, Dr. George S. Gilder, now resides at Carbon Hill in Walker County. It is signed by Dr. Shepard as president and by Dr. John S. Bankson as secretary. It is as follows:

Grafenberg Medical Institute, Alabama.

April 24th, A. D., 1854

To All to whom these presents shall come:

Greeting—This is to certify that James L. Gilder appeared before the Medical Faculty of said Institute and after being examined upon the subjects of Surgery, Obstetrics and the Practice of Medicine, together with their collateral branches and found proficient in the same is hereby granted this certificate and with it authority to practice his profession according to Law anywhere in this State.

Given under our hands on this the day and date above written.

P. M. Shepard, M. D.,
Prest.

John S. Bankson, M. D.,
Secretary, Protem.

REFERENCES.—In Acts, 1851-52, p. 260; 1855-56, p. 214; 1857-58, p. 86; *Memorial Record of Alabama*, 1893, vol. 2, p. 134.

GRAINS. See Cereals.

GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF ALABAMA. A voluntary educational association of farmers, the third state-wide organization of that character in Alabama (see Farmers' Organizations) founded in Washington, D. C., December, 1867, by O. H. Kelly, a clerk in the United States Department of Agriculture, formerly a farmer in the State of Minnesota, whose objects were: "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on the hoof and in fleece; less in lint, and more in warp and woof. To systemize (sic) our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection, and advancement, as occasion may require."—Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, adopted by the National Grange, February 18, 1874.

It had certain secret features, apparently unimportant, however. Although the order claimed to be nonpartisan, it soon became active politically and was credited with exerting considerable influence in the elections of 1874 and 1875. Much legislation especially favorable to farmers was obtained from Congress as a result of granger activity, and these laws soon came to be known as granger legislation.

The Patrons of Husbandry entered Alabama in 1872 by the organization of several local lodges, or granges. The first subordinate grange in the State was organized at Yorkville, July 15, with nine charter members. Delegates from the local granges met at Montgomery, November 27, 1873, and organized a state grange, Col. D. Wyatt Aikin, a member of the executive committee of the national grange, and Gen. E. M. Law, deputy for the State, officiating in the organization. There were 129 qualified delegates present, representing an equal number of local granges. The constitution of the national grange and some additional by-laws were adopted and officers elected, including an executive committee composed of Sutton S. Scott, Uchee, Russell County; Dr. F. A. Bates, Marion, Perry County; and Rev. W. B. Jones, New Market, Madison County. W. H. Chambers, of Oswichee, Russell County, was elected master, and Gen. E. M. Law, Tuskegee,

Macon County, secretary. By December 1, 1874, there were 650 subordinate granges in the State. During the year ending November 30, 1875, 32 subordinate granges were organized, 9 consolidations effected, 12 charters surrendered, and 53 charters forfeited, making the total number of local granges represented in the state body, 604, with a total membership of 17,440. During the next nine months the membership declined to 11,200, and a gradual decrease in membership accompanied by a decline in interest and activity continued for a number of years. A few granges in central Alabama remained steadfast, and in the late eighties, under the leadership of Hiram Hawkins (q. v.), a revival took place, the membership for a time increasing at the rate of about a thousand a year. Records are not available for the major portion of its existence, and hence its operations and outside activities can be discussed only in a general way. The nineteenth annual session of the state grange was held at Pintala in 1891 and shortly thereafter the organization became dormant, and was at length absorbed by the Farmers Alliance (q. v.).

During its active existence, the grange in Alabama aided in procuring the passage of various laws beneficial to agriculture and agricultural interests, as the laws against the burning of woodlands, the purchase of farm produce after nightfall, trespassing on "posted" land, and the law making the stealing of livestock a felony. Hiram Hawkins, its master for many years, claimed for the grange a large influence in securing the re-establishment of white supremacy in the State in 1874. Soon after its establishment, the state grange adopted a system of designating firms in important commercial centers, to act as its agents under bond. A life insurance company, called the Grangers' Life and Health Insurance Company of the United States, was launched in Mobile by private enterprise in 1875 and contracted to give the state grange 25 per cent of the first premiums secured through the medium or the influence of the order. More or less effectual action was taken from time to time to encourage immigration to the State, and the order went on record as favoring the establishment of a national department of agriculture. In certain localities of the State, efforts were made to establish grange schools, with what success does not appear.

Masters.—W. H. Chambers, 1873- ; H. Hawkins, -1891.

Secretaries.—E. M. Law, 1873- ; Miss Florence Gilmer, -1891.

Annual Meetings.—Annual sessions were held on the dates and at the places named: 1st, Montgomery, Nov. 27, 1873, pp. 9.
2d, Montgomery, Dec. 1-4, 1874, pp. 39.
3d, Montgomery, Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 1875, pp. 60.

4th, Montgomery, Dec. 12-15, 1876, pp. 56.

5th to 15th, records not available.

16th, Eufaula, Aug. 17-19, 1888, pp. 50.

17th, Clayton, July 16-18, 1889, pp. 74.

18th, Dothan, July 29-30, 1890, pp. 61.

19th, Pintala, July 21-23, 1891, pp. 59.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings*, annual sessions, 1873-1876, 1888-1891, 8 vols.

REFERENCES.—Publications noted above; O. H. Kelley, *History of the Patrons of Husbandry*, 1866 to 1873 (1875), *passim*; Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American agriculture* (1909), vol. iv, p. 294; Mortimer Whitehead, *Origin and progress of the Grange*, III. (Brooklyn, N. Y. n. d.); National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, *Report of Legislative Committee* (Washington, D. C., Mar. 15, 1899, pp. 4); State Grange of Alabama, *Memorial in regard to protection of insectivorous birds* (H. Doc., Dec. 15, 1874, Montgomery, 1874, pp. 5); S. J. Buck, "The Granger movement 1870-1880," in *Harvard historical studies*, xix (Harvard Univ. Press, 1913), pp. 56-63, 108, 117, 253, 265, 291, 297; Hawkins, "Achievements of the Grange in the South," in *Labor and Capital* (1891), pp. 477-493; and editor, "Grange Department," in *Montgomery Advertiser*, circa, July-Dec., 1888; *Alabama Farm Journal*, Montgomery, vol. 3, No. 2, May, 1880, pp. 46-47; *Southern Plantation*, Montgomery, Nov. 2, 1876-Apr. 26, 1877.

GRANITES. See Building Stones.

GRAPES. See Fruits.

GRAPHITE. Two varieties of this substance are found in the State. The first is a sort of graphitic clay, free from grit, and difficult to separate from other matters with which it is mixed. This variety usually occurs in the feebly crystalline Talladega schists, or slates. It is sometimes used as a lubricant. The second is in the form of thin flakes, or lamellae, and is comparatively easy to separate from the enclosing rock. The belt of graphitic rocks extends from Chilton County northeastward, through Coosa and Clay Counties into Georgia. The flake graphite occurs in a mica schist in well defined beds which contain on an average from 2½ to 3½ per cent of graphite. The number of beds differs markedly in different parts of the field. Locally there are probably more than fifteen beds. The general width of the area bearing the graphite beds is from 2 to 3 miles. From these statements the vast amount of the graphite ore may be inferred. As a rule however the more productive portion has considerably less width of outcrop. At the present time (1916) there is great activity in graphite mining and refining, especially in Clay and Chilton Counties. In Tallapoosa County a modification of the second variety of graphite is found. Here a belt of garnetiferous schist crosses the river a mile below Tallassee in an outcrop about 100 yards in width. In this schist the graphite is found in lenses or flakes which sometimes attain a diameter of two inches. With the disintegration of the rock the graphite lenses weather out and become scattered loose over the surface.

Recently the graphite industry of the State has received a strong impetus. Clay County has come into special prominence in the mining of the mineral, having six graphite mines in actual operation, whose year's earnings

exceeded \$350,000, at the close of 1916. There were also 13 other plants in course of construction. The first company for mining and marketing graphite was the Ashland Graphite Co., organized by I. J. Griesmer. The town of Ashland is situated near the center of the graphite district, and promises to become the center of the industry, financially and otherwise.

REFERENCES.—Smith and McCalley, *Index to mineral resources of Alabama* (Geol. Survey of Ala., Bulletin 9, 1904), pp. 58-59; U. S. Geol. Survey, *Mineral resources of United States*, 1902, pp. 975-982; 1913, pp. 181-251, with select bibliography; 1914, pp. 159-174.

GRASSES AND FORAGE. Annual or perennial herbs, irrespective of their botanical consideration, whose individual stock or stem, and leaves or foliage, are suitable, first for grazing, and secondly, for harvesting as hay or forage. They are both native and imported; and grow wild or are cultivated.

The principal forage crops in Alabama are Johnson grass, Timothy (small yield), blue, crab, orchard and red-top grass, peanut hay, pea vines, alfalfa, Lisperdeza, Japan clover, (all over the state and also wild), clovers (burr, crimson, mellilotus, white, and red clover)—the two latter wild in North Alabama), the sorghums, millet, corn fodder, and cut green corn.

Forage is herbage food, whether used green or after being cured. "The forage crops are grasses (whether utilized in meadows, pastures, or otherwise), all coarse, natural grazing crops such as animals are likely to find provided in nature, and miscellaneous roots and vegetative parts grown specifically for feeding purposes." Roughage is the coarser forms of forage products. Fodder is dried or cured forage. It is also applied in Alabama, to the foliage of maize or Indian corn. Soiling is the feeding of green forage direct from the field to the animals. Silage is green or uncured forage that is preserved in a tight receptacle or silo.

History.—The grasses at present common to the southern section of the United States were found in Alabama by the early explorers. DeSoto found the vegetation luxuriant along his whole route through the borders of the State, including canes, grasses and vines. The pioneers through the colonial and territorial periods found water and wild verdure abundant, and cattle flourished in large numbers on the open ranges. Little effort for years was made to reap the native wild grasses for use in stock feed.

The wealth of the native grasses can only be realized by an examination of the lists carefully compiled, from extensive field work, by Dr. Charles Mohr in his "Plant life of Alabama." Reference must also be made to an elaborate discussion by Dr. P. H. Mell, then botanist of the agricultural experiment station at Auburn, on "Grasses and their cultivation."

It would be valuable to trace the introduction of the non-native grasses, but data is not at hand. It is of interest to here note

that the now famous Johnson grass was first so named or called by Prof. L. B. Johnson, long a noted teacher of Selma.

Statistics.—As with other crops, statistics of hay and forage are imperfect and limited. Census takers and farmers alike have largely relied on estimates, and the differentiation of subdivisions has been poorly returned. For 1840, the census showed Alabama to have reported 12,718 tons; 1850, 32,685 tons; and for 1860, 55,219 tons. In 1910 the returns are as follows: Hay and forage—238,656 acres, with 251,403 tons; all tame or cultivated grasses, 121,143 acres, with 133,381 tons; wild, salt or prairie, 27,853 acres with 30,079 tons; grains cut green, 71,116 acres, with 66,946 tons; and coarse forage 18,554 acres, with 20,997 tons.

A survey made early in 1918 by State authorities reports for 1917—hay 765,840 acres, and for 1918 an intended acreage of 881,970. All forms of forage were included, which largely increased the acreage over the more restricted classification of the census.

REFERENCES.—Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, 4th ed. (1912), vol. 2, pp. 303, 365; Mohr, *Plant Life of Alabama* (1901) *passim*; Dr. J. F. Duggar, *Agriculture for southern schools* (1908), p. 174; *Ibid*, "Crimson clover and hairy vetch," in *Agricultural Extension Station, Bulletins* (1898), vol. 6, p. 181 (Bull. 96); *Ibid* "Winter pasturage, hay and fertility afforded by hairy vetch," in *Ibid* (1899), vol. 7, p. 127 (Bull. 105); *Ibid* "Alfalfa," in *Ibid* (1904), vol. 12, p. 1 (Bull. 127); *Ibid* "Crimson clover, in *Ibid* (1909), vol. 17, p. 103 (Bull. 147); Cauthen, "Southern bur clover," in *Ibid* (1912), vol. 20, p. 161 (Bull. 165); Dr. P. H. Mell, "Grasses and their cultivation," in *Ibid* (1889), vol. 2, pp. 147-186, 29 plates; Hunt, *Forage and fibre crops in America* (1911).

GRAY ORE. See Iron and Steel.

GRAYSVILLE. An incorporated town in the mineral district of western Jefferson County. Population: 1900—319; 1910—428. It was incorporated by the legislature, February 23, 1899, with corporate limits described as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the southeast one-fourth of Section 20, Township 16, Range 4, west; running north one-half mile, west one-half mile, south one-half mile and east one-half mile to point of beginning."

REFERENCES.—Local Acts, 1898-99, pp. 1780-1787; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

GREAT SOUTHERN HOME NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE. Private school for the education of colored males and females. This school is an outgrowth of the Great Southern Home Industrial Association, an organization founded and operated by Rev. W. L. Lauderdale, (col.) for the purpose of assisting its members in illness, distress, accidents and death. The school buildings, including a three story recreation hall, a teacher's hall and dormitories for boys and

girls, are located in North Birmingham, and were opened to students on Monday, February 22, 1904. Primary, high school, and normal departments are maintained, while courses are offered in penmanship, shorthand, type-writing, music, sewing, fancy and art needle-work, manual labor, dressmaking, and cooking. A library containing the latest magazines and reference books is also within easy access of the students.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, 1904; Annual report for 1903 of the Great Southern Home Industrial Association, of Birmingham, Ala.

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH. A religious body, being a branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church. It is of ancient origin, and traces to the Church of the Byzantine Empire. Its advent to the United States is comparatively modern.

Little is known concerning the organization in Alabama. The U. S. census report for 1906 gives the total number of organizations as 10; total number of members, 1,505; one church and 9 halls, the former with a seating capacity of 200.

REFERENCES.—U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906 (1910), p. 266.

GREEN CREEK AND COLVIN MOUNTAINS. These are the names given respectively to the southwest and the northeast halves of the mountain situated at the extreme northwestern edge of Calhoun County, being separated merely by Davis Gap, where they lap for about two miles. The former is from 10 to 12 miles long and from 900 to 1,100 feet above sea level; the latter about 15 miles long and from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above sea level. There are several seams of red iron ore in both mountains, some of them thick enough to work profitably. These mountains are much steeper on their northwest than on their southeast sides, and much higher above the country to the northwest than above that to the southeast of them. Their tops are formed of massive sandstone which occurs in high ledges and bluffs.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pt. 2, Coosa Valley (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special report* 9, 1897), pp. 16, 729-734.

GREENE COUNTY. Created by the first State legislature, December 13, 1819. Its territory was originally a part of the Choctaw cession of October 24, 1816, but nominally from Marengo and Tuscaloosa Counties, which had been formed in 1818. Its boundaries remained as originally established until the formation of Hale County, January 30, 1867, which embraced all of the county lying east of the Black Warrior River. On the reorganization of boundaries at this date, that portion of Pickens County south of Sipsey River was added to Greene. Its present area is 635 square miles, or 406,400 acres.

It bears the name of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary hero.

Location and Physical Description.—It is located in the west central section of the State. To the north lie Pickens and Tusca-

loosa, to the east Hale, to the south Marengo and south and west Sumter.

It lies wholly in the fork of the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior Rivers. The dividing ridge between the rivers is about 350 to 400 feet above the water level. The average prairie elevation is about 170 feet above sea level. The northeast section of the county is broken and hilly. To the southwest it is gently undulating, "with here and there a ridge or hill," according to Dr. E. A. Smith, State Geologist, "capped with the sands of the Drift, the relics of a covering which once probably was spread over the whole prairie region."

The bottom lands of the Warrior River are about one mile in width. The prairie region of the county is similar to that of Hale and Sumter. In the fork the lands are calcareous or prairie lands, alternating with sandy ridges. The county shows two agricultural divisions, the upper with its brown loam soils, and the lower with the prairie or calcareous soils referred to. The timber consists of pine, the different species of oak, hickory, ash and gum. Along the river bottoms are found poplar and other hardwoods.

The mean annual temperature is 64.9° F., with a maximum of 106° F., and minimum of 9° F. The usual annual precipitation is about 49.44 inches. Details of the extent and character of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—The county is rich in aboriginal evidences. Within its borders was located Maubilla, the head town of Tuscaloosa's domains. DeSoto entered the county, crossing the Black Warrior River at or near old Erie, in the fall of 1540, arriving at the town on October 18, after coming down the high dividing ridge between the Warrior and the Tombigbee. Mauvilla was located on the Tombigbee River, a half mile above Brasfield Landing.

On both rivers, and on the Sipsey River in the northern part of the county are located mounds, many of which are associated with town sites. Clarence B. Moore says of the mound at Maubilla, just above Brasfield Landing: "This mound and the Grant mound near the mouth of the St. John's River, Florida, are the most impressive in appearance it has been our fortune to meet with. The mound on land high above the wash of freshets, has today as sharp an outline, practically as when it was completed."

In the northeastern part of the county, near Knoxville, is a group of mounds, doubtlessly connected with those just across Black Warrior River in Hale County at Moundville. These have not been thoroughly investigated. On the Warrior River a half-mile below Stephens' Bluff is a mound. Near McAlpin's woodland, at Colvin's Landing on the Warrior; at Cook's Landing and at Coles Landing on Tombigbee River are mounds. A village site is at East Bluffport Landing on the Tombigbee. Near Sardis church, in 1875, the plough unearthed a burial of twenty-five bodies in a circle, the heads pointing to

the center. A town site adjoins the cemetery. On Tombigbee River, three miles southwest of Forkland is an old fortification, doubtless of Indian construction.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1918.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and, in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms (1917), 2,000.

Acres cultivated (1917), 151,000.

Acres in pasture (1917) 187,000.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 8,000.

Milk cows, 8,700.

Other cattle, 14,000.

Brood sows, 3,800.

Other hogs, 31,000.

Sheep (1917), none.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity.)—

Corn, 80,000 acres; 720,000 bushels.

Cotton, 25,000 acres; 5,200 bales.

Peanuts, 4,500 acres; 90,000 bushels.

Velvet Beans, 20,000 acres; 9,000 tons.

Hay, 24,000 acres; 18,000 tons.

Syrup cane, 400 acres; 60,000 gallons.

Cowpeas, 14,000 acres; 56,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 1,800 acres; 162,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 300 acres; 24,000 bushels.

Oats, 2,700 acres; 40,000 bushels.

Wheat, 1,500 acres; 18,000 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Baltzell	Mantua
Boligee	Mount Hebron
Clinton—1	Pleasant Ridge
Eutaw—(ch)—1	Tishabee
Forkland—1	Union
Hairston	Watsonia
Knoxville—1	West Greene—1
Lizzieville	

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	2,861	1,693	4,554
1830	7,585	7,441	15,026
1840	7,556	16,468	24,024
1850	9,265	22,176	31,441
1860	7,251	23,608	30,859
1870	3,858	14,541	18,399
1880	3,765	18,165	21,930
1890	3,235	18,771	22,007
1900	3,307	20,875	24,182
1910	3,012	19,705	22,717

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—1861—James D. Webb, Thomas H. Hern-
don.

1865—William P. Webb, A. S. Jeffries.

1867—Charles Hayes, Benjamin F. Alexander (negro).

1875—Wiley Coleman.

1901—Thomas W. Coleman.

Senators.—

1819-20—Thomas Ringgold.

1821-2—Patrick May.

1822-3—John Coats.

1825-6—Zachary Merriwether.

1828-9—Zachary Merriwether.

1831-2—John Erwin (1833).

1834-5—John Erwin.

1835-6—Thomas Riddle.

1837-8—Thomas Riddle.

1840-1—Harry Innes Thornton.

1843-4—Solomon McAlpine.

1847-8—Zachary Merriwether.

1849-50—William M. Murphy.

1851-2—George G. Perrin.

1853-4—James Daniel Webb.

1855-6—Joseph W. Taylor.

1857-8—Allen C. Jones.

1861-2—William E. Clarke.

1865-6—C. C. Huckabee.

1868—Charles Hays.

1871-2—A. M. McIntosh.

1872-3—Lloyd Leftwich.

1873—Lloyd Leftwich.

1874-5—Lloyd Leftwich.

1875-6—Lloyd Leftwich.

1876-7—J. A. Billups.

1878-9—Jerome Clanton.

1880-1—Jerome Clanton.

1882-3—J. A. Billups.

1884-5—J. A. Billups.

1886-7—Jerome Clanton.

1888-9—Jerome Clanton.

1890-1—Norfleet Harris.

1892-3—Norfleet Harris.

1894-5—Wm. M. Browder.

1896-7—W. M. Browder.

1898-9—Amos Horton.

1899 (Spec.)—Amos Horton.

1900-01—Amos Horton.

1903—William Micajah Spencer.

1907—Amos Horton.

1907 (Spec.)—Amos Horton.

1909 (Spec.)—Amos Horton.

1911—A. M. Tunstall.

1915—J. T. Denson.

1919—R. B. Evins.

Representatives.—

1822-3—Hiram Shortridge; Zachary Merri-
wether.

1823-4—Julius H. Sims; Zachary Merri-
wether.

1824-5—Ezekiel Pickens; Zachary Merri-
wether.

1825-6—Julius H. Sims; R. H. Warren;
James C. Neill.

1826-7—Julius H. Sims; Mathew F. Ra-
ney; J. C. Neill.

1827-8—Edward B. Colgin; Mathew F. Ra-
ney; D. B. Richardson.

1828-9—Edward B. Colgin; James B. Gage;
D. Richardson.

1829-30—John Gayle; George Hays; D. B.
Richardson.

1830-1—John Gayle; Thomas Riddle;
Thomas Chiles.

1831-2—James Snedecor; Thomas Riddle;
Walter N. Moffett.

1832 (called)—William T. Fortson; Wal-
ter N. Moffett.

1832-3—William T. Fortson; Walter N. Moffett.
 1833-4—W. C. Fortson; A. C. Horton.
 1834-5—Patrick May; A. C. Horton; D. B. Richardson.
 1835-6—John May; James Gage; John J. Winston.
 1836-7—John May; W. B. Gage; John Erwin.
 1837 (called)—John May; W. B. Gage; John Erwin.
 1837-8—Solomon McAlpin; Daniel P. Bestor; John Erwin.
 1838-9—S. McAlpin; John M. Bates; E. Young.
 1838-9—S. McAlpin; John M. Bates; E. Young.
 1840-1—S. McAlpine; William M. Murphy; E. Young.
 1841 (called)—S. McAlpine; William M. Murphy; E. Young.
 1841-2—S. McAlpine; James Chiles; E. Young.
 1842-3—William G. Jones; J. M. Wither-spoon; John Erwin.
 1843-4—Stephen F. Hale; J. M. Wither-spoon; J. D. Webb.
 1844-5—Pleasant W. Kittrell; Isaac Croom; George G. Perrin.
 1845-6—Pleasant W. Kittrell; Joseph W. Taylor.
 1847-8—Pleasant W. Kittrell; Joseph W. Taylor.
 1849-50—Attaway R. Davis; Alexander Gates.
 1851-2—Allen C. Jones; J. D. Webb.
 1853-4—Richard F. Inge; A. Benners.
 1855-6—William H. Fowler; G. N. Carpen-ter.
 1857-8—Stephen F. Hale; Robert D. Huck-abee.
 1859-60—Stephen F. Hale; Robert D. Huckabee.
 1861 (1st called)—Stephen F. Hale; Rob-ert D. Huckabee.
 1861 (2d called)—Wiley Coleman; Augus-tus Benners.
 1861-2—Wiley Coleman; Augustus Ben-ners.
 1862 (called)—Wiley Coleman; Augustus Benners.
 1862-3—Wiley Coleman; Augustus Ben-ners.
 1863 (called)—Wiley Coleman; Augustus Benners.
 1863-4—Wiley Coleman; Augustus Ben-ners.
 1864 (called)—Wiley Coleman; Augustus Benners.
 1864-5—Wiley Coleman; Augustus Ben-ners.
 1865-6—John G. Pierce; R. B. Waller.
 1866-7—John G. Pierce; R. B. Waller.
 1868—A. R. Davis; Benjamin Alexander.
 1869-70—Benjamin Alexander; J. W. Cole-man (to succeed A. R. Davis).
 1870-1—James M. Bullock; Israel G. Smith.
 1871-2—J. M. Bullock; J. G. Smith.
 1872-3—S. W. Cockrill; T. C. Hawkins.
 1873—S. W. Cockrill; T. C. Hawkins.

1874-5—W. E. Cockrell; J. R. Wither-spoon.
 1875-6—W. E. Cockrell; J. R. Wither-spoon.
 1876-7—W. E. Cockrell; Nimrod Snoddy.
 1878-9—M. W. Hand; T. J. Patton.
 1880-1—M. T. Brassfield; T. C. Clark.
 1882-3—A. W. S. Anderson; W. J. Craw-ford.
 1884-5—J. P. McQueen; J. M. Bullock.
 1886-7—T. J. Patton; A. M. S. Anderson.
 1888-9—Thos. J. Patton; Wm. Smaw.
 1890-1—H. M. Judge; Wm. Smaw.
 1892-3—William Smaw.
 1894-5—J. J. A. Smith.
 1896-7—A. Y. Glover.
 1898-9—Bernard Harwood.
 1899 (Spec.)—Bernard Harwood.
 1900-01—Bernard Harwood.
 1903—Alfred Young Glover.
 1907—W. B. Baltzell.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. B. Baltzell.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. B. Baltzell.
 1911—J. A. Flanagan.
 1915—M. T. Sumner.
 1919—A. P. Smith.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; Acts 1819, p. 50; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 259; Ber-ney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 296; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 144; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 195; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind. Bulletin 37), p. 129; *Alabama Landbook* (1918), p. 73; Ala. Official and Sta-tistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthro-pological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907); Snedcor, *Directory of Greene County*, 1855-6 (8vo. pp. 74); *Ibid*, map, 1856.

GREENE SPRINGS SCHOOL. A former high grade preparatory school for young men, located in the hill country of Hale County (then Greene), near the village of Havana, and about six miles from Stewart's Station on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. It is referred to by one chronicler as a "famous classical, scientific, and practical high school for boys." It was founded in 1847 by Prof. Henry Tutwiler. This distinguished edu-cator, after five years' training at the Univer-sity of Virginia, where he graduated in law, and where he was the first A. M. graduate, came to this State as professor of ancient languages in the University of Alabama. For six and one-half years he retained that posi-tion. He taught a brief season at Howard College, after which he served seven and one-half years as professor of languages in La-Grange College. With ripened experience in these two institutions, he founded this new venture which he himself characterizes in a circular issued in September, 1877, as being at the time "the first and only school of the kind in Alabama."

No institution in Alabama or elsewhere ever attained a more marked success. In methods of discipline and modes of instruction Dr. Tut-wiler showed remarkable skill. From time

to time there were associated with him as teachers many who later themselves became distinguished as educators, including Dr. Carlos G. Smith, Maj. James W. A. Wright, Dr. Alonzo Hill, Gen. John Gregg, and Prof. Henry F. Meek. Miss Julia S. Tutwiler and his other daughters were also his assistants. It had a fine chemical and physical apparatus, and also a high magnifying power telescope. It possessed a library of several thousand well selected volumes.

In the following extract, Clark, *History of Education in Alabama*, p. 207, admirably states some of its ideals and practical work: "The home life of the students at Greene Springs left lasting impressions upon their memories. Owing to the distance from churches, Professor Tutwiler undertook more of the religious instruction of his students than he probably otherwise would have done, and it was his custom to meet the whole body of students three times on every Sunday—before breakfast, at noon, and after tea. He managed to make the instruction on these occasions of such a nature as not to be in the least irksome. On the other hand, even the most obdurate student looked forward with positive pleasure to the short moral lecture or extract from some interesting sermon, or other exercises with which he was accustomed to vary these meetings. At the meeting after tea it was his custom to call the roll, and every student was expected, though not required, to respond by reciting some line, stanza, or short poem conveying a moral or religious idea or sentiment, or, if he preferred, a quotation from the Bible. Speaking of these Sunday meetings, one of his former students says of Professor Tutwiler: 'It seems to me impossible to convey in any words to one who never knew him a conception of that sweet, benign, tender, sunshiny presence.' It was this presence that made every scholastic task a pleasure to his students. 'He could invest even the most abstract problems of mathematics with the interest of a novel,' says a prominent public man who in boyhood enjoyed his instruction. He endeavored to enlist, as far as possible, the interest of his students in current literary, scientific and political thought; and with this end in view it was his custom after the morning chapel exercises to read and briefly comment upon some extract from a newspaper or some magazine article upon whatever subject was at the moment uppermost in the world's mind. In this way he excited and fostered a taste for reading in all classes of students."

The school continued without intermission under Dr. Tutwiler as principal from its establishment in 1847 until June, 1877, after which the exercises were suspended for two years in order to afford him a necessary rest. In April, 1898, a fierce tornado destroyed the chapel, library, and a number of the cottages, besides severely damaging the main building, occupied by Dr. Tutwiler's family. The chemical and physical apparatus were largely destroyed and the library was badly damaged by exposure to rain after the storm.

There was no loss of life notwithstanding the great loss of property. In October, 1879, the exercises were resumed and continued until the death of Prof. Tutwiler in 1884.

REFERENCES.—Tutwiler, *Sketch of Greene Springs School for thirty years, 1877; Catalogues, 1850, 1866, 1870, 1873; Circular announcements, 1872-1884*; Clark, *History of education in Alabama* (1889), pp. 205-211; Alabama Historical Society, *Transactions*, vol. 2, pp. 16n, 63; vol. 4, pp. 142n, 448; vol. 5, pp. 100, 104n; DuBose, *Sketches of Alabama History* (1901), p. 160; DuBose, *Alabama History* (1915), p. 210.

GREENSBORO. County seat of Hale County, in the central part of the county, on the headwaters of Little Prairie Creek, and on the Southern Railway, 18 miles northwest of Marion, 20 miles northeast of Demopolis, 20 miles southeast of Eutaw, and 38 miles northeast of Livingston. Altitude: 220 feet. Population: 1870—1,760; 1880—1,833; 1888—1,800; 1890—1,759; 1900—2,416; 1910—2,048.

It was incorporated by the legislature, December 24, 1823. The charter was amended in 1832, again in 1845, 1850, 1856, and 1858. As first established, Greensboro was divided into three wards—the "White Settlement," the "Black Settlement," and "Dogsboro." In 1867, the town became the county seat of the new county of Hale. It is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. It has privately owned electric light and waterworks plants, volunteer fire department, 1½ miles of cherted streets, and paved sidewalks in business section. Its tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness \$25,000, issued for streets and schools. Its banks are the First National and the Peoples Bank (State). The Greensboro Watchman, established in 1876, the Greensboro Record, established in 1902, both Democratic weeklies, and the Bulletin of Southern University, a quarterly established in 1907, are published there. Its industries are a cottonseed oil mill, a cotton ginnery, a cotton warehouse, an ice plant, a lumber mill, a brick kiln, general stores, and the public-service enterprises mentioned above. In addition to the city schools, it has the Southern University, established in 1856, by the Alabama Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Its churches are the First Baptist, established in 1819, by Rev. Joseph Ryan, as "Salem Church"; the Methodist Episcopal, South, established in 1822; the Presbyterian, established in 1822 by Rev. James Hillhouse, and St. Pauls Episcopal, established in 1830.

The locality was settled in 1816 by a large family connection named Russell, and their settlement was known for several years as the "Russell Settlement." In 1817 James Yeates, Louis Stephens, Benjamin Baldwin, Frederick Peck, William Lovell, M. Kinnard and his sons-in-law McConico and Corzine, T. A. Kinnard and the Davis and Bennett families, moved in. The settlement was thereafter called Troy. The first United States mail received at "Troy" was brought



TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE



HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE

from Cahaba on horseback by S. G. Briggs, in September, 1818, and opened in the store of Frederick Peck, the first postmaster.

In 1819, when Alabama became a State, it was discovered that "Troy" occupied a sixteenth section, which under the constitution was reserved for school purposes. The inhabitants accordingly moved to the present site of Greensboro. The store belonging to Frederick Peck did not have to be moved as it was found to be outside the sixteenth section. In the "New Troy" as it was called until 1823, Jason Candy, merchant, Joseph Nail, Joseph Middlebrooks, Lawrence Carr, Silas Baggett, John and Peter Stokes, the Caldwell, Hopkins and Holifield families came to reside. In 1820, James Yeates erected a frame building on the east corner of the lot later occupied by the residence of Searcy, and S. G. Briggs built a hotel on what is now known as the Peterson place. By 1821 there were five stores in "New Troy." The first cemetery, where the dead of "New Troy" were buried, is in the woods-lot now a part of the D. F. McCrary place.

By 1830 a "cotton gin and screw" had been installed at "New Troy" to which the planters hauled their cotton to be ginned. Much of this cotton was bought by Greensboro merchants, hauled to Erie, and shipped by boat to Mobile or New Orleans. In January, 1867, the legislature created Hale County, and Greensboro became the county seat. The town purchased from the Alabama Baptist Convention, the brick "Salem Church," which was remodeled and converted into a courthouse. The deed conveying the property from the Baptists, is signed by J. L. M. Curry and Charles Manly. The courthouse was donated by the town to the county, on condition that the county seat should not be moved from Greensboro. The document is signed by A. M. Dorman, mayor.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1822-23, pp. 58-59; *Brewer Alabama* (1872), p. 271; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 549-573; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 393; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; Yerby, *History of Greensboro* (1908).

GREENSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY. See Libraries.

GREENVILLE. County seat of Butler County, situated 10 miles northeast of the center of the county, in secs. 13, 14, 22, 23, and 24, T. 10, R. 14, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 45 miles southwest of Montgomery, and 141 miles northeast of Mobile. Altitude: 423 feet. Population: 1870—2,856; 1880—2,471; 1890—2,806; 1900—3,162; 1910—3,377. It was incorporated as a city by the legislature, March 9, 1871, and is now operated under the municipal code of 1907. In 1911 the city limits were changed, by cutting out the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 24. The city is governed by a mayor and board of aldermen. It has a municipal building comprising city hall, market and jail, which cost \$20,000, two school buildings, privately owned electric

light plant, municipal waterworks system installed in 1897 at a cost of \$23,600, and with a capacity of 300,000 gallons per day, 2 volunteer fire companies, equipped with 3 hose reels and 1,500 feet of hose, 10 miles of sanitary sewerage, constructed in 1906, at a cost of \$15,000, 1 mile of paved streets, and 4 miles paved sidewalks. Its tax rate is one-half of 1 per cent, and its bonded indebtedness, \$115,600—\$20,000 school bonds maturing in 1917, \$15,000 funding bonds maturing 1921, \$23,600 waterworks-purchasing bonds maturing in 1928, \$15,000 waterworks bonds maturing in 1937, \$20,000 street-paving bonds maturing in 1937, \$12,000 street and improvement bonds maturing in 1938, \$10,000 sewerage bonds maturing in 1937. Its banks are the First National and the Bank of Greenville (State). The Greenville Advocate, established in 1865, and the Greenville Ledger, established in 1914, both Democratic weeklies, are published there. Its industries are 3 cotton ginneries, 5 cotton warehouses, a cottonseed oil mill, a fertilizer factory, a machine shop, a grain mill, an ice factory, a cold-storage plant, a feed mill, a brick yard, a lumber mill, and the public service enterprises mentioned above.

Its schools consist of the city high school, and the grammar schools in one building which cost \$25,000, and a negro school in a building costing \$7,500. Its churches are Methodist Episcopal, South, Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Christian, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, besides 2 African Methodist Episcopal, 2 Negro Baptist, and 1 Negro Primitive Baptist. There is one small park.

Greenville was settled in January, 1819, when a train of emigrants from Greenville, S. C., encamped for the night. Eight families and several other men, with 12 wagons and 52 horses composed the party. They were so pleased with the location that they decided to make their homes near Routan's Creek. Each selected a spot for a home and built a log cabin. A few weeks later another party of emigrants arrived and later in the year, still another. Thus the town had its beginning. In 1820 a committee appointed by the legislature, selected Greenville as the county seat of Butler County. The town was laid out in May, 1822, and named Buttsville, for a Georgia Indian fighter of the War of 1813-14; but in a short time, the citizens petitioned for a change of name, and selected Greenville, because many of them had come from the vicinity of Greenville, S. C. The name was formally changed by act of December 28, 1822. A substantial courthouse was built and was used until 1852, when it was destroyed by fire, together with all the records. A temporary structure was erected and served until 1871, when the present brick building was completed. About 1822, James Johnson built the first store, a log structure. It was occupied by Caulfield & Bell, who hauled their goods from Claiborne on the Alabama River, 75 miles distant. The first Methodist Church was erected in 1822, on a spot now enclosed in the pres-

ent cemetery. Its first pastor was Rev. James Dulaney. This church was used by other denominations for some years. The first Presbyterian Church was built in 1830, and used by the Baptists also until 1854. In 1860 the Protestant Episcopal Church was established by Rev. James Jarrett, of Montgomery. In 1881, Samuel J. Bolling gave a site to the Primitive Baptists for a church building.

The first school of high grade was the Greenville Female Academy, established in 1846, which still exists as The Institute. It was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Herbert, of South Carolina. The male high school was established in 1876, and the "Collegiate Institute" in 1872, by Rev. J. Dunklin. The old stagecoach road from Montgomery to Mobile passed through Greenville. The railroad was afterward built on the same route. Within 3 miles of the city are the Roper mineral wells.

Among the pioneer settlers and prominent residents were Dunklin, Bolling, Stallings, Camp, Manning, Steiner, Herbert, Coleman, Graydon, Gafford, Burnett, Caldwell, Bell, Caulfield, Pickens, Gilbert, Thigpen, Palmer and Hutchinson families, Judge Anderson Crenshaw, Judge Benjamin F. Porter, Judge J. C. Richardson, Gov. Thomas Hill Watts, John K. Henry, Rev. John Duncan, Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Rev. B. H. Crumpton, Dr. W. B. Crumpton, W. W. Wilkinson, J. F. Thames, A. B. Dulin, Col. Hilary A. Herbert, Col. J. B. Stanley, Col. Thomas J. Judge, Mrs. Ina Porter Henry-Ockenden, Dr. Urquhart, Thomas Herbert, Prof. Mack, Prof. George Thigpen, L. A. Graham, Thomas W. Peagler, Rev. W. A. J. Briggs, Joseph Steiner, Professors Dyer, Hughes, Holmes, Butt, Rice, and Mustin, and Mrs. M. E. Garrett, educator, R. A. Beeland, A. G. Winkler, the Powell, Hamilton, Lane, Reynolds, and Herlong families.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1822-23, pp. 25-26; *Ibid.*, 1870-71, pp. 121-129; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), pp. 145-150; Little, *Butler County* (1885); *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 395; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

GRIFFIN VILLAGE. A small and unimportant community in Marshall County settled by friendly Creeks by permission of the Cherokees about the time of the Creek War of 1813-14. It was located west of Brown's Creek on the old "Bill Griffin" place, about 2½ miles south of Warrenton, and 4 miles north of Brown's Village. Its Indian name, if any, has not been ascertained.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 418; *Ala. Hist. Society, Transactions*, 1899-1903, vol. 4, p. 193.

GRINDSTONES. See Millstones, Grindstones and Whetstones.

GROVE HILL. County seat of Clarke County, and interior town in the central part of the county, about 5½ miles west of Pouncey, its shipping point on the Southern Railway, and on the headwaters of Tattilaba, Jackson, Bassett, James, and Mill Creeks.

Population: 1880—1,609; 1890—2,160; 1900—2,859; 1910—3,195. It was for many years an incorporated town. Since 1911, the charter has been allowed to lapse. The Bank of Grove Hill (State), is located there, and the Clarke County Democrat, a weekly newspaper established in 1856, is published there. Its industries are stores, a gristmill, cotton ginneries, cottonseed oil mill, a cotton warehouse, a sawmill, a lumber yard and planing mill, a brick kiln, and a wagon and blacksmith shop. It is the location of the Clarke County High School, and also has public grammar schools. Its churches are Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Universalist.

As early as 1813, Fort White was built to protect the settlers in this village. The names of only a few of these settlers have been preserved, viz., Robert Hearin, Sr., who resided near Bassetts Creek, James S. Dickinson, Cyrus Allen, and John Smith from North Carolina, and James Magoffin, who had the first store, a little north of the present town. By 1817 other settlers had come in. In 1824 the Dickinson home stood where the academy was afterward built. In 1826 Mrs. Wright lived where the courthouse now stands. The community was first known as "Magoffin's Store," then as "Smithville," then as "Macon." In 1832 the county seat was removed from Clarkesville, to "Macon" which was renamed Grove Hill, on account of the grove of oak trees in the vicinity. In 1853 the settlement was almost destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever. Many of the prominent citizens died.

When the War began, Grove Hill raised a company known as the Grove Hill Guards, which became a part of The Fifth Alabama Regiment. The women were no less patriotic, organizing themselves into a military aid society, nursing sick and wounded soldiers, preparing comforts for the men at the front, and relieving distress among the poor at home.

Among the prominent settlers and residents have been Rev. T. H. Ball, educator and author, Isaac Grant, Drusha Daffin, Hon. J. J. S. Dickinson, Simeon T., Richard J. and Charles E. Woodward, Col. George D. Megginson, Isham Kimball, John Y. Kilpatrick, Edward A. Scott, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ball Woodward.

REFERENCES.—Ball, *Clarke County* (1882); Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 173; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 399; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 231.

GUIN. Post office and station on the "Frisco" Railroad, in the southwestern part of Marion County sec. 33, T. 12, R. 13, about 18 miles south of Hamilton. Altitude: 432 feet. Population: 1900—249; 1910—356; 1916—600. The Marion County Banking Co. (State) is located there. It was settled by the Allen Haley family about 1840. They were followed by the Adams, Ackers, Frank, Gann, Matthews, Baird, May, and Guinn families. J. M. Guinn was the founder of the town, the nucleus of which was a gristmill,

flourmill and cotton ginnery built by him in 1873. Its industries are 2 sawmills, a stave-mill, 2 gristmills, and 2 ginneries. The Tuscaloosa and Florence highway runs through Guin. The county high school is located there.

REFERENCE.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

GULF AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. See New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company.

GULF, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA RAILWAY COMPANY. Chartered for 99 years on February 6, 1911, under the laws of Florida. Its road extends from Pensacola, Fla., to Broughton, Ala., and from Gateswood Junction to Gateswood, Ala., with branches to Cantonment and Goulding, Fla.; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track and branches, 104.59, side tracks, 11.42, total, 116.01; mileage operated in Alabama—main track, 45.37, side tracks, 14.19, total, 59.56; capital stock authorized—common \$6,000,000, preferred, \$1,500,000, total, \$7,500,000; actually issued, common, \$1,835,700, preferred, \$433,000; total, \$2,268,700; shares, \$100; voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$2,857,000.—Annual Report of Company to Ala. Public Service Commission, 1915.

In the latter part of 1911 this company acquired the railroad of the Southern States Lumber Co., extending from Cantonment, Fla., to Local, Ala., 64 miles. A portion of the road was put in operation January 1, 1913. It is projected to connect with the Southern Railway at Pine Hill, Uniontown and Greensboro; with the Louisville & Nashville at Pensacola, Atmore and Thomaston; with the Mobile & Ohio and the Alabama Great Southern at Tuscaloosa; and with the Illinois Central and the St. Louis & San Francisco near Jasper, Ala.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of railroads*, 1912 *et seq.*

GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY. An industrial corporation, incorporated October 31, 1913, in Delaware, and later acquired from the Standard Steel Co. the properties formerly belonging to the Southern Iron and Steel Co., capital stock, authorized—\$7,500,000 common, \$3,000,000 first preferred, \$5,000,000 second preferred, total \$15,500,000, outstanding, \$3,284,308 common, \$1,260,000 first preferred, \$3,112,069 second preferred, total \$7,656,377; shares, \$100; property in Alabama—240 acres at Alabama City, on which is situated a plant consisting of blast furnaces, open hearth steel plant, blooming mill, rod mill, wire mills, and warehouse; rolling mill, near Alabama City, for the production of merchant steel bars; Altoona coal mine, about 15 miles from Alabama City, comprising 3,000 acres of coal lands in fee and 86 acres of surface rights; Virginia coal mine and coke ovens, situated about 16 miles from Birmingham, consisting of 2,367 acres of coal land in fee and 1,093 acres of mineral rights;

301 beehive coke ovens with a total capacity of 500 tons a day; red ore iron mines at Shannon, 6 miles from Birmingham, comprising 1,672 acres, of which 300 acres are owned in fee and 1,260 acres of mineral rights together with 112 additional acres of surface rights; 400 acres of land in fee simple and 319 acres of mineral rights at Porterville; 2,052 acres in fee and 2,716 acres of mineral rights near Gaylesville; 207 acres in fee and 392 acres in mineral and surface rights near Crudup; 16 acres land in fee at Ensley; 1,490 acres land and rights at Trussville; 275 acres land and mining rights near Lewisburg, and certain property at Gadsden; owns the entire capital stock of the Georgia Steel Co., now in bankruptcy, which held, besides property in Georgia, 3,328 acres mineral lands in Jackson and DeKalb Counties, Ala.; offices: Birmingham.

GULLETTE'S BLUFF. A high point on the left bank of the Alabama River, a short distance below the mouth of Pursley Creek in Wilcox County. On De Crenay's Map the point given in the aboriginal name is Bachele. The meaning of the word is "dead ridge," that is, Bachcha, "ridge," illi, "dead." It was at the sand bar in the mouth of Pursley Creek that Lieut. Joseph M. Wilcox and a companion were mortally wounded by the Indians, February 14, 1814. For him Wilcox County was named.

REFERENCES. — Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; La Tourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838); Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1897-1819 p. 154, *Footnote*.

GUM CYPRESS LAKE. Swampy marsh in Autauga County, so designated in early records, and known to the Indians as Kunsha Chipinta. It appears as Coucha pita on De Crenay's Map, 1733. The meaning of the word is "little reed brakes," referring to the growth of cane or reed surrounding the pond. The marsh is located on the north side of the Alabama River, into which it drains. It is known on modern maps as Bear Swamp, and the stream draining into the river as Bear Creek. The locality is rich in flora and fauna. The museum of the Alabama Department of Archives and History has numerous specimens taken in its vicinity.

REFERENCES. — Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1910), p. 190; La Tourrette, *Map of Alabama* (1838).

GUNPOWDER. See Nitre.

GUNTER'S VILLAGE. A Cherokee Indian town in Marshall County established about 1784, and situated on the sites of the present towns of Gunterville and Wyeth City. Its headman was John Gunter, a full-blooded Scotchman, who had been adopted into the tribe. Gunter married a Cherokee woman and raised a large family of sons and daughters. His sons, John, Samuel, and Edward, were conspicuous figures in the Old Cherokee Nation, and west of the Mississippi their descendants are influential. This was an im-

portant settlement, and included some very intelligent Cherokees. An Indian trail extended from this village across Sand Mountain to Will's Town and Turkey Town.

REFERENCES.—O. D. Street, in *Alabama History Commission, Report*, (1901), vol. 1, p. 419; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1899-1903, vol. 4, p. 193.

GUNTERSVILLE. County seat of Marshall County, in the north-central part of the county, on the south bank of the Tennessee River, and the northern terminus of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Altitude: 592 feet. Population: 1870—244; 1880—480; 1890—471; 1900—618; 1910—1,145. It was incorporated by the legislature, December 12, 1871, and its charter amended December 15, 1873. In 1909, Wyeth City was annexed. It has the Marshall County High School. It has the Bank of Guntersville (State) and the Citizens Bank (State). The Guntersville Democrat, a weekly established in 1880, and the Guntersville Advertiser, a weekly established in 1914, are published there. Its churches are Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopal. Its industries are mining, cotton ginnery, river and railroad shipping trade.

Guntersville dates from 1790, when the Cherokees located a village on the present site. Its Indian name was Kusanunnahi, meaning Creek Path, from its situation near the great trail leading from the Creek country in middle Alabama to the hunting grounds in the valleys of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers. Its modern name is derived from that of John Gunter, a Scotchman or possibly a Welchman, who lived among the Cherokees, married an Indian woman, and reared a large family. He and his sons, Edward, Samuel, and John were the leading men of the village. He died in 1835.

The first English name of the place was "Gunter's Ferry," because Edward Gunter as early as 1818 operated a ferry there across Tennessee River. With the increase of navigation of the river, it came to be known as "Gunter's Landing," because it was a favorite stopping place for the fleets of "lighters," or flatboats, which brought down from east Tennessee freights to be hauled as far south as Tuscaloosa. At this period of its history Gunter's Landing was a noted place. Old inhabitants say that often the flatboats would be lying at the landing as many as 8 or 10 rows deep, laden with merchandise, apples, whiskey, corn and other commodities. About 1836, John Gunter, Jr., built a large frame store and painted it white. From this circumstance the place became widely known as the "White House." The post office was first called "Helicon." When in 1838 the town became the county seat, it was incorporated as "Marshall." Gradually, however, the name Guntersville superseded all others, the first record of its use being in August, 1848.

From its establishment until about 1830, the Indian community continued to grow. From the latter date, it declined in popula-

tion because of the removal of many of the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi. At its maximum, the community numbered between 600 and 800 Indians of all ages, and filled the Brown Valley for several miles south of Gunter's Landing.

In 1820 the Presbyterians, through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, established a mission church and school in this community, which they successfully maintained until the final removal of the Cherokees in 1838. In 1822 the Methodists established where Guntersville now stands, another church and school for the Indians. The organization has been in continuous existence to the present time. As the Indians moved away and the whites came in, this congregation from exclusively Indian became exclusively white.

When Marshall County was formed by the legislature, January 9, 1836, Claysville, a village north of the river became the county seat by popular election, although more votes were cast for the place now known as Guntersville; but, as some of them were cast for "Gunter's," some for "White House," and some for "Gunter's Landing," they could not, because of the difference in name, be added together. In 1838 "Marshall" became the county seat and so continued until 1841, when in a general election Warrenton, 5 miles away, was chosen. However, in 1848 Guntersville was chosen, and has remained the county seat.

The town grew slowly, enjoying a good trade, until 1861. It was first incorporated as Guntersville by the legislature, February 3, 1848, and Walter P. Macfarlane was its first intendant. Between that date and 1870, the charter lapsed more than once. In 1871 it was again incorporated, and has so continued.

On July 30, 1862, the town was shelled by Federal forces, from the north side of the river, and the village at the landing was burned, but only slight damage was done to the main part of the town half a mile farther from the river. On March 2, 1864, the Federals attacked the town at night, but were driven out. In January, 1865, the Federals burned every building in the town but seven, including the courthouse, jail, schoolhouse, and Masonic hall.

For several years after the War the town was prostrate; but by 1872 it had begun to revive, and has since enjoyed a steady growth. In 1892 the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway was built through it, but it had always enjoyed good shipping facilities and low freight rates by being on the river. It has from the very beginning been noted for its excellent trade and the refinement of its people.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1871-72, pp. 216-227; *Ibid*, 1873, pp. 138-139; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 383; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 58, 391; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 400; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915, Hodgson, *Alabama manual* (1869), p. 59; Street, *Marshall County* (1903); Neely, *Marshall County* (1895).

GURLEY. Post office and incorporated town in the eastern edge of Madison County, in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, T. 4, R. 2 E., and on the Southern Railway, 17 miles east of Huntsville. Altitude: 647 feet. Population: 1888—400; 1890—570; 1900—831; 1910—750; 1916—1,000. It has a branch of the Tennessee Valley Bank of Decatur. The Gurley Herald, a Democratic weekly newspaper established in 1894, is published there. It has privately owned electric lights, waterworks, sawmills, and cotton ginnery. It is on the Huntsville and Scottsboro highway, and the Gurley and New Hope turnpike. There are Baptist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal, South, churches in the town, and it has a county high school and city grammar schools.

In 1830 Thomas McBroom located there, on the present Gurley homestead, and John Gurley entered land and built the old Gurley home at Steger Spring. Caswell Derrick, John and Charles McCartney, George Lane and Thomas Ferguson settled near him. In 1830-1840, Wm. C. McBroom, the Clay, Coles and Robertson families entered lands and settled on them. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad was built through the town in 1857. Gurley is the highest point but one on the old Memphis & Charleston Railroad (now Southern Railway), and is notable as a health resort.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 370; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 60, 247, 260; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 401; Taylor, *History of Madison County*; Betts, *Early History of Huntsville* (1916).

H

HACKLEBURG. Post office and station on the Illinois Central Railroad in the northern part of Marion County, sec. 18, T. 9, R. 12 W., 1 mile from Big Bear Creek, and 17 miles northeast of Hamilton. Population: 1912—286. The Bank of Hackleburg (State) is its only bank. The town was named by the sheep-drovers of Tennessee, on account of the thick growth of thorny plants called hackles in the northern part of Marion County, which were destructive to the fleece and fatal to the sheep. It is located at the crossing of the Russellville Pike and the Allens Factory and Iuka stagecoach road. It has waterworks, supplied from a cold spring some distance away. There are other large springs near Big Bear Creek, and this circumstance made Indian villages numerous in the neighborhood. Trees are still standing whose bark was carved by the Indians. There are also mortars in the rocks where they pounded their corn and wheat. Other carvings are to be seen on the bluff and the cliffs near the springs. Robert Cochrane, of Mecklenburg, N. C., was the first settler in the vicinity. He was soon followed by the Kennedy, Self, and Fredericks families.

REFERENCES.—*Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 402; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

HAIHAGI. A Lower Creek town, known only by name, and unidentified with any existing localities in historic times. The word is Creek, meaning "the groaners." Ihagee Creek in Russell County doubtless received its name from this old village.

REFERENCE.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 396.

HALBAMA. An Alibamo town, noted on Belen's map of 1733, between Mulberry Creek and Alabama River, apparently at or near the village of Statesville, Autauga County, and on Little Mulberry Creek. No details available.

REFERENCE.—Shea, *Charlevoix's New France*, vol. 6, p. 11.

HALE COUNTY. Created by the legislature January 30, 1867. The larger part of its territory constituted the eastern section of Greene County, but it also includes parts of Marengo, Perry and Tuscaloosa. It contains 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres.

The county was named for Lieut. Col. Stephen Fowler Hale, a lawyer of prominence, residing at Eutaw, and who was killed at Gaines' Mill, in Virginia, at the head of the Eleventh Alabama Infantry Regiment. Of him Brewer says: "The memory of Col. Hale is preserved in the name of one of the noblest counties of the State."

In the act of establishment Amasey M. Dorman, Allen C. Jones, William T. Hendon, J. H. Osborne and George H. Sheldon were appointed commissioners to organize the county. The commissioners were empowered to lay off election precincts and appoint managers, and an election was held by them on the first Monday in March, 1868, for the election of county officers. Where defendants resided in the new county, suits pending in circuit, chancery or other courts were to be transferred on application of defendants. The new county was required to pay its pro rata proportion of the debts of the counties from which it was taken. All business in the probate courts of any of the old counties pertaining to estates of deceased persons, or to infants residing within the limits of the new county, was on petition to be removed to the probate court of Hale.

At the election held in March, 1868, Greensboro was chosen as the county seat.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the west central section of the state. On the north lies Tuscaloosa, on the east Bibb and Perry, on the south Marengo, and on the west Greene County.

Its topographic features are varied and interesting. Three pronounced physiographic divisions appear within its borders. The first of these are the hilly uplands in the northern section, locally known as the sandy lands. The prairie section comprises the southern part. The third includes the bottom land along the Black Warrior River in the western part. The first and second divisions are distinctly separated by the Eutaw Escarpment, which runs in a northwest and southeast direction, just south of Greensboro. North of

Greensboro the country is very broken and hilly, crossed by many streams and their tributaries, running in a westerly direction. There is little variation of topography in the prairie section. It is gently rolling and here and there broken by slightly elevated ridges of post oak land. The river bottoms along the Black Warrior have a varying width of one mile to seven miles. The general topography of this division is gently undulating; with a few low swampy areas.

The county is drained largely by the Black Warrior River, which forms the line between Hale and Greene Counties, and which flows into the Tombigbee just below the southern boundary of the county. The principal creeks of the county, all draining into the Black Warrior are Big Prairie, Little Prairie, McMillan, Big German, Elliott, Five Mile and Big Creeks. The county lies chiefly in what is known as the Coastal Plain. Its soils all belong to the Cretaceous period, except the LaPayette, which is post-Tertiary. The upper section of the county is locally known as the sandy land region, while the lower half is the prairie or limestone belt. Fifteen soil types are recognized in the county area, including loams, clays, fine sandy loams, clay loams, and gravelly loams. Greensboro is situated on the dividing line between the Eutaw sand and Selma chalk, or rotten limestone, giving rise to sandy post oak lands, formed by the sands overlapping the chalk. In the lower part of the county, near Prairieville, is a ridge of 60 to 70 feet of almost pure limestone, which crosses the county from east to west. Over the wooded sections of the county are to be found oak, hickory, chestnut and pine, and some cedar. Along the river are to be found beech, cypress, cottonwood, ash, poplar and gum.

The mean annual temperature is about 64° F. The maximum and minimum are 105° and 5° F. The average annual precipitation is about 48.5 inches. The summers are long and warm, with a growing season of about eight months. The winters are short and mild. Snow is rarely seen. Details of the extent and character of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Few localities in the southern States can equal and none north of Mexico can surpass the wealth of evidences of aboriginal culture shown by the Moundville section of this county. In the vicinity of Greensboro and around Newbern are found further evidences, though they do not compare with those along the Warrior River. The results of a complete exploration of the Moundville locality made by Clarence B. Moore in 1905 and 1907 were published in "Journal Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," 1905 and 1907, vol. 13, pp. 128-243, 337-405. In a private letter, Mr. Moore says: "I do not think in the Southern States there is a group of mounds to compare to Moundville, in the arrangement and state of preservation of the mounds." "The time will come when the State of Alabama will regret not having purchased and preserved these wonderful monuments." The

copper ornaments found here are similar only to those of the Lake Superior region. Hundreds of vessels, not only of a superior ware, but of beautiful designs, were carried from Moundville to the museum of the Academy at Philadelphia. Urn burial was noted. Of the 20 mounds, originally in the Moundville group, all but two were more than 11 feet in height, one being 57 feet. A Monolithic hatchet of Amphibolite, not comparable with any found in the United States, was dug up here several years since, on the plantation of Mr. C. S. Prince. It is also in the Philadelphia museum. The flint objects from the southeastern section of the county show a superior quality as well as workmanship. Mounds are found at Arcola, near Cardy's landing, below Lock No. 7, near Bohannons landing and in the town of Moundville.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1918.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms (1917), 2,060.

Acres cultivated (1917), 184,720.

Acres in pasture (1917), 105,100.

Farm Animals:

Other hogs, 33,000.

Other cattle, 22,000.

Brood sows, 4,100.

Milk cows, 9,000.

Sheep (1917), 1,960.

Horses and mules, 8,200.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Cotton, 45,000 acres; 9,200 bales.

Corn, 75,000 acres; 1,125,000 bushels.

Peanuts, 10,000 acres; 170,000 bushels.

Velvet beans, 11,000 acres; 6,000 tons.

Hay, 40,000 acres; 32,000 tons.

Syrup cane, 300 acres; 45,000 gallons.

Cowpeas, 10,000 acres; 40,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 2,600 acres; 195,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 400 acres; 32,000 bushels.

Oats, 9,000 acres; 143,000 bushels.

Wheat, 1,000 acres; 5,000 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Akron—1	Powers
Evans	Rosemary
Fivemile	Sawyer—1
Gallion—2	Stewart
Greensboro (ch)—3	Strudwick
Havana—1	Sunshine
Moundville—2	Wateroak
Newbern—2	Wedgworth

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census:

	White	Negro	Total
1870	4,802	16,990	21,792
1880	4,903	21,650	26,553
1890	5,180	22,321	27,501
1900	5,664	25,347	31,011
1910	5,895	21,937	27,833

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

- 1867—William T. Blackford, Benjamin L. Wheelan, James K. Green (negro).
 1875—J. T. Foster, Burrell Johnston.
 1901—E. W. DeGraffenreid, William B. Inge, William N. Knight, J. M. Jones.

Senators.—

- 1868—Burrell Johnston.
 1871-2—Burrell Johnston.
 1872-3—G. M. Duskin.
 1873—G. M. Duskin.
 1874-5—J. K. Green.
 1875-6—J. K. Green.
 1876-7—Thomas Seay.
 1878-9—Thomas J. Seay.
 1880-1—Thomas J. Seay.
 1882-3—Thomas J. Seay.
 1884-5—Thomas Seay.
 1886-7—W. B. Inge.
 1888-9—W. B. Inge.
 1890-1—Norfleet Harris.
 1892-3—Norfleet Harris.
 1894-5—Wm. M. Browder.
 1896-7—W. M. Browder.
 1900-01—Amos Horton.
 1899 (Spec.)—Amos Horton.
 1900-01—Amos Horton.
 1903—William M. Spencer.
 1907—Amos Horton.
 1907 (Spec.)—Amos Horton.
 1909 (Spec.)—Amos Horton.
 1911—A. M. Tunstall.
 1915—J. T. Denson.
 1919—R. B. Ewins.

Representatives.—

- 1870-1—George M. Duskin; James K. Green (negro).
 1868—J. M. Walker; James K. Green (negro).
 1869-70—J. M. Walker; James K. Green (negro).
 1871-2—G. M. Duskin; J. K. Greene.
 1872-3—J. K. Greene; B. W. Reese.
 1873—J. K. Greene; B. W. Reese.
 1874-5—B. W. Reese; M. Wynne.
 1875-6—B. W. Reese; M. Wynne.
 1876-7—James N. Hobson; James M. Jack.
 1878-9—Gilliam James; C. E. Waller.
 1880-1—A. M. Avery; C. E. Waller.
 1882-3—A. M. Avery; Norfleet Harris.
 1884-5—A. A. Coleman; George Erwin.
 1886-7—W. N. Knight; A. M. Avery.
 1888-9—Alfred H. Benners; Wm. N. Knight.
 1890-1—A. M. Avery; T. K. Jones.
 1892-3—Thos. E. Knight; N. H. Gwin.
 1894-5—N. H. Gwin; Thos. E. Knight.
 1896-7—C. E. Waller; A. M. Tunstall.
 1898-9—Charles E. Waller; A. M. Tunstall.
 1899 (Spec.)—Charles E. Waller; A. M. Tunstall.
 1900-01—W. N. Knight; A. M. Tunstall.
 1903—Edgar Meador Elliott; Alfred Moore Tunstall.
 1907—H. Graham Benners; Alfred M. Tunstall.
 1907 (Spec.)—H. Graham Benners; Alfred M. Tunstall.

1909 (Spec.)—H. Graham Benners; Alfred M. Tunstall.

- 1911—W. H. Knight; C. C. Gwin.
 1915—W. H. Knight; A. M. Tunstall.
 1919—A. M. Tunstall; W. C. Christian.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1866-67, p. 47; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 270; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 297; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 147; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 203; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 130; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1910), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 75; Ala. official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907); Snedcor, *Map*, 1870.

HALEYVILLE. Post office and incorporated town, in the northwestern part of Winston County, sec. 31, T. 9, R. 10, 20 miles northwest of Double Springs, and on the Illinois Central Railroad and the Northern Alabama Railroad. Altitude: 915 feet. Population: 1910—1,111. It was incorporated February 28, 1889. From 1907 to 1911 it was operated under the municipal code of 1907. In 1911 it adopted the commission form of government. It has a city hall erected in 1913, at a cost of \$1,000, municipal electric light plant and waterworks system, established in 1913, at a cost of \$20,000, a volunteer fire department, 1 mile of paved streets and sidewalks. Its bonded indebtedness is \$20,000, electric light and water bonds, maturing in 20 years, with interest at 5 per cent. The Traders & Farmers Bank (State) is its only banking institution. Its industries are cotton ginneries, cotton warehouses, a cottonseed oil mill, a fertilizer plant, a gristmill, an ice factory, sawmills, canning factory, Illinois Central Railroad's repair shops and terminal, and 5 coal mines within 5 miles of the city. Nearby mineral springs bring many tourists to the town. It has a city high school and grammar schools in one modern building, which cost \$15,000.

The town was named for its first merchant and postmaster, C. L. Haley. Its first settlers were the Haley, Roden, Taylor, and Davis families. It is located on the public road from Moulton to Tuscaloosa. There is a flowing well of natural gas within the boundaries of the town, but it has not yet been utilized.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1888-89, pp. 1014-1015; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 584; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 170; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

HAMILTON. County seat of Marion County, situated in the triangle of land formed by the confluence of Ragsdale Creek and Buttahatchee River, in the west-central part of the county, sec. 34, T. 10, R. 14, 12 miles southwest of Hackleburg, 50 miles northwest of Jasper, 30 miles southwest of Russellville, and 45 miles northeast of Aber-

deen, Miss. Population: 1888—200; 1900—235; 1910—422; 1916—800.

The town occupies 40 acres of land donated in 1882 by Capt. Albert J. Hamilton to the county, on condition that the county seat be moved from Pikeville to Hamilton. It has a commodious courthouse, built of native stone quarried in the vicinity; a stone county jail; school buildings; and a public square. It has no bonded indebtedness. The town has a branch of the Bank of Guin (State). The Marion County News, a Democratic weekly established in 1886, is published there. Its industries are a cotton ginnery and warehouse, a grain mill, a sawmill, a stove mill, wagon-repair shops, blacksmith shop, and several coal mines. It is the location of the Sixth District Agricultural School.

The locality was settled in 1818, when the county extended from the Warrior River on the east to the Tombigbee on the west, and included Cotton Gin Port and Columbus, Miss. The earliest settlers were William Ragsdale, John D. Terrell, Robert Clark, Morris Hall, and the Crenshaw, Holloway, MacKay, Meadows, and McFadden families. The Jackson military road passed through the settlement. In 1822 the Alabama Legislature made it a toll-gate station for stagecoaches between Washington, D. C., and New Orleans. For this reason, the first name given the settlement was "Toll Gate." The name was changed when it became the county seat.

William Ragsdale, the first judge of the county, was the first settler on the immediate site of the town. In 1874, "The Toll Gate Farm" was sold to Capt. Hamilton, who built a mill and a store, and later, set in motion the plans that caused the removal of the county seat. With the assistance of W. C. Davis, he also secured the location of the Sixth District Agricultural School. Among other early builders of Hamilton were Col. Helvingston, Gen. Gholson, Dr. M. H. Key, David Hubbard, and the Frazier and Sargent families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 381; *Northern Alabama* (1888); *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 405; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

HANCEVILLE. Post office and station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the southeastern part of Cullman County, and 10 miles southeast of Cullman. Population: 1888—250; 1910—464. The town was located in 1876, and first called Gilmer. Until 1899 it was in Blount County, but in that year the legislature added it to Cullman, establishing the Mulberry River as the boundary.

HANCOCK COUNTY. See Winston County.

HANDLEY, W. A., MANUFACTURING CO., Cotton Mill, Roanoke. See Cotton Manufacturing.

HAPIBOKOSI. A small creek on the lower Tombigbee, mentioned by Romans, who says that it "is a spring so intensely salt that, the

savages told us, three kettles of its water yield one of salt." Romans spells the word Apé-bogue-oose, which is incorrect, although his translation as "little salt creek" is accurate. The word in correct orthography is Hapi, "salt," bok, "creek," usi, "little." The last is a diminutive suffix.

REFERENCE.—Romans, *Florida* (1775), p. 231.

HARDWARE ASSOCIATION, ALABAMA RETAIL. An organization of merchants in Alabama. The objects of this association as set forth in its constitution are as follows: "This association is aimed to promote and protect the interests of the retail hardware merchants; to exchange information on trade subjects and encourage upright and honorable business methods; to cooperate with other state associations towards securing fair business measures and oppose injurious legislation."

It is set out in the membership section of the by-laws that any person or firm in the retail hardware business may become a member by signing an application and forwarding it to the Secretary and paying the annual dues, provided, that all such applications are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

The organization meeting was held in Birmingham on August 6, 1907, and much enthusiasm was manifested. B. F. Luttrell, of Troy, was elected president and L. B. Smith, of Ensley, secretary and treasurer.

In 1916 the Association became one of the charter members of the South Eastern Hardware Association. This organization was perfected in order to secure systematic methods in administration, and the services of an all time secretary. The Alabama Association still retains its affiliation with the national association.

REFERENCES.—Scrap Book in possession of Mr. John Gamble.

HARBORS. See River and Harbor Improvement.

HARTFORD. Post office and incorporated town in the east-central part of Geneva County, sec. 36, T. 2, R. 23, about 12 miles northeast of Geneva, and on the Central of Georgia Railway. Population: 1900—382; 1910—1,159; 1916—1,500. It was first incorporated about 1894, and the Post Office Department at Washington selected the name. It adopted the municipal code of 1907 in December of that year. The corporate limits include the area of a circle whose radius extends three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. A new jail was built in 1915, and the town has sanitary sewerage, municipal waterworks and electric light plant, and fire department. The city tax rate is 5 mills, and its bonded indebtedness \$25,000, for electric plant and waterworks, and schools. The Bank of Hartford (State) is its only bank. The Hartford News-Herald, a Democratic weekly established in 1900, is published there. Its industries are a cottonseed oil mill, gristmills, a sawmill, cotton ginneries,

a planing mill, cane mills, cotton warehouses, and 2 fertilizer factories. It is the location of the Geneva County High School. There is a large public square and playground in the center of the city, given for that purpose by S. G. Burch, when the town was laid out.

Prior to 1894 the community consisted of only four families, namely, S. G. Burch, W. F. Clemmons, John Cox and Rev. D. J. Hartzog. When the railroad was projected, Clemmons and Burch donated right-of-way through their lands. The town was then surveyed and laid out.

REFERENCES.—Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

HARTSELLE. Post office and incorporated city, in the west-central part of Morgan County, on Shoal Creek, and on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 14 miles south of Decatur. Altitude: 660 feet. Population: 1890—596; 1900—670; 1910—1,374.

It was first incorporated as a town, March 1, 1875, and its charter amended February 1, 1879, and February 27, 1889. It is now under the commission form of government. Its banking institutions are the First National, and the Bank of Hartselle (State). The Hartselle Enterprise, a Democratic weekly newspaper established in 1907, is published there. It is the location of the Morgan County High School. Among the prominent citizens have been Edward J. Oden, Prof. Albert G. McGregor, Dabney A. Burleson, and William H. Simpson.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1874-75, pp. 394-396; *Ibid*, 1878-79, pp. 357-359; *Ibid*, 1888-89, pp. 853-854; *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 63-65; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 409; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1915.

HATCHAOSI. See Noxubee River.

HATCHETIGBEE. A high round bluff, on the Tombigbee River, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Santa Bogue. In the treaty of Fort Confederation, 1802, the first article describes the Choctaw boundary line as "terminating on the Tombigbee at a bluff well known by the name of Hatchiggeby." From this point the line ran west until it struck the Santa Bogue. In Romans it is found as Atchatickpé, who calls it "a large bay or lagoon," mistaking the lagoon for the bluff in the vicinity. The word is Hachacha tikpi, meaning Hachcha, "river," tikpi, "knob." The last section of the word has no exact equivalent in English, but means any bulge or enlargement, as the shoulder of a bottle, or of a chimney, or of any round projecting object.

REFERENCES.—Romans, *Florida* (1775); Mississippi Historical Society, *Publications*, 1902, vol. 5, p. 430.

HATCHITCHAPA. Aboriginal name of two small Creek villages. The word means "half-way creek," and is also spelled Hatch-chi-chubba, and Hatchchubbee.

(1) The first of these was an Upper Creek

village, in Elmore County, settled in a pine forest by Kallaidshi. It was 8 leagues distant from Fort Toulouse; and on the headwaters of Chubbehatchee or Mitchell's Creek, a few miles south of Central. It was destroyed by the hostile Creeks in 1813, but it was evidently rebuilt, since it is mentioned in the census of 1832.

(2) The second was a Lower Creek village in Russell County, settled from Sawokli, and situated on the creek of the same name, about one mile southeast from the modern village. It had 30 families in 1832.

See Kallaidshi; Sawokli.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 396; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 536; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), p. 95; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 48-49.

HATTIESBURG AND JACKSON RAILROAD COMPANY. See New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad Company.

HAWKINSVILLE RURAL SCHOOL. A former school for the education of negroes, established October 8, 1898, with W. D. Floyd, principal, as Hawkinsville High School, so called in honor of Hiram Hawkins, a distinguished citizen of this section of Barbour County. It represented a consolidation, by the trustees, of all the negro schools in the township. In 1902 it was called the Avery Institute, because of a large donation from Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery. It was later known as Hawkinsville Institute, but is now a part of the public school system of Barbour County.

REFERENCES.—*Catalogues*, 1898 *et seq.*

HAY AND FORAGE. See Grasses and Forage.

HAYDEN'S DOG CHARGE. An incident in the defence of Fort Sinquefield (q. v.), September 2, 1813. During the attack, and when everything in and out of the fort was in terror and confusion, Isaac Hayden leaped upon a horse, and dashed toward the Indians, calling to the dogs in the fort, about sixty in number, encouraging them to the attack. This they did with great fury, compelling the Indians to halt and defend themselves. Pickett refers to them as "a canine army." Several of the dogs were killed, and some wounded, but the time gained by reason of their attack, gave the women and children, who were some distance from the fort, time to reach safety.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed. 1900), p. 545; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War, 1813-1814* (1895), p. 188.

HAYNEVILLE. County seat of Lowndes County in the east-central part of the county, on Letohatchee or Big Swamp Creek, and the terminus of the Hayneville & Montgomery Railroad, about 25 miles southwest of Montgomery. Population: 1914—600.

For many years it was an incorporated

town; but in 1881 it let its charter lapse. The Haynesville Bank (State) is its only banking institution. The Haynesville Examiner, a Democratic weekly established in 1868, is published there. Its industries are 2 cotton ginneries, a cottonseed oil mill, 2 gristmills, cotton warehouses, blacksmith shops, wagon and carriage repair works, a sawmill, planing mill and lumber yard, and bee culture.

Haynesville was chosen the seat of justice in the early thirties, and named for Hon. Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina. Nearly all the first settlers were from that State. Among them were the McGrath, Cottrell, Brewer, Stone, Robinson, Mickle, and Bayne families.

REFERENCES.—Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 328; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 411; *Northern Alabama* (1888).

HAYNEVILLE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY. A reorganized company, the successor, on September 5, 1905, of the Haynesville Railway Co. Its line extends from Haynesville to Tyson, where it connects with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; mileage operated June 30, 1915—main track, 9.0, side tracks, 1.37, total, 10.37; capital stock authorized and outstanding, \$50,000; shares, \$100, voting power, one vote a share; and funded debt, \$50,000. The Haynesville Railway Co. was organized July 3, 1903, but could not make the financial arrangements necessary to build its line. The present company completed and opened the road March 1, 1906.

REFERENCE.—*Annual report of company to Ala. Public Service Commission*, 1915.

HEADLAND. Post office and incorporated city, in the southwest corner of Henry County, in sec. 4, T. 4, R. 27, on the headwaters of Choctawhatchee, Omussee, and Blackwood Creeks, 20 miles south of Abbeville, 16 miles northwest of Columbia, and on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 15 miles north of Dothan. It is located on an extensive plateau of fertile land, in the long-leaf pine region. Population: 1888—500; 1900—602; 1910—1,090. Its banks are the First National, the First Trust & Savings Bank (State), and the Farmers & Merchants Bank (State). The Henry County Standard, a Democratic weekly established in September, 1909, is published there. Its industries are 2 cottonseed and peanut oil mills, 4 cotton ginneries, 2 fertilizer plants, a sawmill, a lumber mill, a gristmill, a feed mill, and a carriage and wagon shop. It was laid out as a town in 1871, and later incorporated, probably under the general laws. It was named for its founder, Dr. J. J. Head, who owned all the land on which it is situated.

The town is located at the crossing of the Columbia and Newton, and the Abbeville and Marianna, Fla., roads. Among the first settlers were Dr. J. J. Head, J. C. Hardwick, W. S. Oates, Zach Bass, J. A. Hollan, A. S. Hollan, and J. M. Stringer. Other pioneers

were the Vann, Granberry, White, Stickney, and Williams families.

REFERENCES.—*Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 236; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 412; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF. An official board, constituting a part of the executive branch of the State government. Under the law the medical association of the State of Alabama organized in accordance with the provisions of the constitution adopted at the annual meeting held in Tuscaloosa in March, 1873, and confirmed by an act of the legislature approved February 19, 1875, is the State board of health.

Ten members of the counselors of the association, elected two each year, for a term of five years, constitute the State committee on public health. This committee, which is also the board of censors of the medical association, elects a State health officer who in turn is the executive officer of the State board of health. His term of office and salary are fixed by the board, and his salary cannot exceed \$5,000 per annum.

This board acts in a threefold capacity; first as a board of censors for the medical association of the State, secondly, as a committee on public health, and, thirdly, as a board of examiners of applicants for the practice of medicine in the State.

The board of health as now (1916) constituted, consists of a State health officer, at a salary of \$5,000 a year; chief clerk, \$1,200; stenographer to the health officer, \$600; registrar of vital and mortality statistics, \$2,400, one clerk, \$660, and clerk, \$480 in the registrar's office; State bacteriologist and pathologist, \$2,500, an assistant bacteriologist and pathologist, \$1,800; a clerical assistant in the laboratory, \$600; a stenographer for the laboratory; sanitary engineer, \$2,000; and field director of sanitation, \$1,800. All salaries are paid from the annual maintenance fund except the chief clerk, who is paid direct from the State treasury.

April 22, 1911, the sum of \$25,000 annually was appropriated to carry on the work of the board.

Authority and Jurisdiction.—The board has general control over the enforcement of laws relating to the public health; is required to investigate the causes, mode of propagation and means of prevention of all endemic, epidemic, infectious and contagious diseases; has the right to inspect all public schools, hospitals, asylums, jails, poorhouses, theaters, courthouses, prisons, markets, public dairies, slaughter-pens or houses, depots, passenger cars and all public places and institutions of like character, the sources of supply, reservoirs and avenues of conveyance of drinking water furnished to incorporated cities and towns; is required to prescribe and publish rules for the sanitation of depots and passenger cars on all lines of railroads in the State, including the territory contiguous to these lines; has general supervision and control over the county boards of health in the execution of the public health laws; and

acts "as an advisory board to the State in all sanitary and medical matters." The control, regulation and enforcement of quarantine, both state and county, is under the board, but county and municipal quarantine are regulated through the county board. The board prescribes the rules and conducts, through the board of medical examiners, examinations for all licenses to practice medicine in the State. The decisions of this board as to the qualifications of applicants are final.

Genesis of State Regulation.—The creation of the State board is due to the splendid vision and far-reaching ability for organization of Dr. Jerome Cochran. While engaged in active practice in the city of Mobile, he conceived and worked out the plan, which was submitted to the medical association of the State at its meeting in Selma, April 13-15, 1874. A committee was appointed, composed of the board of censors, to memorialize the legislature to "establish boards of health in the State of Alabama." The act as finally passed was approved February 19, 1875, and differed in two particulars only from the original draft, as endorsed by the association.

At the meeting of the association held in Selma, April 8-11, 1879, an ordinance was adopted creating a health officer for the State. Dr. Cochran who had been serving as senior censor of the board was chosen. His first report as State health officer is dated January 10, 1882. The State health officer's salary at this time was only \$1,800.

Prior to the act of March 6, 1907, when the appropriation for the conduct of the work was increased to \$15,000, the office force consisted of the health officer and a chief clerk only. Birth and death statistics were recorded, in a large measure, by the county health officers, who were required to keep registers for this purpose. While these officers keep records at the present time, in addition they are required to report at once, on blanks furnished for that purpose, to the State board of health at the capital.

On the death of Dr. Cochran, on August 17, 1896, the president of the medical association appointed Dr. Samuel D. Seelye, of Montgomery, State health officer pro tem. On August 28 following, the board of censors met and elected Dr. W. H. Sanders as State health officer. He resigned January 22, 1917, and was succeeded by Dr. S. W. Welch.

Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory.—Opened in the city of Montgomery, December 1, 1907, the first patient being received in March, 1908. Dr. E. M. Mason was first bacteriologist. The institute and laboratory were opened at the same time, and are both under the direction of the bacteriologist. From the date of opening to January 1, 1917, 2,590 heads of animals had been examined in the laboratory, and 2,373 patients had been treated in the institute. Of this number, all but six have been protected from hydrophobia. Dr. Mason resigned in 1910, and was succeeded by Dr. P. B.

Moss, who held the position until 1916. He was succeeded by Dr. B. L. Arms.

Until the establishment of the Pasteur Institute, wounds from the bites of dogs were treated locally by physicians, or by carrying patients to institutions in other States, specially equipped for handling hyphrophobia cases. However, the "madstone," a hard but porous substance, was used in some localities. Some of these stones are reputed to have been taken from the stomach of a deer, but they were in fact nothing more than native rock, worn smooth, and which, because of their porosity, were capable, when heated, of absorbing liquids. The stone was first heated in boiling water, after which it was applied to the wound, or to the place bitten by the rabid dog. When filled with blood, it would drop away from the flesh. For purposes of cleansing, the stone was again boiled, after which it was ready for further use. Some of these stones became quite famous, and wonderful stories are told of their curative powers. Long journeys were made, at great inconvenience to the wounded patient, in order that they might be applied. It is estimated that there are probably ten or more now in use in the State. With the advance of science, very few persons attach any curative or healing value to them.

Bureau of Vital and Mortuary Statistics.—The collection of vital statistics by the board became operative in the summer of 1881, but it was not until 1907 after the legislature, by act approved March 6, had increased the annual appropriation of the State board to \$15,000, that a registrar of vital and mortuary statistics was regularly engaged. Dr. George W. Williamson assumed charge of this work late in the year 1907, and continued until November 6, 1911, when he was succeeded by Dr. Henry G. Perry, the present incumbent.

This law, as originally enacted, provided for the collection of vital statistics by the county health officers, who made monthly reports to the State health officer, but unfortunately these records are far from complete. Since December, 1907, the county health officers have made regular monthly reports to the State health officer, and from time to time compilations of these figures have been issued. They are now compiled and appear annually in the report of the State health officer.

Health Officers.—Dr. Jermil Cochran, 1879-1896; Dr. William H. Sanders, 1896-1917; Dr. S. W. Welch, 1917-.

Chief Clerks.—Walter R. Brassell, 1885-1911; Dr. H. B. Mohr, 1911-1914; vacant, 1914-1916; Bertha J. Perry, 1917.

Director Hookworm Commission.—Dr. W. W. Dinsmore, 1911-1915 (also acting health officer, 1916).

Bacteriologist and pathologist.—Dr. E. M. Mason, 1908-1910; Dr. P. B. Moss, 1910-1916; Dr. B. L. Arms, 1916-.

Registrars.—Dr. G. W. Williamson, 1908-1911; Dr. Henry G. Perry, 1911-.

HEFLIN. County seat of Cleburne County, in the southwest part of the county, secs. 9 and 10, T. 16, R. 10 E., on the headwaters of the west fork of Tallapoosa River, and on the Southern Railway, about 8 miles southwest of Edwardsville, the old county seat, and about 18 miles east of Anniston. Altitude: 984 feet. Population: 1890—383; 1900—460; 1910—839. It was incorporated by the legislature, December 10, 1892. It has electric lights, waterworks, and fire and police departments. Its only banking institution is the Bank of Heflin (State). The Cleburne News, a Democratic weekly established in 1911, is published there. Its industries are 2 sawmills, a planing mill, 2 gristmills, a cotton ginnery, and a cotton warehouse. The Cleburne County High School is located there.

The locality was settled in 1883 and named for Dr. Wilson L. Heflin, father of Hon. J. Thomas Heflin. In 1906, it was made the county seat of Cleburne County, and a courthouse and other necessary buildings were erected. Among the early settlers were J. C. Bean, M. D. Robinson, W. F. Stephenson, J. F. Morgan, J. C. Osborn, W. J. Henry, W. A. Porter, B. F. Owens, Dr. Heflin, Dr. W. A. Neal, Dr. J. C. McClintock, W. R. Hunnicutt, M. L. Pinson, and Richard Wood. It is located on the highways from Anniston to Tallapoosa, and Talladega to Cedartown, Ga.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1892-93, pp. 53-66; Brewer, *Alabama* (1872), p. 184; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 134; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 414; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915.

HELEN KELLER LIBRARY AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION, TUSCUMBIA. See Libraries.

HEMATITE. See Iron and Steel.

HENRY COUNTY. Created by the legislature December 13, 1819. Its territory was nominally taken from Conecuh, established in 1818, but it was originally a part of the Creek cession of August 9, 1814. It was of vast extent, including what is now Covington, Dale, Coffee, Geneva, Henry, and parts of Pike, Crenshaw and Barbour Counties. It was reduced by the establishment of Covington and Pike, both on December 7, 1821, Dale, December 22, 1824, Barbour, December 18, 1832, and Houston, February 9, 1903. Its present area is 560 square miles, or 358,400 acres.

It was first proposed to call the county Choctawhatchee for the river in that section of the State, but the name finally given on the passage of the act was Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry, the noble Virginian patriot.

Location and Physical Description.—It is situated in the southeast corner of the State. Barbour lies to the north, Houston to the south, and Barbour and Dale Counties to the west. Its eastern boundary is the Chattahoochee River, which is also the State boundary.

Its topographic features are varied. The northern two-thirds is a hilly region, and includes rough and broken country, with occasional gently rolling areas. Numerous small streams have eroded this section, and given it a choppy contour. The southern third of the county is level to gently rolling, its features in some places resembling a desiccated plain. Chunnennuggee Ridge enters the county at County Line Church, and continues south through Lawrenceville and Abbeville, practically terminating below the latter. This ridge forms the drainage divide of the waters of the Chattahoochee River on the east, and the Choctawhatchee on the west. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad follows the dividing ridge to the south from Abbeville, crossing no streams during its entire length of about 25 miles. The elevation at Abbeville is 499 feet, and at Headland 409 feet.

The county is well watered and drained. Through the western section flows the Choctawhatchee River. Its principal tributaries are Cowpens, Piney Woods, Indian, Panther, Poor, and Blackwood Creeks. Into the Chattahoochee on the east flow Abbie and Omussee Creeks. The county lies wholly within the coastal plain, and its soil materials were deposited either beneath the water or along the margins of an ancient sea which at one time covered this general region. There are 15 of these soil types, including sand, sandy loam, clay, gravelly sandy loam and fine sandy loam. In the northern section there is a characteristic stratum of compact red sandy clay underlying the entire section. Gray sands occur along the larger streams. The soils of the Chattahoochee River are alluvial in origin. Sandy loams predominate, however, and are considered the best general-purpose soil of the county. The timbers consist of long and shortleaf pine, scrub oak, hickory, cottonwood, birch, beech, maple, gum, oak, cypress, poplar and cedar.

The mean annual temperature is about 65° F., with minimum of 4° and a maximum of 104° F. There is a usual mean annual precipitation of 51.1 inches, quite generally distributed throughout the year. The climate is generally mild. Snow rarely falls, and the soil is seldom frozen more than one or two inches in depth. Details of the character and extent of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—Along the Chattahoochee River are found numerous evidences of primitive settlement. The Lower Creek towns extended into the territory now occupied by the county, and it is also possible that the Seminole villages did so, but at the present time none of these settlements can be identified. Wi-Kai 'Lako was one of these towns. Domiciliary mounds are found near Purcell's Landing. In sec. 4, T. 6, R. 28, on property of Will Culpepper, is a mound four feet high. On the Elbert Mooring place is an Indian cemetery. Pattayabba Creek may take its name from Ataphalgi (meaning Dogwood), a Seminole town of southwest Georgia. The latter no doubt had settlements on the Alabama side of Chattahoochee River.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1918.

—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms (1917) 1,400.

Acres cultivated (1917), 141,270.

Acres in pasture (1917), 47,270.

Farm Animals:

Horses and mules, 5,200.

Milk cows, 5,000.

Other cattle, 11,000.

Brood sows, 6,000.

Other hogs, 41,000.

Sheep (1917), 400.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity).—

Corn, 600,000 acres; 600,000 bushels.

Cotton, 40,000 acres; 9,800 bales.

Peanuts, 51,000 acres; 1,318,000 bushels.

Velvet beans, 18,000 acres; 8,000 tons.

Hay, 56,000 acres; 17,000 tons.

Syrup cane, 700 acres; 105,000 gallons.

Cowpeas, 6,000 acres; 34,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 2,800 acres; 280,000 bushels.

Irish potatoes, 300 acres; 21,000 bushels.

Oats, 9,500 acres; 190,000 bushels.

Wheat, 400 acres; 4,000 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Abbeville (ch)—6	Headland—6
Capps—1	Newville—2
Haleburg—1	Shorterville—2

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1820	2,011	627	2,638
1830	3,005	1,015	4,020
1840	4,701	1,086	5,787
1850	6,776	2,243	9,019
1860	10,464	4,454	14,918
1870	9,534	4,657	14,191
1880	11,994	6,767	27,501
1890	16,038	8,809	24,847
1900	32,543	13,604	36,147
1910	10,793	10,150	20,943

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—

1861—H. E. Owens, T. T. Smith.

1865—William H. Wood.

1867—Richard M. Johnson.

1875—William C. Oates, Alexander C. Gordon.

1901—George H. Malone, T. M. Espy, R. J. Reynolds.

Senators.—

1822-3—J. W. Devereux.

1825-6—William Irwin.

1828-9—William Irwin.

1831-2—William Irwin.

1834-5—William Irwin.

1837-8—Richard C. Spann.

1838-9—James Ward.

1840-1—Angus McAllister.

1843-4—James Ward.

1847-8—Angus McAllister.

1849-50—Elisha Mathews.

1853-4—James Searcy.

1857-8—James H. McKinne.

1859-60—William Wood.

1863-4—Reddick P. Peacock.

1865-6—William H. Wood.

1868—Philip King.

1871-2—Philip King.

1872-3—J. M. Carmichael.

1873—J. M. Carmichael.

1874-5—J. M. Carmichael.

1875-6—J. M. Carmichael.

1876-7—A. C. Gordon.

1878-9—A. C. Gordon.

1880-1—F. M. Rushing.

1882-3—F. M. Rushing.

1884-5—C. H. Laney.

1886-7—C. H. Laney.

1888-9—W. C. Steagall.

1890-1—W. C. Steagall.

1892-3—R. H. Walker.

1894-5—R. H. Walker.

1896-7—Geo. W. Brooks.

1898-9—George W. Brooks.

1899 (Spec.)—George W. Brooks.

1900-01—Walter Acree.

1903—William Oates Long.

1907—B. A. Forrester.

1907 (Spec.)—B. A. Forrester.

1909 (Spec.)—B. A. Forrester.

1911—J. J. Espy.

1915—W. T. Hall.

1919—J. B. Espy.

Representatives.—

1822-3—Benjamin Harvey.

1823-4—Benjamin Harvey.

1824-5—William C. Watson.

1825-6—William C. Watson.

1826-7—Bartlett Smith; Charles A. Dennis.

1827-8—James Ward; Charles A. Dennis.

1828-9—Josiah D. Cawthorn.

1829-30—James Ward.

1830-31—James Ward.

1831-2—James Ward.

1832 (called)—James Ward.

1832-3—James Ward.

1833-4—Abner Hill.

1834-5—Abner Hill; James Ward.

1835-6—George W. Williams; James Ward; Alexander C. Gordon.

1836-7—James Ward; Alexander C. Gordon.

1837 (called)—James Ward; Alexander C. Gordon.

1837-8—George W. Williams; Alexander C. Gordon.

1838-9—James Murphy; A. J. McAllister.

1839-40—James Murphy; A. J. McAllister.

1840-1—Alexander Blackshear; James Pynes.

1841 (called)—Alexander Blackshear; James Pynes.

1841-2—Bartlett Smith; A. J. McAllister.

1842-3—William Gamble; James Pynes.

1843-4—George W. Williams; Richard McGriff.

1844-5—William Gamble; Moses K. Speight.

1845-6—George W. Williams; Richard McGriff.

1847-8—George W. Williams; James Pynes.

1849-50—Mathew Perryman; J. J. Sowell.

1851-2—G. W. Williams, A. J. McAllister.

1853-4—Aaron Odom; J. F. Hays.

1855-6—Aaron Odom; James Pynes.

1857-8—James Murphy; James Pynes.

1859-60—P. M. Thomas; B. C. Flake.

1861 (1st called)—P. M. Thomas; B. C.

Flake.

1861 (2d called)—Levi Parish; C. J. Reynolds.

1861-2—Levi Parish; C. J. Reynolds.

1862 (called)—Levi Parish; C. J. Reynolds.

1862-3—Levi Parish; C. J. Reynolds.

1863 (called)—Levi Parish; G. W. Williams.

1863-4—Levi Parish; G. W. Williams.

1864 (called)—Levi Parish; G. W. Williams.

1864-5—Levi Parish; G. W. Williams.

1865-6—G. W. Culver; Aaron Odom.

1866-7—G. W. Culver; Aaron Odom.

1868—E. E. Tiller.

1869-70—E. E. Tiller.

1870-1—William C. Oates.

1871-2—W. C. Oates.

1872-3—H. Purcell.

1873—H. Purcell.

1874-5—H. Purcell.

1875-6—H. Purcell.

1876-7—Thos. F. Espy.

1878-9—R. J. Reynolds.

1880-1—S. E. Bowden.

1882-3—R. J. Reynolds.

1884-5—J. W. Foster.

1886-7—J. W. Foster.

1888-9—J. B. Ward.

1890-1—George Leslie.

1892-3—John B. Ward; John F. Dorsey.

1894-5—J. B. Ward; T. E. Williams.

1896-7—T. M. Espy; S. B. Wood.

1898-9—B. A. Forrester; M. V. Capps.

1899 (Spec.)—B. A. Forrester; M. V.

Capps.

1900-01—W. O. Long; John B. Ward.

1903—Thomas Marion Espy; Charles Barkley Searcy.

1907—J. W. Malone; J. R. Vann.

1907 (Spec.)—J. W. Malone; J. R. Vann.

1909 (Spec.)—J. W. Malone; J. R. Vann.

1911—W. J. Capps; I. M. Doswell.

1915—J. B. Ward; J. J. Espy.

1919—J. T. Griffin; R. F. Hall.

REFERENCES.—Toulmin, *Digest* (1823), index; Acts, 1819, p. 50; Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 277; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), p. 298; Riley, *Alabama as it is* (1893), p. 240; *Northern Alabama* (1888), p. 236; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 133; U. S. *Soil Survey* (1909), with map; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 76; Ala. Official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (1907); Green Beauchamp, "Chron-

icles of Barbour County," in *Eufaula Times*, circa, 1872.

HERALDS OF LIBERTY. A fraternal, beneficial order organized at Huntsville, August 27, 1900. The founders were Tracy W. Pratt of Huntsville, Ala., and O. C. Kneal of Minneapolis, Minn. A charter was at once secured under the general laws, August 31, 1900, and the Legislature, February 12, 1901, confirmed the incorporation and enlarged its powers. Its objects are to extend practical benefits and relief to its living members, and subordinate benefits and relief to the widows, orphans, and other dependents of its members. Its ritual teaches regard for law, the observance of the cardinal Christian virtues, loyalty to Government, and the practical exemplification of brotherhood in its broadest and most liberal sense.

For two or three years after organization its sole headquarters was at Huntsville. However, with a growth of business, an additional headquarters was established in Philadelphia. The Order has but two bodies, a supreme lodge located at Huntsville, and subordinate lodges, organized throughout the United States. Quadrennial conclaves of the supreme lodge are held, at which reports are made, officers elected, and other general business transacted. Tracy W. Pratt has been supreme commander from the beginning. Degree teams are organized in local lodges for the exemplification of work, the promotion of the objects of the Order and for entertainment. Washington Grand Lodge No. 1 was instituted at Huntsville, June 25, 1901, and is the first of the subordinate bodies of the organization. As a fraternal insurance company it reports to the Alabama Department of insurance.

See Insurance, Fraternal.

REFERENCES.—Heralds of Liberty, *Revised laws, rules and regulations* (1913); *Washington Herald*, Philadelphia, Pa., and Huntsville, Ala., 1913.

"HERE WE REST." Motto on the present State seal, adopted in 1868. It was long supposed to be the meaning of the Indian word from which the State name is derived, a belief now known to be wholly untenable.

See Alabama—State Name; Seal, the State.

HIBERNIANS, ANCIENT ORDER OF. A secret and beneficial order, membership in which "is confined exclusively to practical Catholics, of Irish blood or descent, who love Ireland and reverence the Catholic Church." Its purposes are "to promote the friendship, unity and Christian charity of its members, and preserve the spirit of Irish Nationality." It is of old world origin. It entered the United States at New York in 1836. It has divisions in the State, organized as follows: Pratt City, June 3, 1885; Birmingham, about 1890; Montgomery, July 18, 1897; and Mobile, March, 1898. There are about 600 active members in Alabama. A State Division is organized, in which the various local di-



DALLAS ACADEMY, CAHABA, NOW DEMOLISHED



CENTENARY FEMALE COLLEGE, SUMMERFIELD, NOW DEMOLISHED

visions are brought together for conferences and mutual improvement.

The first local official reference to the Order is in an act of incorporation, passed by the legislature February 17, 1854, incorporating "The Ancient Order of Hibernians of the City and County of Mobile." The preamble recites that an organization had been effected, "whose object is to afford relief to the members thereof and their families when in distress, which benevolent purpose it is proper to promote." The incorporators were Michael Jones, Thomas Kavanaugh, Thomas Mathews, James Finigan and Peter McElearly. Extensive powers were conferred, but with the express proviso that its "rules and regulations shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or the State of Alabama."

REFERENCES.—Ancient Order of Hibernians, *Constitution of the Ancient Order of*, 1912; Shahan, *Lecture on the Ancient Order of*, 1904; *Acts*, 1853-54, p. 423.

HICKS HOSIERY MILLS, Talladega. See Cotton Manufacturing.

HIDES. See Live Stock and Products.

HIGH SCHOOLS. See Academies; Agricultural Schools.

HIGHLAND CITY MILLS, Talladega. See Cotton Manufacturing.

HIGHLAND HOME. Post office and interior village, in the northern part of Crenshaw County, located on Little Patsaliga River, about three miles west of La Pine, its railroad shipping point. It is about 18 miles north of Luverne. Its population in 1910 was 90, but this does not include the students who attend Crenshaw County High School.

This point is on the height of land, the source of Patsaliga River and Pigeon Creek. It is a thrifty farming community. It is most noted, however, as the seat of the Barnes School, originally founded in 1856, and later reorganized as the Highland Home College. In 1916 the latter closed its doors, and its property was disposed of for the use of the Crenshaw County High School.

See Barnes School; Highland Home College.

REFERENCES.—Manuscript date in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

HIGHLAND HOME MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE. A former educational institution of junior college grade, located at Highland Home, Crenshaw County. After many years of useful work, it closed its doors in 1916, and its buildings and other property disposed of for use of the Crenshaw County High School. This institution dates from September 8, 1856, with the establishment of a private school at Strata in Montgomery County by Prof. J. M. Barnes. In 1881 the school at Strata was closed and reopened as the Highland Home Institute. In 1889 the present name was chosen. Rev. Samuel Jordan and Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick became associated

with the school about the time of the removal to Highland Home. The latter died in 1892, and in 1898 Prof. Barnes removed to Montgomery, where he founded the Barnes School. Mr. Jordan became president on the removal of Prof. Barnes in 1898, and continued in that position until 1910. In 1895 Prof. George S. Clark became associated with Prof. Jordan, and in 1910 was acting president. On February 20, 1889, a charter was granted, with J. M. Barnes, Samuel Jordan, and M. L. Kirkpatrick as incorporators. Throughout its history the institution was co-educational.

See Barnes School.

REFERENCES.—Catalogues, various dates; Alumni Association of Highland Home College, *Proceedings Fourteenth Annual Meeting*, 1908; *Acts*, 1888-89, p. 559.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, THE STATE.

An executive department, established April 5, 1911, for the purpose of directing and supervising the work of improving the public roads of the State. The highway commission and the highway engineer constitute the department. The commission is composed of five members, namely, a professor of civil engineering in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the State geologist, and three civilians who hold office for four years from the date of their appointment by the governor. Vacancies are filled in the same manner, and the governor may remove any member for malfeasance or neglect of duty. The commission elects the highway engineer, whose salary is \$4,000 a year. A stenographer and such assistant engineers as may be needed to carry on the work of the department are also authorized. The highway engineer takes an oath of office and gives a \$5,000 bond. He is ex officio secretary of the commission, and is required to keep a record of every vote and official act of the commission, and to keep on file all maps and papers belonging to it. He is expected to devote all his time to the interests of the public roads, culverts and bridges in the State, and to give such advice and assistance regarding county roads as his other duties may permit. He and his assistants may be required by the commission to attend any public meeting held under its auspices, or by others, in the interest of road improvement in the State. Railroads are permitted to furnish free transportation to the members of the commission and its employees while in the actual performance of their duties. The attorney general is ex officio attorney of the commission.

The highway engineer is required to prepare and keep a general plan, or map, showing the highways of the State; to collect information and compile statistics exhibiting the mileage, character and condition of the highways and bridges in the different counties; to investigate and determine the methods of road construction best adapted to the different sections of Alabama and to establish standards for such construction when aided by State funds. A special duty imposed was the preparation, within two years

from the passage of the act, of a map indicating such of the existing highways as were of sufficient importance to warrant their designation as a system of trunk, or State, roads, which might with propriety be improved and maintained at the cost of the State in cooperation with the counties traversed thereby. The suggested system of trunk roads was to be submitted to the next session of the legislature for formal adoption. The law further provides for expert supervision of the work being done in the different counties, competent engineers being furnished for the purpose by the State highway engineer, and in cases where the cost of one piece of such work exceeds \$3,000, he may prepare plans and specifications to be used as a basis for competitive bidding by contractors.

The general policy of the highway department is under the jurisdiction of the highway commission, which acts for the department in all matters "relating to recommendations, estimates, and appropriations, and such other matters as it may be found suitable to submit to the governor or the State legislature." On the commission also devolve the duties of discovering the location of road materials in the State; of ascertaining "the most improved laws in relation to roads," and "holding public meetings throughout the State;" and of making to the governor annually a printed report of the department's activities, together with recommendations for appropriate legislation. In its study of road materials, it has the cooperation of the State geologist and the professor of civil engineering in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The work of the department is supported by a continuing appropriation of \$154,000 per annum, which is based upon an allowance of \$2,000 to each of the 67 counties, and \$20,000 for salaries and other expenses of the department. In conjunction with the counties, each of which is required to provide an amount equal to the appropriation made by the State for use in road work within its limits, a total of \$268,000 may be used for good roads in Alabama each year, aside from the cost of expert supervision; and double this sum may be so used whenever, in the governor's opinion, the condition of the State treasury will warrant. The law stipulates that all highways built under its provisions shall be forever free of tolls.

The establishment of the highway department in 1907, was made possible through the adoption by the people of a constitutional amendment authorizing the use of the net proceeds of the State convict fund for "the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads in the State," and authorizing additional appropriations for these purposes by the legislature. In his first message, 1911, Gov. Emmet O'Neal strongly recommended the establishment of a separate State department, in charge of a trained and experienced highway engineer, at such a salary as would procure the services of a thoroughly competent man, whether from Alabama or else-

where. Fortunately, the legislature took a similar view, and made a generous appropriation.

On the day the act was approved, Gov. O'Neal appointed Robert E. Spragins, V. B. Atkins and John Craft, together with Dr. Eugene A. Smith, State geologist, and G. N. Mitcham, professor of civil engineering of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, as the highway commission. On the date of their appointment the members met in the parlors of the Gay-Teague Hotel in Montgomery, and organized by electing Robert E. Spragins chairman, and Prof. G. N. Mitcham temporary secretary. On April 12, W. S. Keller, of Selma, was appointed State highway engineer, his term to begin May 1, and to continue "subject to the pleasure of the commission."

Members of Board.—Robert E. Spragins, 1911-; John Craft, 1911-; V. B. Atkins, 1911-1914; Dr. Eugene A. Smith, 1911-; G. N. Mitcham, 1911-; Julien Smith, 1915-.

Engineer.—William S. Keller, 1911-.

Assistant Engineers.—Robert Platt Boyd, 1911-1916; J. B. Converse, 1916-.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Bulletins*. Nos. 1-12, 1911-1916, 12 vols. These include laws, annual reports, discussions of road materials, etc.

See Roads and Highways.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, secs. 5765-5843; *General Acts*, 1907, p. 740; 1911, pp. 223-234; 1915, pp. 210, 294, 342, 352, 365, 375, 573-576, 589, 623, 630, 701, 878; Gov. Emmet O'Neal, *Message*, Jan. 16, 1911, pp. 178-186; Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1911, pp. 308-309.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERS, ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF. A voluntary professional society, incorporated under the general laws of the State, and organized at Selma, October 25, 1911, for "the advancement of the knowledge and practice of Highway Engineering, the maintenance of a high professional standard among its members, and the promotion of public highway improvement." Among the means to be employed were meetings for the presentation of appropriate papers and for social and professional intercourse; the publication of such papers as might be valuable; the maintenance of a library; the collection of maps, drawings and models, and the establishment of facilities for their use." Five classes of members were provided, corporate, designated merely as members, associate members, juniors, honorary members, and fellows. The officers were a president, two vice presidents, six directors, a secretary, and a treasurer. These officers and "the four latest living past presidents" constituted the trustees. Several annual and a number of quarterly meetings were held, and numerous papers were presented and published. Recently the association voluntarily disbanded and donated its funds to the Montgomery Anti-Tuberculosis League, April 16, 1917.

Presidents.—W. S. Keller, 1912; W. P. Moore, 1913; R. P. Boyd, 1914; G. N. Mitcham, 1915; J. M. Garrett, 1916.

Secretary.—G. N. Mitcham, 1912; R. P.

Boyd, 1913; S. J. Cumming, 1914; J. B. Converse, 1915; H. A. Jones, Jr., 1916.

Annual Meetings.—Organization meeting, Selma, October 25, 1911.

First annual meeting, Montgomery, January 11, 1912.

Second, Montgomery, January 13, 1913.

Third, Montgomery, January 10, 1914.

Fourth, Montgomery, January 9, 1915.

Fifth, Montgomery, January —, 1916.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Annual proceedings*, 1912-1913, 1913-1914, 1914-1915, 3 vols.

REFERENCES.—*Publications* listed *supra*.

HIGHWAYS. See Roads and Highways.

HILL COUNTRY. The popular name for all that section of the State which is not included in the Coastal Plain. It includes all of the mineral district and all the territory embraced in the several valleys. In fact, the hill country is practically coextensive with the mineral fields, inasmuch as minerals of one sort or another are found in practically every locality in the State except in the Coastal Plain. It is a country of mountains and hills, and fertile valleys watered by innumerable springs and streams, large and small. Its soils, its climate, its timber, its present and its possible products are varied, and lend themselves to the largest economic and social development. Some of the best-known regions of the State are included in the hill country. The Tennessee Valley; the coal region; the Appalachian Valley region, which includes the Coosa Valley; the Piedmont Plateau region are all within its bounds. The Birmingham mineral district is at once the heart of the mineral section of the State and of the hill country. Descriptions of these various subsections are to be found under the different titles.

See Geology; Mineral District; Piedmont Region; Soils and Soil Surveys; Timber Belt; Valley Regions and titles there listed.

REFERENCES.—McCalley, *Valley regions of Alabama*, Pts. 1 and 2 (Geol. Survey of Ala., *Special reports* 8 and 9, 1896 and 1897); Smith, *Agricultural features of the State* (Ibid, *Monograph* 1, 1884); and *Underground water resources of Alabama* (Ibid, 6, 1907); Harper, *Economic botany of Alabama*, Pt. 1, geographical report (Ibid, 8, 1913); Hall, *Water powers of Alabama* (Ibid, *Bulletin* 7, 1908); Harper, "Forest resources of Alabama," in *American Forestry*, October, 1913, vol. xix, No. 10, pp. 657-670; Berney, *Handbook* (1892), pp. 387 et seq.

HILLABI. An Upper Creek town, located on the left bank of Little Hillabi Creek, somewhere near the line of Clay and Tallapoosa Counties, and perhaps in the vicinity of Gilbert's Mill. The modern village of Pinkneyville is probably opposite and a short distance on the other side of the creek from the old town. Prior to 1761 this town had thrown off settlements, which occupied villages by the names of 'Lanudshi afala, Anati tchapko, Uktaha sasi, Istudshi laiki. (See separate sketches). Dr. Swanton iden-

tifies Ilapi, the small village, encountered by DeSoto in 1540 near Cofita Chiqui on the Lower Savannah River, as the Hillabis. This if true is the first historical reference to them. The difference in localities is unimportant, since in the migration of the aborigines, they often make a complete change in their habitat.

A census of the Creek Indians, during the latter part of the French dominion, gives the Hillabi and Hilapudshi, a branch village, 80 warriors, and a distance of 15 leagues from Fort Toulouse. That these villages were in existence in 1761 is indicated by the Indian trade regulations, made on July 3 of that year in Savannah, when the town, designated as "Hillabi including Oaktasaway & Ca.," with their 40 hunters to Crook and Co.

Colonel Hawkins describes the land on the creeks within the area of the four villages as stony and gravelly, the creek bottoms as rich, and the uplands which were covered with a small sized growth of post oak, black oak, pine and hickory, as adapted for cultivation. The villages were poorly fenced. Their people were attentive to traders, some of them owned cattle and hogs, a few owning horses. The range was good, the climate mild, hence the stock thrived well. The cattle in the spring were wont to resort to Hillabi Creek, to feed upon the moss which grew upon its rocky bottom. Here they were collected by the owners and the calves were marked and branded. There were a few thriving peach trees in the villages.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), p. 397; Georgia, *Colonial Records*, (1907), vol. 8, p. 522; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), pp. 44-45; Swanton, in *Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Proceedings*, 1911-1912, p. 152; *Mississippi Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, p. 95; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 549.

HILLABEE MASSACRE. An attack by the American forces under Gen. James White, November 18, 1813, in which large numbers of the Hillabi Indians were killed or captured, and their town devastated.

A portion of the Hillabis fought Gen. John Coffee at Tallahasseehatchee, and Gen. Jackson at Talladega. These two defeats had such an effect that they sent a delegation to the latter at Fort Strother, suing for peace, and expressing a willingness to agree to any terms that he might dictate. The delegation arrived there probably about November 16. The spokesman appears to have been Robert Grayson, a Scotch Indian countryman, long resident among the Hillabees. Gen. Jackson received them, with the statement that the Government would only conclude its campaign among the Indians when they were completely subdued. Continuing he said:

"Upon those who are disposed to become friendly, I neither wish nor intend to make war; but they must afford evidences of the sincerity of their professions; the prisoners and property they have taken from us, and the friendly Creeks must be restored; the

instigators of the war and the murderers of our citizens must be surrendered; the latter must and will be made to feel the force of our resentment. Long shall they remember Fort Mims in bitterness and tears."

Gen. Jackson wrote to Gen. Cocke, then at the mouth of Chattooga, informing him of the attitude of the Hillabees and of the nature of his reply, and remonstrating against Gen. James White's proposed expedition. He was too late, however, as that officer had already begun his march on November 11. Gen. Jackson's "peace talk" never reached the Hillabees. Gen. White's force of a regiment of mounted infantry under Col. Burch, a cavalry battalion under Maj. James P. H. Porter, and 300 Cherokees under Col. Gideon Morgan rapidly penetrated the Creek country, destroying the towns of Okfus kudshi (Little Okfuski) and Atchina-algi (Genalga) and sparing Enitachopco, in the belief that it might be of some use to the Americans in the future.

They found themselves in the vicinity of Hillabi town on November 17. It was located on the west side of Little Hillabee Creek, about a quarter of a mile away, and about 600 yards a little west of north of Broken Arrow Creek. Its precise location was in the south central part of the north-east quarter of Sec. 12, T. 24, R. 21 E., in Tallapoosa County. It is said that this town might be at the time considered a sort of hospital, for in its cabins were about 65 helpless warriors who had been severely wounded at Tallassee hatchee and Talladega. Apart from these men, the only other occupants were women and children. On the morning of November 18, the very day on which Gen. Jackson had given the Hillabi delegates his peace talk at Fort Strother, Gen. White surrounded the town. The troops dismounted, entered the cabins and in 10 or 15 minutes bayoneted every one of the 65 helpless warriors. There was no resistance, and not an American was hurt. Just then someone in the town raised a white flag and Gen. White's easy victory was supplemented by the surrender of 25 women and children. After burning the town the troops with their prisoners took up the line of march to Fort Armstrong.

Fort Mims was a battle and a massacre; the Hillabi affair was a massacre only. Gen. Jackson was both enraged and grieved when he heard of what had been done, and no doubt Gen. White would have met with summary treatment if he had returned with his command to Fort Strother. He doubtless knew this, and went to his home in east Tennessee.

This massacre for many months seriously affected the reputation of Gen. Jackson in the eyes of the Indians, as it was supposed to have been done under his orders. Without a knowledge of the facts, they believed him guilty of treachery in permitting what they termed a murder of their wounded and helpless warriors. At the treaty of Fort Jackson, nine months later, one of the first acts of Gen. Jackson, before entering upon nego-

tiations, was to make a satisfactory explanation to the Creek delegates.

The Hillabi massacre had a most disastrous influence among the Creeks otherwise. It discouraged the friendly Indians, exasperated the lukewarm, and infused a spirit of despair into the hearts of the hostiles. With the latter there was never afterwards the slightest friendly overtures. One historian describing the workings of the heart of the Indians says:

"From that time to the end of the war, it was observed that the Indians fought with greater fury and persistence than before; for they fought with the blended energy of hatred and despair. There was no suing for peace, no asking for quarter. They fought as long as they could stand, and as much longer as they could sit or kneel, and then as long as they had strength to shoot an arrow or pull a trigger—were all that they supposed remained to them after the destruction of the Hillabees."

See Anaticapho; Atchina-algi; Hillabi; Okfus kudshi.

REFERENCES.—Eaton, *Life of Jackson* (1824), p. 77; Frost, *Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson* (1847), pp. 159-162; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1860), vol. 1, pp. 452, 455; Buell, *History of Andrew Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 312-315; *Memoirs of Andrew Jackson* (1828), pp. 67, 68; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), p. 556; *Niles Register* Dec. 18 and 23, 1813, pp. 282, 283.

HILLSBORO. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the northeast part of Lawrence County, 13 miles north of Moulton. Altitude—593 feet. Population: 1880—218; 1900—256; 1910—202. It was settled about 1870 by William Gilmer and was called Gilmerville; but after it had absorbed the old settlement of Hillsboro in 1873, it adopted the name of the absorbed place. It has come to be known as the "Widow's post office" as one widow succeeds another as postmistress. A pike road connects Hillsboro with Moulton, Landersville, and Mt. Hope. The first church was a union one, built in 1871, by Baptists and Presbyterians.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

HISTORICAL AND MONUMENTAL SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA. A voluntary, patriotic society, the outgrowth of an informal conference held at the State Capitol, November 12, 1865. The organization was perfected at a formal gathering in the hall of the house of representatives, November 24, following. It appears that this was perhaps the "very first organization formed in any of the Southern States, for the purpose of preserving the history of the soldiers of the great struggle of 1861-65."

The objects of this association were "to collect the facts relating to the part Alabama played in the late war and to erect a monu-

ment to her heroic dead." Col. F. L. Goodwin, then a State Senator from Franklin County, gave its purpose in a resolution to be found on page 41 of the *House Journal* of 1865-66, "as an historical association to perpetuate the memory of Alabamians who have died in the service of the country."

The temporary organization, perfected on November 24, consisted of Col. Thomas B. Cooper, chairman; Col. Joseph Hodgson, secretary. The permanent officers selected were:

Hon. Thomas H. Watts, President;
Vice Presidents, 1st Circuit, Dr. J. T. Reese;

2nd Circuit, Hon. Thomas M. Williams;

3rd Circuit, Alberto Martin;

4th Circuit, Hon. A. M. Gibson;

6th Circuit, Col. S. J. Murphy;

7th Circuit, T. C. Lanier;

8th Circuit, Dr. A. N. Worthy;

9th Circuit, Col. Richard H. Powell;

10th Circuit, Gen. Wm. H. Forney;

11th Circuit, Col. R. H. Dawson;

Col. Joseph Hodgson, Secretary;

Col. W. H. Fowler, Assistant Secretary;

Judge B. F. Porter, Recording Secretary.

An executive committee was appointed, whose duties were to further the objects of the association.

At the organization meeting strong resolutions were adopted to memorialize the legislature of the State to appropriate \$5,000 as a basis for a monument which was to bear the inscription:

"Alabama honors her sons who died in her service."

Realizing the future value of a collection of historical materials, committees were appointed "to gather data and a correct list of those who died in battle or otherwise, while a member of any military company, raised within the State of Alabama between the first day of January, 1861, and the first day of May, 1865."

Among those taking a prominent part in the organization of the association, in addition to the officers, may be mentioned Judge A. B. Clitherall, Eugene McCaa, F. L. Goodwin, Gen. John W. A. Sanford, Gen. James H. Clanton, Col. Virgil S. Murphy, Dr. William J. Holt, Col. Bolling Hall, Jr., Capt. Elmore J. Fitzpatrick, Dr. J. B. Gaston, Col. David F. Blakey, and Rev. Dr. I. T. Tichenor.

Little is known of the later activities of this association, which had such an auspicious beginning, other than from time to time appeals were made for assistance to help care for the dead of Alabama in other States.

It is believed that the work of the Alabama Historical and Monumental Association was relinquished to the Ladies' Memorial Association (q. v.) upon its formation, April 16, 1866.

REFERENCES.—*House Journal*, 1865-66, p. 41; *Selma Morning Times*, Dec. 11, 1865; *Montgomery Advertiser*, Nov. 24, 1865; *Montgomery Daily Mail*, 1866; Mrs. Marie-lou Armstrong Cory, *History of the Ladies Memorial Association of Montgomery* (1902).

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. A voluntary historical and patriotic organization, formed in 1869, auxiliary to the Southern Historical Society. The latter was organized at New Orleans May 1, 1869, as the parent society, and with provisions for State bodies to act in cooperation. On August 14, 1873, the headquarters were formally moved to Richmond, Va., where its work has successfully continued, and through which numerous publications have been issued.

The organization of the Alabama Auxiliary was effected in Montgomery. Gen. Jones M. Withers presided, with Gen. James T. Holtzclaw as secretary. It was resolved "that all persons identified with the late Confederate cause or friendly to the purpose of this association be requested to form county societies in each county in this State for the purpose of collecting and furnishing historical incidents of the late war, and that they report their organization to the corresponding secretary of the State Association." The press of the State was asked to cooperate by the publication of the proceedings of the session, and in the collection of historical materials.

Officers.—The officers of the association as elected at organization were:

Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, of Selma, president.

Ex-Gov. A. B. Moore, of Marion, Ex-Gov. John Gill-Shorter of Eufaula, Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Watts, of Montgomery, Hon. C. C. Clay, of Huntsville, Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers of Mobile, Maj. Gen. J. H. Forney, of Jacksonville, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Courtland, Maj. Gen. H. D. Clayton, of Clayton, vice presidents.

Col. T. B. Roy, of Selma, corresponding secretary.

Col. John W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery, recording secretary.

Capt. John W. Durr, of Montgomery, treasurer.

The names of those in attendance are not preserved. However, some at least of the officers were present, and in addition the following: Gen. George P. Harrison, Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw, Gen. William W. Allen, Gen. John T. Morgan, and Gen. E. W. Pettus.

In the absence of records, nothing is known of the activities of the Association, or whether any county societies were formed, but many of those participating in the meeting above described were liberal and sympathetic supporters of the mother society in Richmond.

REFERENCE.—*The Talladega Watchtower*, Dec. 8, 1869, and manuscript data in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS, ALABAMA. There are in Alabama several local historical societies, which are more or less active. Those which have accomplished most are, Tennessee Valley Historical Society, Old St. Stephens Historical Society, The Iberville Historical Society, Mobile, The Tuscaloosa Historical Society, The Alabama Polytechnic Institute Historical So-

ciety, The Alabama Baptist Historical Society, The Alumni Society of the University of Alabama, The Alumni Society of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, The Alabama Conference Methodist Historical Society.

See Proceedings and Miscellaneous publications of these societies in collections of Alabama Department Archives and History for further information.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA. See Alabama Historical Society.

HITCHITI. A Lower Creek town, located on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River in Stewart County, Ga., and 4 miles below Chiaha (q. v.). It was doubtless near Cotton Landing, and nearly opposite the influx of Ihagee Creek. About 1799 two branch settlements had been thrown off, one Hitchit-dushi, or Little Hitchiti, across the Chattahoochee on both sides of the Flint River, below the junction of Kinchafoonnee Creek, and the other, Tualosi, on a branch of the latter.

Hawkins thus describes the original town: "They have a narrow strip of good land, bordering on the river, and back of this it rises into high, poor land, which spreads off flat. In approaching the town on this side, there is no rise, but a great descent to the town flat; on the right bank of the river the land is level, and extends out for two miles, is of thin quality; the growth is post oak, hickory, and pine, all small, then pine barren and ponds.

"The appearance about this town indicates much poverty and indolence; they have no fences; they have spread out into villages, and have the character of being honest and industrious; they are attentive to the rights of their white neighbors, and no charge of horse stealing from the frontiers has been substantiated against them."

There are few historic references to the tribe. The first of these is in 1733, when two of its delegates, with the Lower Creek chiefs, were at a conference with Gen. Oglethorpe at Savannah. Swan mentions several Hitchiti towns in 1791. Their language was used not only in their own town, but also in Chiaha and other towns on the lower Chattahoochee. Gatschet further says that the Seminoles are said to have been a half Creek and half Hitchiti speaking people, and also that the Yamasee spoke the Hitchiti language. This language has an archaic form, known as "woman's talk," or "female language." The Hitchiti later were absorbed by the Creeks, but preserved their own language and special customs largely.

The name of the town is derived from Hitchiti Creek, by which it is known at its junction with the Chattahoochee, but in its upper course as Ahiki, called locally Ihagee. The word is Creek, that is, Ahitchita, "to look up (the stream)." Gatschet notes that among the Creeks the tribe was known as Atchik'hade, a Hitchiti word, signifying "white heap (of ashes)." They were desig-

nated by the Coassatis as Pashashli'ha, "mean people."

See Chiaha; Chiahudshi; Kawaiki; Okiti-yakni; Tualosi.

REFERENCES.—*Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 551; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 64; Woodward, *Reminiscences* (1859), pp. 25, 38. Gatschet, in *Alabama History Commission, Report* (1901), vol. 1, p. 397.

HOBUCKINTOPA. Aboriginal name of the bluff of the Tombigbee River near which old St. Stephens was later built. Pickett says that "A Spanish garrison occupied Fort St. Stephen, which was built upon a bluff on the Tombigbee, called by the Choctaws, Hobuckintopa." While this was the name of this bluff, the name was also applied to a Choctaw sub-district on the west side of the Tombigbee, lying between Turkey Creek, Fakit chipunta bok, and Sinta Bogue. An inference from the name, Hobuckintopa, induces the belief that, prior to the British Choctaw treaty of 1765, this district must have extended further south so as to embrace Hobuckintopa Bluff, upon which St. Stephens was located. The historical evidence that this Choctaw district was known as Hobuckintopa, can be seen in the Indian grant to John McGrew, 1778 and 1799, in which the name of the district is given, but spelled Hobuck and Toopad. From the language of this grant it may be safely concluded that the name Hobuckintopa was in use in 1778.

REFERENCES.—Mms. records in Alabama Department Archives and History; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen ed.) (1900), p. 416.

HOG CHOLERA SERUM LABORATORY. See Live Stock and Products.

HOGS. See Live Stock and Products.

HOITHLEWALL. An Upper Creek town in Elmore County, on the right bank of Tallapoosa River, and 5 miles below Atasi, which was on the opposite side. The town received its name because of the privilege accorded to it of declaring war. The declaration was first forwarded to Tuckabatchi and thence to the other towns. It was situated on a narrow strip of good land, east of the influx of the present Chubbehatchee or Mitchell's Creek, and extended in a scattering way half a mile back from the river. Paralleling the river and back of the town are cyprus ponds and high red cliffs, or the abrupt beginning of the elevated lands. The fields of the town were in part located on the left bank, and on the opposite side of the river. There is evidence, however, that there were cabins and house sites also on the left bank. It is not improbable, during the hundreds of years the Indians occupied the vicinity, that the village site was shifted more than once, both up and down the river.

During the agency of Col. Benjamin Hawkins he states that the better disposed, or more progressive inhabitants of the town moved to the south side or left bank of the

river, leaving "the idlers and ill disposed" in the town proper. The fields on the south went as far as Line Creek, and settlements were extended up that stream.

The town is spelled Huhliwahi by Gatschet. The sixteenth century Spanish chroniclers of the De Soto expedition write the name Ulibahali and Olibahali. It was visited by that Spanish freebooter on August 31, 1540, who remained within its borders one day. It is positively identified and is described by the chroniclers as being "a very fine village, surrounded by a stockade wall, with embrasures, and loopholes for archery." It was situated "near a small stream," Hache Chubba, or Mitchell's Creek, and "close to a large river," the Tallapoosa.

Twenty years later, 1560, the town received other Spanish visitors and unwelcome guests. This was a detachment of soldiers, under a major, that had come from the colony at Nanipacna, on their way to Cosa higher up.

The next record appears on Witfiet's map of 1597. It was found in 1607 under the corrupt form Cheawo ola, noted on Beverly's map of Virginia, based upon the statements of a Tawasa Indian. It is next seen on Belen's map of 1744, and is there spelled Chevallis. The French census of 1760 lists the name under the corrupt form of Telonalis, with 70 warriors, and as 5 leagues distant from Fort Toulouse. In 1761 with a reorganization of the Indian trade Huhliwahi, Fusahatchie and Kulumi were assigned to the trader, James Germany. The first named town had at that time 35 hunters. The village of Laplako was settled from this town, but the date cannot be approximated.

In April of 1813 some of Little Warrior's party were killed in this town by a number of friendly Creeks. This action was taken by them because of the murders committed by the former in the February preceding, near the mouth of the Ohio. After this it appears as a Red Stick town, and furnished its share of the savages that destroyed Fort Mims. While the Indians were collecting at the Horse Shoe Bend (q. v.), William Weatherford for some purpose left that point March 25, and went to Hoithlewalli. He had not supposed that Gen. Jackson would attack at the time so on March 28, the day following the battle, while on his return he met some fugitives, who told him of the disaster to the Indian forces. In consequence he returned to the town. In April, following the Battle of the Horseshoe Bend, the town was destroyed, and thus passed out of existence an Indian town of very great antiquity.

In a memorial by Gen. Andrew Jackson to the United States Senate, containing a multitude of facts concerning his Florida campaigns, is the following reference to the inhabitants of this town:

"Those Indians, after being routed at Hoithle wallee (sic), in April, 1814, fled to Pensacola, where they were protected, clothed, fed, and supplied with munitions of

war, by the Spanish authorities. They never were parties to the treaty at Fort Jackson; and, however they might have been dissatisfied with its conditions, as demanded by the Government, their dissatisfaction and hostility were excited by Spanish agents and British emissaries resident among them; one of whom was the infamous Woodbine, who was then engaged in enlisting them in his service by the distribution of presents, and in disciplining them for war. These facts might have been ascertained by a reference to the correspondence between your respondent and the Governor of Pensacola, which were on file in the War Department."

See Laplaka.

REFERENCES.—Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 31-32; 516, 592; Hawkins, *Sketch of the Creek Country* (1848), p. 32; Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 398; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), p. 575; *Narratives of De Soto* (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 1, p. 85, vol. 2, p. 113; Winsor *Narrative and Critical History of America* (1886), vol. 2, p. 281; Shea, *Charlevoix's History of New France* (1900), vol. 6, p. 11; Mississippi, *Provincial Archives* (1911), vol. 1, pp. 95, 517; Georgia, *Colonial Records* (1907), vol. 8, p. 52; American State Papers: *Indian Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 843-854; American State Papers: *Military Affairs*, vol. 1, p. 756; Buell, *Life of Jackson* (1904), vol. 1.

HOLIDAYS. Certain days, fixed by statute, and declared legal or commercial holidays. Legal holidays in Alabama are Sunday; New Year's Day, January 1; Robert E. Lee's Birthday, January 19; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Mardi Gras, Shrove Tuesday; Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, April 13; Confederate Memorial Day, April 26; Jefferson Davis' Birthday, June 3; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Fraternal Day, second Thursday in October; Columbus Day, October 12; Thanksgiving Day, the day officially designated in November; Christmas Day, December 25.

From the earliest days of statehood, Sunday, July Fourth, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day have been observed as holidays, but wholly without legal sanction until in recent years. Indeed, the word "holiday" in connection with the observance of these days does not appear in the law literature of Alabama until the act of February 23, 1883, amending section 2097 of the code of 1876. The caption, or side title, of section 2097, of which the act in question is amendatory, is as follows: "Paper due on Christmas, Fourth of July, and First of January to be paid the day previous." The act not only amends the section by enlargement, but provides a new caption, viz: "Paper due on commercial holidays." That this is in direct recognition of the days referred to as holidays is made certain by the code of 1886, section 1759, which declares that certain days, naming them, "shall each be deemed a holiday." This phrase is carried forward through the code of 1896 to that of 1907. The latter takes the section from its general place in the chapter

on "Choses in Action," and gives it a place as Article 18, Holidays, in Chapter 115, devoted to "Negotiable Instruments and Commercial Law."

So far as can be ascertained from a careful examination of the acts of the several sessions of the legislature, "the remedy on bills of exchange, foreign and inland, and on promissory notes payable in bank" were "governed by the rules of the law-merchant as to days of grace, protest and notice." No holiday as such was known. In the code of 1852, which was a complete revision, rearrangement, and enlargement of the body of statute law, appears for the first time any legal provision in which special days are noted on which, if a paper should become due, etc., another day should be the day of payment, viz: "If any paper payable in this State, entitled to grace, by the allowance thereof, becomes due on Christmas, the fourth day of July, or the first day of January, such paper is due on the day previous to such day, unless such previous day is Sunday, in which case it is due on the Saturday preceding." This statute is a recognition impliedly of the existence of Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and the Fourth of July as holidays. The legal observance of these days, therefore, must date from the adoption of the code of 1852.

These four days remained as the only legal holidays from 1852 to the act of February 23, 1883, above referred to, by which February 22, Washington's Birthday, and the day in November designated as Thanksgiving Day, were added.

By act of February 26, 1889, the list of holidays was still further enlarged by the addition of Mardi Gras and Good Friday and April 26, the latter being Confederate Memorial Day. However, from a footnote to the code of 1876, p. 557, it appears that Mardi Gras had been observed as a legal holiday in the cities of Mobile and Montgomery, but whether by local regulation, or by common consent on the part of the city authorities, banks and business men, or otherwise, does not appear. Mardi Gras and Good Friday continued as legal holidays until the code of 1907 became effective, when section 5154 was revised by the omission of these from the list. There was no recommendation on this point by the code commissioner, and the elimination was made by the joint committee on the code. The same committee added April 13, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, making it a legal holiday.

Still another addition was made by act of December 12, 1892, in which the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day, was declared to be a legal holiday.

The legislature of 1900-1901, after reciting that "the memory of Jefferson Davis is sacred to the people of the South, and whereas, his lofty and unselfish character is worthy the emulation of every young man in Alabama as a type of the highest patriotism and an example of the most fearless devotion to duty," established June 3, the anniversary of his birth, as a "public holiday."

The same session, March 1, 1901, declares January 19 of each year, the birthday of Robert E. Lee, as "a legal holiday."

By act of March 4, 1911, October 12, the day of the landing of Christopher Columbus in 1492, was named as a legal holiday.

The same legislature, March 17, 1911, restored Mardi Gras to the list.

The last day declared to be a legal holiday was the second Thursday of October, to be known as Fraternal Day. This was done by act of August 28, 1915.

The courts take judicial notice of holidays.

See Special Days.

REFERENCES.—Aikin, *Digest*, pp. 329-330; Clay, *Digest*, p. 383; Code, 1852, sec. 1528, Code, 1876, sec. 2097; Code, 1886, sec. 1759; Code, 1907, sec. 5144; Acts, 1882-83, p. 188; 1888-89, p. 56; 1892-93, p. 93; 1900-01, pp. 91, 1463; *General Acts*, 1911, pp. 91, 120; 1915, p. 319; *Farley v. Nagle*, 119 Ala., p. 625.

HOLLINS. Post office and incorporated town in the southwest corner of Clay County, about 8 miles east of Sylacauga, and about 20 miles southwest of Ashland. It is on the Central of Georgia Railway. Population: 1890—422; 1900—238; 1910—688. It is incorporated under the municipal code of 1907.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Department of Archives and History.

HOLLYWOOD, or BELLEFONTE. Post office and station on the Southern Railway, in the central part of Jackson County, 6 miles northeast of Scottsboro. Altitude: 640 feet. Population: 1900—Hollywood Precinct, including the village—1,868, village proper—168; 1910—precinct—1,449, village—234.

Prior to 1869 "Bellefonte," the original town, situated about 1½ miles from the present station, was the county seat of Jackson County. During the War, the courthouse and nearly all the county records were burned.

REFERENCE.—Manuscript data in the Department of Archives and History.

HOLY GROUND CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE. The principal campaign and engagement between the Creeks and the whites in South Alabama, continuing for several weeks, and concluding with the battle of the Holy Ground, December 23, 1813.

The Holy Ground, or Ikanatchaka, was an Indian town of controlling influence among the Indians, during the Creek Indian War of 1813-14. It was located between Pintlala and Big Swamp Creek, on the Alabama River in the present Lowndes County. It was about two miles north of White Hall. The town contained the council house of the Alabama tribe, and was the residence of the principal Creek prophets, who with their magic spells at the opening of the War, had asserted that it had been made holy or was consecrated against the intrusion of white men. Until its destruction, it was a base for provisions and war supplies of the Creeks in their operations against the settlers.

Gen. F. L. Claiborne then in south Alabama resolved that the Holy Ground must be destroyed. In November, 1813, he marched with his army from the Tombigbee to Weatherford's Bluff on the Alabama, where he established a depot of provisions for Gen. Jackson, and erected a fort, to which the name Fort Claiborne was given. Here on November 28, his army was reinforced by the 3d United States Infantry Regiment under Col. Gilbert Christian Russell. On December 13, in obedience to instructions from Gen. Thomas Flournoy, Gen. Claiborne advanced his forces from Fort Claiborne toward the Holy Ground. After several days' march a brief halt was made in the present Butler County, where a depot was established, known as Fort Deposit, where he left his wagons, cannon, baggage, and the sick, with 100 men as a guard. The march was then resumed.

The Indians on learning of the approach of Gen. Claiborne's army took the precautions to move their women and children across the Alabama River into what is now Autauga County. They thus evidenced their unwillingness to put much faith in their vaunted belief as to the impregnability of the town. About midday December 23, the town was attacked. The battle lasted only about one hour, resulting in a complete defeat, the Indians making good their escape across the river, leaving 33 warriors slain. The number of wounded is not known, as they succeeded in bearing them all away. William Weatherford, the "Red Eagle," had conducted the defense of the Holy Ground, and was one of the last to make an escape. His famous horseback leap from the river in making his escape was one of the picturesque incidents of the Creek War.

The American loss at the Holy Ground was 1 killed and 20 wounded. This extremely light loss, considering the bravery with which the Creeks fought, must be ascribed to the scarcity of ammunition among them, which compelled many of the warriors to have resort to bows and arrows.

The spoils of the Holy Ground were given by Gen. Claiborne to his Choctaw allies, and the town was then burned. The two succeeding days were devoted to the destruction of other towns of the Holy Ground and vicinity, and the Indian farms and boats.

The defeat of the Creeks at the Holy Ground closed their military operations in south Alabama, and it tended greatly to facilitate the work of Gen. Jackson in bringing the war to a close three months later, by the decisive Battle of the Horseshoe Bend. After the battle the army returned to Fort Claiborne, where many of the volunteers were honorably discharged, their term of service having expired.

See Ikanatchaka; Weatherford, "Red Eagle."

REFERENCES.—Meek, *Romantic passages in southwestern history* (1857), pp. 278-280; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 573-576; Claiborne, *San Dale* (1860), pp. 137-

142; Claiborne, *Mississippi* (1880), pp. 329, 330; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War of 1813 and 1814* (1895), pp. 244-263; Ala. Hist. Society, *Transactions*, 1897-98, vol. 21, pp. 98-100; Russell, *History of the late war* (1815); Claiborne, N. H., *Notes on the war in the South* (1819).

HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION, THE ALABAMA. A voluntary educational organization, formed at a conference held at the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo, January 28-30, 1915. This conference was brought about through the enthusiastic initiative of Dr. Thomas W. Palmer, president. Those participating included teachers, extension workers and others interested in the home economics movement, 50 names being enrolled in addition to the institute faculty. A permanent organization was effected, in affiliation with the American Home Economics Association.

Much of the activity of the association has been given over to a review or survey of the work in Alabama, as introduced in the agricultural schools, city high schools, county high schools, and the rural schools. The large philosophical aspects of the movement have been presented in papers at the two conferences on "The American home," by Dr. Brandt V. B. Dixon, president of Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans; "Some cultural values in domestic science," by Dr. F. B. Dresslar, of Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; "School gardening in the rural schools," by S. L. Chestnutt, of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute; "Play ground work," by Miss Rebecca Funk, also of the institute; "Home economics in the new and socialized curriculum," by Prof. Zebulon Judd, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute; and "Vocational phases of household arts education," by Mrs. Mary S. Woolman, of Boston.

Presidents.—Miss Martha Patterson, 1915-1916; Miss Stella Palmer, 1916-1917.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss Nellie Tappan, 1915-1916; Miss Maude Luttrell, 1916-1917.

Annual Meetings, 1915-1916.—Annual meetings have been held on the dates and at the places named.

1st Conference, Montevallo, Jan. 28-30, 1915, pp. 48.

2d, Montevallo, Jan. 27-29, 1916, pp. 37.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings*, 1915-1916. 2 vols.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY. Chartered by the legislature of Alabama, February 10, 1852. Doctors G. A. Ulrich, John H. Henry, Gustav Albright, P. McIntyre, George Singer, Julien Sampson, Angle and Henley are named as incorporators. The society was required to appoint annually three members to examine applicants for license "to practice the homeopathic system of medicine" in the state. Such committee or board to "perform the same duties that are required by the existing laws of the medical boards of this state, and shall have the same powers." It would appear from

the extract which follows that the practice of this system was to be limited to those only who had obtained a license from the society, except as specified in the following provision:

"That the said corporation shall keep a record book, in which shall be entered copies of all the licenses that shall be issued by said board; and that no person shall be permitted to practice the Homeopathic system of medicine for fee or reward, or to receive compensation for attending as a Homeopathic physician in the State of Alabama, unless license shall have been granted by the said Alabama Homeopathic Society (unless such person shall have obtained a diploma from some medical college or shall have obtained a license from some medical board in this state) to such person and upon such evidence of qualification as in the judgment of said society shall entitle him to such license."

No particulars of its operations are available.

REFERENCE.—*Acts*, 1851-52, p. 259.

HOPEWELL MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL. A private institution for the education of negroes, located at Furman, Wilcox County. On September 30, 1916, its report to the State superintendent of education showed buildings and site valued at \$1,500; equipment, \$20; 2 teachers; 90 pupils; and a total support of \$260.

REFERENCES.—Superintendent of Education, *Annual report*, 1916, pp. 182-183.

HORSES. See Live Stock and Products.

HORSESHOE BEND, BATTLE OF. The last and decisive engagement between the Creek Indians and the United States forces, under Gen. Andrew Jackson, fought at Horseshoe Bend, in what is now Tallapoosa County, March 27, 1814. The Burnt Corn Fight took place July 27, 1813, followed by the frightful Fort Mims Massacre, August 30, 1813, and the Kimball-James Massacre of September 1, 1813. The arming of the white settlers quickly followed, and the forces of the Government were at once set in motion for the punishment of the Indians.

In south Alabama the settlers had quickly armed and fought the Indians at Fort Sinquefield, September 2, and at Bashi, October, 1813. The Canoe Fight, November 12, 1813, gave evidence of the physical prowess of the pioneers, and stimulated the courage of the people in the whole region. The Mississippi volunteers and the Tensaw and the Tombigbee militia closed the year, 1813, with the Holy Ground Campaign and Battle, December 23.

The Georgians, with a few brave men from the Carolinas, had fought the Red Sticks at Autossee, November 29, 1813, followed by Catebee, January 27, 1814.

The Tennesseans, under Gen. Jackson, struck on the north. In swift succession had come the destruction of Black Warrior Town, October 22, the burning of Littat-

futchee, October 29, the battles of Tallassee, November 3, of Talladega, November 9, the Hillabee Massacre, November 18, 1813, the battles of Emuckfau, January 22, and of Enitacopco, January 24, 1814.

For two months Gen. Jackson had been increasing his forces and assembling supplies. The Indians throughout the Nation rallied to a strong native defensive situation on the Tallapoosa River, known as Horseshoe Bend, for a final stand. The Indians themselves called it Cholocco Litabixee (q. v.), meaning a "horse's flat foot." The place had still another name, Tohope-ka, meaning a "wooden fence," that is, "a fenced off place, a fort."

At Fort Strother, March 1, 1814, Gen. Jackson had an effective force of 4,000 men. This force consisted of the Thirty-Ninth United States Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Williams, Gen. Johnston's brigade of West Tennesseans, Gen. Dougherty's brigade of East Tennesseans, and Gen. Coffee's mounted rifles, with an indefinite number of Cherokees and friendly Creeks. A wagon road had been opened over the divide between the Tennessee River and the headwaters of the Coosa, so that now supplies came to the army in such quantities that full rations were issued regularly to the troops, with a surplus of ten days or more ahead.

About two weeks prior to this time, Gen. Jackson was informed by the Kailaidshi chiefs that the Yufales, the Niyuyaks, the Okfuski, and the remnant of the Hillabisi, with many hostiles from other quarters, numbering 900 to 1,000, were concentrating in Horseshoe Bend, which they were fortifying, and were resolved to defend it to the last. Menawa was their head chief.

This information determined Gen. Jackson to march down Coosa River to some eligible point, there establish a new depot, then march across the country and strike the Indian stronghold. The mouth of Cedar Creek was selected. Flat boats were constructed on which the supplies were placed, and on March 14, the boats in charge of the Thirty-Ninth Regiment, proceeded down the river. On the same day, after leaving 480 men under Col. Steele to hold Fort Strother and keep open the communication with Tennessee, Gen. Jackson crossed the river with his army, proceeded down the country, and on the 21st reached the mouth of Cedar Creek. He had to wait a day for the arrival of the boats.

In the meantime a depot was built near the mouth of the creek to which was given the name of Fort Williams in honor of the commander of the Thirty-Ninth Regiment. Gen. Jackson garrisoned the place with a detachment of 400 men under Brig.-Gen. Thomas Johnston, which was to serve as a reserve and to keep open the line of communication with Fort Strother.

The detachments at Fort Strother and Fort Williams, together with various other causes, had by this time reduced the army to about 2,400, in which were included Gen.

Coffee's 900 mounted riflemen. His artillery now consisted of two cannon, a new three-pounder, and his old six-pounder of Emuckfau and Enitachopco.

On the morning of March 24, with eight days' rations, Gen. Jackson left Fort Williams and at nightfall on the 26th camped within 5 miles of Horseshoe Bend. Early the next morning, agreeably to Gen. Jackson's order, Gen. Coffee, with 700 mounted men, and 600 Indian footmen, 500 Cherokees and 100 Creeks, all the Indians commanded by Col. Gideon Morgan, crossed the Tallapoosa River at the Little Island ford, 3 miles below the bend, and took possession of the river bank. Gen. Jackson, meanwhile moved his army forward, and by 10 o'clock it was drawn up in line of battle in front of the Creek breastwork.

No place on the Tallapoosa River was better adapted for the construction of an Indian stronghold than the Horseshoe, a name well descriptive of the locality. It was a peninsula formed by a bend of the river, about 100 acres in area. Across the isthmus or neck of the peninsula, about 350 yards in extent, the Creeks had erected a rampart from 5 to 8 feet high, curving towards the center, composed of large logs laid upon each other. Two ranges of portholes were made in the rampart, which was so constructed that an army approaching it would be exposed to a double and cross fire from the enemy, who would be well protected on the inner side. During the long time in which Gen. Jackson was detained at Fort Strother, the Creeks were busy in constructing this massive stronghold, and from its peculiar structure, some historians have hinted that they must have had the assistance of some English engineer. There were but few trees on the high grounds within the enclosure. But along the declivity and along the flat bordering the river, extending from the terminus of the bend above to the terminus below, the large trees had been felled and so arranged that every fallen tree formed a breastwork, which connected with another fallen tree, thus making a continuous breastwork encircling the entire inner bend. At places in the bank of the river artificial caverns were made, from which concealed warriors could fire.

On the low grounds adjacent to the river and in the extreme southern part of the bend, or point of the Horseshoe, was the Creek village, known as Tohopeka, in which were several hundred women and children, and not far off, many canoes lined the river bank.

A study of the workings of the mind of the Creek Indian of that day, who, apart from certain objective appropriations of the white civilization, was still, subjectively, a man of the stone age, clearly shows that he believed that he would be the victor. Largely ignorant of the overwhelming resources of the white man, encouraged and emboldened by his partial successes at Emuckfau and Enitachopco, driving Gen. Jackson, as he supposed, back to the Coosa River, day and

night kept in a continual religious frenzy by his prophets, it can well be seen that he did not believe that his stronghold could be taken. As Indians are always provident and careful of their families in time of war, another evidence of the belief of the Creeks in the impregnability of the place is the fact that when they knew of the coming of the army they did not remove their women and children to some other place, where they would be beyond the reach of danger.

About half past 10 o'clock Gen. Jackson planted his cannon on a low hill about 80 yards from the nearest point of the breastwork and about 250 from the farthest, and promptly opened fire upon its center. For two hours, in which 70 rounds were fired, the balls of the two cannon were hurled against the rampart, but they remained unshaken. The cannonading was accompanied at times with the firing of muskets and rifles, whenever the Creeks were to be seen behind their breastwork. During all this time, unappalled by the fire of the cannon and the small arms, the Creeks gave vent to derisive yells, and were assured of the victory by the prophets. These men with their faces painted black, their heads and shoulders decorated with feathers, waved their cow tails, jingled their bells, and danced their wizard dances.

In the meantime Gen. Coffee moved up the river, but bearing off for some distance. When about half a mile below, he heard the yells of the Creeks and supposed they were crossing from the village to attack him. He at once formed his men in line of battle and moved forward. When within a quarter of a mile of the village, the firing of Jackson's cannon was heard. Acting according to a previous order, the Cherokees and friendly Creeks immediately rushed forward in good order, took possession of the river bank, and shot some fugitives in the river. Gen. Coffee now formed his men in line of battle against an attack from the Okfuskee village, some miles below, not knowing at the time that the Okfuskees were in the Bend. About 100 warriors with many women and children could now be seen. This sight, with the continual fire of Jackson's cannon and small arms, so aroused the Cherokees and friendly Creeks that some of them plunged into the river, swam across, and brought back a number of canoes. These were at once filled with warriors, rowed across, and landed under cover of the bank, and sent back for reinforcements. In this manner the Cherokees and the friendly Creeks crossed over. Capt. Russell's company of spies likewise crossed over. The river bank was thus left unguarded, and Gen. Coffee placed one-third of his men along around the bend, while two-thirds remained in line in the rear to protect against a possible attack from the Okfuskees.

The attack of the Cherokees and the friendly Creeks upon the rear of the Red Sticks was sufficient to announce to Gen. Jackson that Gen. Coffee had complete possession of the river bank, precluding all hope

of escape in that quarter. It was now half past 12 o'clock, and he determined to carry the breastworks by storm, the entire length of which was lined with warriors. The soldiers, regulars and militia, were eager for the assault. The word was given and the entire line sprang forward. For a few minutes a deadly struggle took place, the muzzles of the opposing guns often meeting in the same porthole. So close was the fire that afterwards many of the Creek bullets were found lodged and welded fast between the bayonets and barrels of the American muskets. Maj. Lemuel Purnell Montgomery of the Thirty-Ninth Regiment was one of the first Americans to fall. He had just shot an Indian with his pistol through a porthole, when, an instant after, he fell dead, his head pierced by a bullet coming from the same place. The breastwork was at last in American possession, and the battle now assumed a more deadly aspect.

Everywhere over the peninsula, from behind trees, logs, the tops of fallen timber, and caves in the river bank, from every place that could furnish protection or concealment, assailed by the Americans in front and by their Indian allies in the rear, the Creeks, now hopeless of victory, fought with all the fury of despair. They asked for no quarter and rejected it when offered. It was no longer a battle but a butchery. Everyone that sought escape by swimming the river became a target for the deadly rifles of Coffee's men. The few that reached the other shore were killed the instant they set foot on land. Bean's company killed every man that approached the island, while Capt. Hammond's company was equally destructive at the extremity of the bend above. Many of the Creeks sought the heaps of brush on the west angle of their line of defense, where from their concealment they kept up a constant fire upon the Americans.

Gen. Jackson wishing to save them from utter destruction and to convince them of the hopelessness of a further struggle, now ordered his interpreter to advance with a flag, under the protection of some trees, within forty yards of the concealed Indians and there deliver his talk. The interpreter acted according to instructions, and elevating his voice and speaking the Indian tongue, he told them of the folly of further resistance, and that he was commanded by Gen. Jackson to say, that if they would surrender they should be duly treated as prisoners of war. With the old aboriginal sense of decorum the Creeks listened patiently to the talk of the interpreter. But their stern resolve had been taken, and it may be that, in that same moment, they bitterly thought of the massacre of the Hillabees, and with it no confidence in Gen. Jackson's word. Be the matter as it may, after a few moments pause at the close of the talk, they responded by opening fire upon the flag, by which, whether intentional or otherwise, the interpreter was wounded.

After this, there was no alternative but

utter annihilation. After some ineffectual efforts to dislodge them, fire was applied to the brush and thickets, which spreading in every direction drove the Creeks forth and the work of carnage went on. The Creeks fought everywhere and were slain everywhere, on the high ground, in the caves and along the margin of the river. Night at last put an end to the day's slaughter. The next morning saw the last of the butchery in the killing of 16 Creeks, concealed under the river bank. Of these may be included a small party discovered in a cave in the river bank, and who refused to surrender. The soldiers finding it impossible to dislodge them, finally drove a series of long sharpened stakes deep in the earth along the bluff overlooking the cave. Exerting all their united strength they then pried off the immense mass of earth, which fell and buried the Creeks alive.

The American loss at the Horseshoe was 26 white men killed and 107 wounded. The Cherokees had 18 killed and 36 wounded; the friendly Creeks 5 killed and 11 wounded. The loss of the Red Sticks was fearful, 557 were found and counted on the field. Gen. Coffee estimated that from 250 to 300 were killed in the river. Combining these figures will give at least 800 Creeks killed. Three prophets were slain, one of these, Monohoe, was shot in the mouth by a cannon ball. Gen. Jackson writing to Gov. Blount four days after the battle, supposed it quite certain that not more than 30 Creeks escaped. Pickett, the Alabama historian, thought it safe to state that about 200 may have survived. Of the survivors was the great chief Menawa, who managed to escape in the darkness of the night. Of the women and children 370 were captured, and according to Buell, about 60 warriors, who were so badly wounded that they could neither fight nor run.

On March 28, 1814, Gen. Jackson buried his dead by sinking them in the river, thereby preventing their mutilation by the Creeks. He had litters made for the transportation of his wounded; and began his return march to Fort Williams, where he arrived on April 1. Here the friendly Indians were dismissed.

The importance of this battle has been universally recognized by historians, both local and general.

A. C. Buell, "History of Andrew Jackson" (1904, Vol. I, p. 338) says:

"This ended the Creek war. For stubborn fighting and for general destruction alike of life and property on the part of the Indians it stands alone in the history of savage warfare on this continent. Never before had the Indians fought in such military fashion, suffered such losses, or held out to the bitter end as the Creeks did. The fighting power of the tribe was annihilated. At the outbreak of the war the Creeks were the richest Indians in America. At its end they were the poorest. From its disasters they never fully recovered. The destruction of three-fourths of the able-bodied men in

any nation or tribe of any race or color must inevitably change its destinies permanently."

The anonymous author of "Memoirs of Andrew Jackson" (1848, p. 122):

"This battle gave a death blow to their hopes, nor did they venture afterwards to make a stand. From their fastness in the woods they had tried their strength, agreeably to their accustomed mode of warfare, in ambuscade, had brought on the attack, and, in all, failure and disaster had been met. None of the advantages incident on surprise, and for which the red men of our forests have always so characterized, had they been able to obtain. The continual defeats they had received were doubtless the reason of their having so strongly fortified this place, where they had determined to perish or to be victorious. Few escaped the carnage. Of the killed many of their friends were thrown into the river whilst the battle raged; many, in endeavoring to pass it, were sunk by the steady fire of Coffee's brigade, and 557 were left dead on the ground. Among the number of the slain were 3 of their prophets. Decorated in a most fantastic manner—the plumage of various birds about their heads and shoulders—with savage grimaces, and horrid contortions of the body, they danced and howled their cantations to the sun. Their dependents already believed a communion with Heaven sure, which, moved by entreaty and their offered homage, would aid them in the conflict and give a triumph to their arms. Fear had no influence, and when they beheld our army approaching and already scaling their line of defense, even then, far from being dispirited, hope survived and victory was still anticipated. Monohoe, one of the most considerable of their inspired ones and who had cheered and kept alive the broken spirit of the nation by his pretended divinations, fell mortally wounded by a cannon shot in the mouth while earnestly engaged in his incantations."

A. B. Meek, in the "Red Eagle" (1855, pp. 88-89), thus commemorates this fierce and fateful engagement:

Yes, by their courage and their strength,
Muscogee's braves are quelled at length.
Six moons have rolled their silver tide,
And they are blasted in their pride;
The autumn stars saw triumph's glow;
The spring-time sun, the broken bow!
Their blood has crimsoned all their rills:
From Estanaula's tumbling wave,
To where Escambia's waters lave,
The fire and sword have swept their land,
Dealt with an unrelenting hand.
At Tallisee in vain they stood,
Or poured at Autossee their blood!
No skill or cunning could drive back,
The conqueror from his fiery track.
One final effort in despair,
As turns the panther in his lair.
Beside fair Tallapoosa's wave,
Within the "Horseshoe Bend" they made,
Yet found its refuge but a grave,

That scarce a warrior could evade!
Oh, seldom in the battlefield
Have fiercer scenes or deadlier strife
Than this been witnessed.

A monument has been erected by the United States Government on the battle ground, as "a memorial to the men who fought in that battle under the command of General Andrew Jackson," at a cost of \$5,000. The appropriation was made by act of Congress, April 2, 1914. Congressional action was the direct result of an agitation, begun in 1907 by S. S. Broadus of Decatur. Following an appeal by him the legislature of Alabama created the **Horseshoe Bend Battle Anniversary Commission**, August 6, 1907. The commission organized and later presented a "Memorial" to Congress, March 3, 1909. Under the auspices of the commission the 100th anniversary of the battle was celebrated by placing a tablet on the courthouse of Tallapoosa County at Dadeville, March 27, 1914, and by a more elaborate celebration on the battle ground itself, July 4, 1914.

The following is the inscription on the tablet:

1814-1914.

This tablet is placed by
TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

in commemoration of the

One hundredth anniversary of the

BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND,

fought within its limits on March 27, 1814.

There the Creek Indians, led by Menawa and

[other Chiefs,

were defeated by the American and allied

[Indian forces

under Gen. Andrew Jackson.

This battle broke the power of the fierce

Muscogee, brought peace to the

Southern frontier, and made possible the

speedy opening up of a large part

of the State of Alabama

to civilization.

Dadeville, Alabama,
March 27, 1914.

See Cholooco Litabix; Coffee, John; Fort Jackson, Treaty of; Horseshoe Bend Battle Anniversary Commission; Menawa (Creek Chief); Tallapoosa County; Tohopeka.

REFERENCES.—Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson's Report, March 28, 1814 to Maj. Gen. Thomas Pinckney, in *Niles Weekly Register*, 1814, vol. 6, p. 130; Maj. Gen. Jackson's Report, March 31, 1814, to Gov. Willie Blount of Tennessee, in *Niles Weekly Register*, 1814, vol. 6, p. 146; Brig. Gen. John Coffee's Report, April 1, 1814, to Maj. Gen. Jackson, in *Niles Weekly Register*, 1814, vol. 6, p. 148; Brig. Gen. Coffee's letter, April 1, 1814 to Capt. John Donelson, in *American Historical Magazine*, Nashville, Tenn., 1901, vol. 6, pp. 181-183; Col. Gideon Morgan, commander of the Cherokees, letter, April 1, 1814, to Gov. Blount, in *Niles Weekly Register*, vol. 6, p. 148; Eaton, *Life of Andrew Jackson* (1824), pp. 158-166; Parton, *Life of Jackson* (1861)

vol. 1, p. 514-523; Frost, *Pictorial life of Jackson* (1847), pp. 227, 240; Buell, *History of Andrew Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 326-329; Pickett, *History of Alabama* (Owen's ed., 1900), pp. 588-592; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), vol. 1, p. 290 (1910), vol. 2, p. 772; *Memorial of the Horsehoe Bend Battle Commission*, 1909 (S. Doc. 756, 60th Cong., 2d sess.); Colyar, *Life and times of Andrew Jackson* (1904), vol. 1, pp. 159-172.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, THE ALABAMA STATE. An organization formed for "the mutual advancement of its members in all that pertains to horticulture," and the promotion of the science and practice of horticulture in Alabama. The society was organized in Birmingham, January 27, 1903, at a meeting in which the following participated: M. C. Scott, Montgomery; Prof. R. S. Mackintosh; Prof. J. F. Duggar; Dr. E. Mead Wilcox and Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville; A. M. Troyer, Calhoun; J. L. Winslow, Thorsby; E. F. Cauthen, Hamilton; E. A. Bishop, Talladega; Paul Hoffman, Waverly; and A. F. Cory, Sylacauga. The first president was W. F. Heikes, and the first secretary, R. S. Mackintosh.

The first act of the society was to urge the passage of laws to protect "fruit plantations against San José scale and other dangerous insects or fungus pests." The bill as prepared was passed, and approved March 5, 1903, hardly more than 30 days after the beginning of the agitation. It was entitled "An act to further protect horticulture, fruit growing and truck gardening, and to exclude crop pests of all kinds in the State of Alabama." A State board of horticulture and the office of State horticulturist were created to carry the act into effect. To the action of the society, therefore, must be ascribed these new official agencies. The sum of \$1,500 annually for defraying expenses was appropriated.

The general statement of the objects of the society gives little hint of the numerous ways in which the interests of horticulturists, farmers and others, and the science of horticulture have been advanced. The activities of the society include annual meetings, the presentation of papers, field demonstrations, extension work, and the coordination of all individuals, organizations, institutions and forces working in the horticultural and allied fields, whether scientific or practical. Of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Pres. Heikes in 1907 said: "We feel that through its agricultural and horticultural departments we are practically identified with it in all its aspirations, and its struggle to build up a complete and powerful institution for the work for which it was founded." The institute has been officially connected with the society from the beginning. At its meetings the needs of institutions have been presented and urged; and their officers have had a part in the programs.

The society has had its share in bringing about State and Federal legislation for

the better support of instruction in agriculture, horticulture and home economics in schools. It has gone on record from time to time as favoring greater interest in truck farming, home production, home markets, a public roads system, better rural sanitation, a more generous and liberal support of state and local fairs and expositions, improved nursery products, bird protection, street shading and parks for cities, seed selection, farm diversification, the encouragement of the live stock industry, forest protection, a State markets bureau, the Torrens system of land registration, appropriations for a hog cholera serum plant at Auburn, and a State drainage and reclamation law.

At the meetings every subject of importance to the horticulturist has been discussed, the papers representing the actual experiences of the authors. In this way the meetings have served as a clearing place of ideas and views, all of which have in turn been reflected in a substantial advance in methods and practice from year to year. In the national effort for the extermination of the cotton-boll weevil, the society in 1904 urged on the State authorities "the support of every feasible effort and coöperation to avert the threatened disaster to the greatest of Alabama's interests."

Presidents.—W. F. Heikes, 1903-1911; J. H. McCary, 1911-.

Secretary and Treasurer.—R. S. Mackintosh, 1903-1908; P. F. Williams, 1908-1912; J. C. C. Price, 1913-.

Annual Meetings, 1903-1916.—The list which follows gives the number of session, place of meeting, inclusive dates, and bibliography of the Proceedings, viz:

Organization meeting, Jan. 27, 1903.

Special meeting, Feb. 13, 1903.

Proceedings in next title.

1st annual meeting, Mobile, Jan. 26-27, 1904. 8vo., pp. 52.

2d, Montgomery, Jan. 24-25, 1905, pp. 54.

3d, Thorsby, Jan. 30-31, 1906, pp. 76.

4th, Montgomery, Feb. 6-7, 1907, pp. 62.

5th, Birmingham, Feb. 13-14, 1908.

6th, Mobile, Jan. 26-27, 1909.

7th, Bessemer, Jan. 28-29, 1910.

Proceedings of the 5th-7th meetings printed as Bull. 36 of the Alabama State Dept. of Agriculture and Industries, 1910, pp. 240.

8th, Birmingham, Jan. 19-20, 1911.

Printed as Bull. 42 of the Dept. of A. & I., 1911, pp. 116.

9th, Jasper, Jan. 25-27, 1912, pp. 98.

10th, Bay Minette, Jan. 23-25, 1913, pp. 82.

11th, Thorsby, Mar. 4-6, 1914, pp. 103.

12th, Montgomery, July 21-22, 1915, pp. 60.

13th, Brewton, Aug. 30-31, 1916, pp. —.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Proceedings, 1904-1915.* 10 vols. For pagination and details, see subtitle Annual Meetings above. These volumes constitute a large fund of important historical, scientific and practical information.

REFERENCES.—The sources are found in the *Proceedings* noted above. In the volume for



MISS JULIA STRUDWICK TUTWILER

Teacher, civic and religious worker, author of the State song, "Alabama," and through whose efforts women were admitted to the State University

1914, pp. 46-53, Prof. Ernest Walker has an illuminating paper on the "Influence of horticultural societies," based on a letter to a correspondent in reference to the influence of such organizations on the economic welfare of farmers.

HORTICULTURE. In Alabama horticulture is much encouraged. It is the art of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables, and of plants both for ornament and fancy. (Bailey). While it is an art, it has its scientific side. There is no definite boundary between agriculture and horticulture.

For purposes of classification, horticulture is a branch of agriculture, just as forestry is, since agriculture in its largest meaning is the business of raising products from the land.

Agriculture, however, is limited usually to the growing of grains, forage, breadstuffs, and the like, and to the raising of animals. It is the tending of the fields, or of those parts which in early times, lay beyond the fortified or protected enclosures, or at least, more or less remote from the residences.

Horticulture was considered as the cultivation of the area within the enclosure. It is derived from the word "hortus," the garden, originally an enclosure, and "cultura" to carry up, or to cultivate. Agriculture is derived from the word "agri," field, and "cultura," meaning the cultivation of the fields unenclosed.

While horticulture includes gardening, the garden and gardening denote more restricted area and operation than even the term horticulture.

Different articles of cultivation may belong to both fields, that is, to horticulture and to agriculture. To illustrate, sweet potatoes are considered a horticultural crop, while Irish potatoes are usually classed as an agricultural crop, but they may be one or both. Many of the experiences of botany are worked out in the field of horticulture. Therefore, horticulture is a sort of combination or composite of botanical and agricultural subjects.

Horticulture is practically considered as having four branches:

- (1) pomology, or the growing of fruits,
- (2) olericulture, or vegetable growing,
- (3) floriculture, or the raising of ornamental plants for their individual uses or for their productions,
- (4) landscape horticulture, or the growing of plants for their use in the landscape, or landscape gardening.

Of horticulture, there are two types, first that which is immediately associated with the home life, and that which is undertaken primarily for the earning of a livelihood. The former is amateur. He grows things which appeal to his personal taste, the things which he needs for his own use or for his family. The other is commercial horticulture, and is of relative late development. While agriculture is employed in earning a living from the soil, for the most part horticulture comes

only with the demand for the luxuries and refinements of life.

In North America commercial horticulture begins with the opening of the nineteenth century. There were excellent home gardens more than a century ago, in which many exotic plants were grown, but such gardens were isolated. There are relatively few studies in our horticultural history. The earliest writing in which records are to be found include descriptions of plants by physicians and naturalists, who were interested in exploiting the wonders of the country, rather than the development of business.

HORTICULTURE, STATE BOARD OF.

An ex officio executive board consisting of five active and two advisory members, established by act of March 5, 1903, and amended September 28, 1915. Its members are the president of the Alabama State Horticultural Society, the ranking Alabama officer of the Gulf Coast Horticultural Society, the director of the experiment station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the State horticulturist, and the commissioner of agriculture and industries, who is the chairman. It has two advisory members, namely, the entomologist and the plant pathologist of the Alabama Experiment Station. The secretary and executive officer is the State horticulturist (q. v.).

The board has full power to enact "such rules and regulations governing the examination, certification, sale, transportation, and introduction of trees, shrubs, cuttings, buds, vines, bulbs, and roots, and the planting and growing of such in nurseries, orchards, and on premises of every kind and nature in this State, that they may deem necessary to prevent the further introduction, existence, increase and dissemination of insect pests and plant diseases." It is the duty of the board to "promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with [the laws] for the government of the state horticulturist in the duties devolving upon him;" to adopt "rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this State and of the United States for the preventing the introduction of dangerously injurious crop pests and diseases of all kinds from without the State, for preventing the existence of such pests or diseases on any premises of whatever nature and kind in this State, for the preventing of the existence of infested or diseased plants, trees or shrubs that are hosts for said pests or diseases, when same are in the counties wherein the said pests or diseases are already in existence, or regarding the dissemination of crop pests and diseases within the State, and for the governing of common carriers in transporting plants liable to harbor such pests or diseases, to and from and within the State and such regulations shall have the force of laws;" and from time to time to draw up and promulgate through the press of the State, or in bulletins, or both, rules and regulations defining "what diseases or maladies, both insect and fungus, shall constitute infestation in trees and plants. . . .

and what plants, trees or shrubs are hosts for the various pests and diseases in the counties of the State in which the respective pests or diseases have an existence."

Under the act of February 11, 1915, abolishing the immigration commissioner, and imposing his duties in large part upon the commissioner of agriculture and industries, certain supervisory powers in respect to the publication of literature on the resources of the State, and other phases of projected immigration activities, are placed upon the board.

The original act establishing the department of agriculture and industries, February 23, 1883, required the encouragement of horticulture as a primary duty. It was further required that "diseases of grain, fruits and other crops growing" in the State, and remedies thereof, should be investigated; and by act of February 16, 1897, the commissioner was given authority to cause an examination and analysis to be made of diseases among apple, peach, pear or other fruit trees, calculated to permanently injure or destroy orchards, or fruit crops in any county or section of the State, and, after a hearing, to require the owner to destroy and burn any and all trees so infected. However, comparatively little was ever done except the publication of a few bulletins; and the organization of the state horticultural society and the State board of horticulture was found necessary to conserve these important interests.

The legislation for separate State regulation of the horticultural interests of Alabama dates from an act of March 5, 1903, "to further protect horticulture, fruit growing, and truck growing, and to exclude crop pests of all kinds in the State." This was brought about directly through the efforts of the newly formed Alabama State Horticultural Society. The law remains in force substantially as then adopted, although the amendments of September 16 and 28, 1915, have served to strengthen and to make it more effective.

In the absence of legislation, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, through its horticulturist, as well as other departments, had for years contributed materially in aid of the growing of fruit trees, protection from insect pests, and in other ways. Bulletins were published, containing horticultural suggestions, orchard notes, and special articles.

See Gulf Coast Horticultural Society; Horticultural Society, The Alabama State; Horticulturist, The State.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 811-826; *Acts*, 1896-97, p. 1141; *General Acts*, 1903, p. 140; 1915, pp. 81, 568, 923; Ala. Hort. Society, *Proceedings*, 1904; Agricultural Experiment Station, *Bulletins*, 1903, vol. 11, pp. 73-104.

HORTICULTURIST, THE STATE. A State executive office, originally created by act of March 5, 1903. The professor of horticulture of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is ex officio State horticulturist, and secretary of the State board of horticulture. His work and activities as such official are

under the supervision of the board, which is given authority to promulgate rules and regulations for his government in the execution of his duties under the horticultural laws. It is his duty generally to execute the orders of the board and to stimulate interest in horticulture, the planting and growing of trees, shrubs, and vines in nurseries, orchards, and on the farms of the State, and to do everything possible to exterminate and to prevent the further introduction, existence, increase, and dissemination of insect pests and plant diseases. He is allowed such clerical assistance as in the opinion of the board is needed. He is required to make a quarterly report of his work and expenditures to the board.

Ample powers are given for the destruction or treatment of infested trees and plants. He or a deputy duly authorized by the board, must visit any section of the State where plant diseases or pests are supposed to exist, and determine whether the infested vegetation is worth remedial treatment or should be destroyed; and in the former case, establish quarantine measures by means of suitable tags or cards posted at the principal entrance to the premises, setting forth the name of the disease, the extent of its prevalence, and such other information as may be necessary to prevent the spread of infection or infestation. He can also prescribe a method of treatment, which must be executed under his supervision at the expense of the owner, or, if necessary to destroy such trees or plants, it is to be done by him or his deputy at the expense of the owner. In the discharge of their duties, he or his deputies may enter upon any premises, public or private.

Under act of September 16, 1915, provision is made for the appointment of county horticulturists and deputy county horticulturists, to be nominated by the State horticulturist, and who are to be graduates of accredited agricultural colleges, and of not less than five years practical experience in horticultural pursuits. Detailed regulations are provided for the performance of the duties of such appointees, all of which are designed "for the protection of orchards, trees, farms, vines and shrubs, and the products of said orchards, trees, farms, vines and shrubs."

Horticulturists.—Roger S. Mackintosh, 1902-1910; Percy F. Williams, 1910-1912; Emil P. Sandsten, 1912-1913; Ernest Walker, 1913-1916; J. J. C. Price, 1916-.

See Horticultural Society, The Alabama State; Horticulture, State Board Of.

REFERENCES.—Code, 1907, secs. 811-826; *Acts*, 1896-97, p. 1141; *General Acts*, 1903, p. 140; 1915, pp. 568, 923; Ala. Hort. Society, *Proceedings*, 1904; Agricultural Experiment Station, *Bulletins*, 1903, vol. 11, pp. 73-104.

HOSPITALS. Institutions or organizations, public or private, for the treatment of disease or injury. They are also known as infirmaries and sanatoriums. Public hospitals are maintained by the general government, the State, counties and municipalities. Private institutions of this character are usu-

ally the property of individual physicians or groups of physicians, or are conducted under their control with partial municipal support.

It is not regarded as a function of the State to maintain a public institutional hospital service, other than for its insane, epileptic, feeble minded and tubercular population. The health needs of the indigent poor are a proper free charge upon counties and municipalities, but it is not considered the duty of these governmental units to maintain free relief-agencies for any other groups than the indigent. However, contributions are often made, on broad and charitable grounds, both by counties and municipalities toward practically all relief or humane agencies within their bounds.

In Alabama the Marine Hospital at Mobile (q. v.) is an excellent illustration of a public institution, conducted under the United States Public Health Service. During the progress of the European War detention hospitals or houses were maintained at Anniston and Montgomery, with hospital facilities for venerably infected persons. Following the closing of army camps and demobilization (1919), hospitals and dispensaries where persons infected with venereal disease could secure free treatment, have been maintained at Anniston, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, Sheffield. These are known as venereal disease clinics.

County Hospitals.—County authorities are authorized to establish "within the county, hospitals, temporary or permanent, for the reception of the sick or infirm, or of persons suspected to have infectious or contagious diseases, and may make all needful rules and regulations for the control and management thereof, and shall have authority to confer by contract upon any institution for the instruction of students of medicine located in the city, town, or county in which such hospital is situated, upon such terms and for such number of years as they may determine, the right to select the visiting staff of physicians to such hospital for the collegiate course of each year and to hold clinics on the patients therein and have its students attend such clinics." Authority is given also for counties and cities to unite in the establishment and support of hospitals.

The original provisions of the law governing public health and sanitation date from 1807, but it appears that the authority of counties in the matter of hospital service was first given in the Code of 1852. Since 1903 courts of county commissioners of counties having over 35,000 population, are empowered to make appropriations "to aid in maintaining and taking care of sick and wounded persons, who are unable to provide for themselves, in any hospital maintained in their respective counties exclusively for the care of the sick or wounded within the limits of such counties." In other cases counties care for their indigent poor in local alms houses, under the care of the county physician.

Municipal Hospitals.—Municipal authori-

ties are given power "to aid, establish, set up, and regulate hospitals, poorhouses, workhouses, houses of correction, and pesthouses, anywhere in the county in which the city or town is situated, and cause persons afflicted with contagious, infectious, or pestilential diseases to be removed to such hospitals or pesthouses as may be provided for the purpose, and to cause persons who have been exposed to such diseases, or any of them, to be removed to some suitable place of detention and detained for a reasonable length of time."

The foregoing authority exists independent of the powers referred to in the preceding subtitle, which are conferred alike upon counties, cities and towns.

Private Institutions.— Numerous well equipped, commodious and finely located private institutions are to be found throughout the State. In the larger centers from the earliest period in its history, leading physicians have maintained sanatoriums and infirmaries. At first they were small, inadequate and poorly equipped, but with the advance of medical science, growth of population and general improvement in living conditions and social aspirations, improvements have rapidly been made. Some of the pictures of buildings and specimens of equipment and instruments then in use are interesting evidences of the great progress made in hospital service.

In the fascinating autobiography of Dr. J. Marion Sims, the great gynecologist, entitled "The story of my life," will be found references to medical and surgical conditions wounded persons," can be located, established in Montgomery prior to 1850. He says: "I had a little hospital of eight beds, built in the corner of my yard, for taking care of my negro patients and for negro surgical cases." For his white patients there was no place for attention other than their homes.

Among the earliest of the privately maintained hospitals, mention must be made of the effort of charitable agencies of the Catholic Church. Providence Infirmary at Mobile, St. Vincent's Hospital at Birmingham and St. Margaret's Hospital at Montgomery are representative types of institutions so maintained. They are wholly under church control, but the organizations in immediate charge vary.

For many years certain well-known mineral springs in the State enjoyed a wide popularity, not only as recreational resorts, but because of the supposed medicinal value of the waters. At Blount Springs, Blount County, Bailey Springs, Lauderdale County, and Bladen Springs, Choctaw County, sanatorium facilities, with a physician in attendance were offered.

Since April 21, 1911, however, no "hospital, infirmary, or institution of any kind, for the care and treatment of sick and lished or built in any county or municipality of the State until authorized by the county board of health, after a careful examination of the proposed location, etc. This statute is said to work in a wholly salutary way.

See Can't Get Away Club; Charity Organizations; Child Welfare; Epileptic Colony; Health, State Board of; Insane Hospitals; Marine (U. S.) Hospital at Mobile; Masonic Home; Mental Defectives; Odd Fellows; Old Age Relief; Pensions; Poor Relief; Quarantine; Salvation Army; Tuberculosis; Tuberculosis Commission; The Alabama Volunteers of America.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1852, sec. 956; 1907, secs. 734, 1277; McLaughlin and Hart, *Cyclopedia of American Government* (1914), vol. 2, p. 127; Sims, *Story of my life* (1885); *General Acts*, 1911, p. 573, and numerous citations under cross references in preceding paragraph.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. See Legislature.

HOUSTON COUNTY. Created by the legislature, February 9, 1903. Its territory was taken from Dale, Geneva and Henry Counties. It has an area of 579 square miles, or 370,560 acres.

The county was established, and with less than the constitutional requirement of 600 square miles, in obedience to a proviso in sec. 39 of the constitution of 1901, viz.:

"Provided, that out of the counties of Henry, Dale and Geneva a new county of less than six hundred square miles may be formed under the provisions of this article, so as to leave said counties of Henry, Dale and Geneva with not less than five hundred square miles each."

Location and Physical Description.—It is in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, bounded on the east by the Chattahoochee River and the State of Georgia, on the north by Henry County, on the east by Geneva and Dale and on the south by the State of Florida.

The country is level and gently rolling. In the eastern section of the county the drainage is into the Chattahoochee River, and the Chipola River and its several branches drain the lower section. The Atlantic Coast Line runs along the dividing ridge between the head waters of the Chipola and the waters of Omussee and Hurricane Creeks. The elevation at Dothan is 355 feet. The county lies in the Coastal Plain, and its soils belong to the St. Stephens group of Eocene. The sandy soils prevail, with yellow loam on the uplands. The soils are early, well drained, easy of tillage, and suited to the usual crops. The timber growth is hickory, oak, ash, walnut, sweet gum, bay and pine.

The mean annual temperature is 67.1° F., with a maximum of 101° F. and a minimum of — F. The annual rainfall is 53.50 inches. Details of the extent and character of production are noted in the statistics below.

Aboriginal History.—On Chattahoochee River are found the remains of the villages which branched out from the Seminole towns of southwest Georgia and the Flint River region. On the Cay Thompson property near Fullmore's Upper Landing is found a burial mound from which Clarence B. Moore se-

cured some characteristic earthenware. On the Green Pate place in the Choctawhatchee Swamp east of the river, is a large burial mound 15 feet high by 60 feet in diameter, from which pottery has been secured. Six miles northeast of Dothan on Omussee Creek, on the farm of T. J. Watson is a mound evidencing a village site. This site is hardly the main town of Omussee, but may have been a branch. At and near Neal's Landing, Jackson County, Florida, are found many evidences of aboriginal life and these extend up into Houston County. This is probably the site of Otchisi, a Seminole town. One and a half miles below Columbia, on property of W. L. Crawford, is a large domiciliary mound.

Farm, Livestock and Crop Statistics, 1918.—The statistics below are given for illustrative purposes, and in tabular form, without any attempt at comparison or analysis. They were gathered under the direction of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Number of all farms (1917), 2,200.
Acres cultivated (1917), 192,820.
Acres in pasture (1917), 45,720.
Farm Animals:
Horses and mules, 6,500.
Milk cows, 6,900.
Other cattle, 12,000.
Brood sows, 10,500.
Other hogs, 49,000.
Sheep (1917), 400.

Selected Crops (Acres and Quantity.—
Corn, 97,000 acres; 670,000 bushels.
Cotton, 40,000 acres; 8,300 bales.
Peanuts, 51,400 acres; 1,280,000 bushels.
Velvet beans, 34,000 acres; 10,000 tons.
Hay, 56,000 acres; 27,000 tons.
Syrup cane, 3,600 acres; 432,000 gallons.
Cowpeas, 4,000 acres; 10,000 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 3,000 acres; 270,000 bushels.
Irish potatoes, 400 acres; 30,000 bushels.
Oats, 14,800 acres; 296,000 bushels.
Wheat, 200 acres; 2,000 bushels.

Post Offices and Towns.—Revised to July 1, 1919, from U. S. Official Postal Guide. Figures indicate the number of rural routes from that office.

Alaga	Dothan (ch)—8
Ardila	Gordon—1
Ashford—4	Grangeburg
Columbia—4	Madrid
Cottonwood—2	Pansey—1
Cowarts	Taylor
Crosby—2	Webb—1

Population.—Statistics from decennial publications of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	White	Negro	Total
1910	22,816	9,597	32,413

Senators.

1903—William Oates Long.
1907—B. A. Forester.
1907 (Spec.)—B. A. Forester.
1909 (Spec.)—B. A. Forester.

- 1911—J. J. Espy.
 1915—W. T. Hall.
 1919—J. B. Espy.

Representatives.—

- 1907—W. L. Lee.
 1907 (Spec.)—W. L. Lee.
 1909 (Spec.)—W. L. Lee.
 1911—T. J. Whatley.
 1915—T. E. Kelly.
 1919—O. L. Tompkins.

REFERENCES.—*Code*, 1907, vol. 3, p. 40; *General Acts*, 1903; p. 44; *Alabama*, 1909 (Ala. Dept. of Ag. and Ind., *Bulletin* 27), p. 136; *Alabama land book* (1916), p. 77; Ala. official and Statistical Register, 1903-1915, 5 vols.; Ala. Anthropological Society, *Handbook* (1910); Geol. Survey of Ala., *Agricultural features of the State* (1883); *The Valley regions of Alabama*, parts 1 and 2 (1896, 1897), and *Underground Water resources of Alabama* (1907).

HOWARD COLLEGE. Baptist male college to which women are admitted, founded in 1833, on a farm near Greensboro, Hale County, afterwards refounded in 1841 at Marion, Perry County, and removed in 1887, to East Lake, Birmingham. The College was first opened in 1833 as a manual labor institution as a result of the feeling of the Baptists that they needed an institution for the training of indigent young men who felt called to the ministry. The school was opened on a tract of land, consisting of 355 acres, which had been purchased from Mr. James Hutchens. The report of the Board of trustees made in 1835 shows that one professor of theology had been appointed and that six dormitories, buildings of one story in height and containing two rooms each, together with a comfortable professor's home, and dining hall, had been constructed.

However, the sentiment prevailed in the minds of many of the friends and patrons of the school that the location was unfavorable and the plan of instruction unwise, and as a spirit of unrest caused by the panic of 1837 was prevalent, the State convention, "at an adjourned session in December, 1837, ordered the sale of the property to meet an indebtedness of \$7,000.00. The balance of \$2,000.00 was appropriated to ministerial aid."

Driven by sheer necessity to establish a school to meet the demands of the denomination, Howard College was organized in 1842. The Baptist convention, at its regular annual meeting in Talladega, in November, 1841, accepted the report of its committee on education, which recommended the establishment and endowment of a college or university of high character, and "that in connection with the said college or university a theological department should be maintained."

On December 29, 1841, the college was chartered with the following trustees: E. D. King, H. C. Lee, O. G. Eiland, James M. Massey, William N. Wyatt, Walker Reynolds, D. B. Bestor, Ovid C. Eiland, William C. Crane, William P. Chilton, James H. De

Votie, Edward Baptist, Robert J. Ware, L. Y. Tarrent, and Langston Goree.

The school was opened in January, 1842, with 9 small boys as pupils. By the close of the session in June, 1842, the attendance had increased to 31 students, and S. S. Sherman, "a graduate of Bowdoin College and more recently a student at Tuscaloosa, was president and sole teacher." During the second session the faculty was enlarged by the addition of Revs. Solon Lindsey and A. A. Connella. A plan for raising an endowment of \$20,000.00 for the chair of theology was formulated and presented to the convention in 1842. With the approval of the plan, Rev. J. H. De Votie was appointed financial agent.

In 1843 the treasurer reports to the trustees that he "has received of the Rev. D. P. Bestor, cash and bonds to the amount of \$1,744.29, making the entire permanent theological fund \$19,403.69."

On May 10, 1844, the College was destroyed by fire which fortunately occurred about midday and the students were assisted by the citizens of Marion in removing the library and apparatus. Only the frailer parts of the apparatus were injured. Although the destruction of the buildings interfered with the raising of the endowment fund, it did not cause a suspension or discontinuation of the exercises of the school. The Baptist Church and several other buildings were secured and there the work of instruction was carried on under Dr. Sherman and his assistants.

Due to the great liberality of the people of Perry County new lands were purchased, and a new building was erected in October, 1846. This new edifice cost around \$13,000.00, and contained offices, laboratories, recitation rooms, and a dormitory for students. A complete curriculum was adopted, a full faculty organized, and the exercises continued in the new buildings.

The first class was graduated in 1848. Year after year since that time men have gone forth, some to carry the gospel to the ends of the earth, others to take places in positions of honor and distinction, both in church and state.

The years between the graduation of the first class in 1848 and the destruction of the college buildings a second time in 1854, were years of growth and progress. The institution lost the services of its guiding hand during the years of its infancy, for Professor Sherman realizing that he had performed his duty to the college, resigned his position as president in 1851 to take up a school of his own. Dr. Henry Talbird, was elected as his successor and during his administration the endowment fund for the theological department and the school proper was increased. In 1853 the amount of endowment had reached \$50,000.00, and many of its supporters believed that it could be raised to \$100,000.00, and though many appeals were sent out the fund was never completed.

The first fire which had destroyed the school buildings occurred at midday, and the second fire which destroyed practically all

the property of the College, and caused numerous injuries among the students occurred at midnight. The lives of many of the students were saved by the negro janitor, Harry, who was one of Dr. Talbird's slaves, and there is a beautiful monument to his memory in the cemetery at Marion.

The studies were immediately resumed, and for a second time the Baptist Church was laid under tribute. Soon three new buildings were under construction, upon a more extensive plan and on a suitable lot given by Dr. J. P. Baron, a member of the first graduating class. The chapel, or main edifice, containing society halls, a laboratory, library and offices was completed at an estimated cost of \$45,000.00. Two dormitories, one on the north and one on the south, facing each other were also constructed. The buildings were entered in 1858, and exercises were resumed in them during that year.

It is interesting to see the numerous ways in which the trustees tried to raise the endowment fund of the College. One of the most interesting plans was that of the scholarship system. \$500.00 entitled the giver to a permanent scholarship; any minister who subscribed \$250.00 was entitled to a permanent scholarship; and any person or persons who subscribed \$100.00 was entitled to the tuition of any particular individual through the regular college course of four years. This system proved an excellent means of raising money, but it worked well for only a short time. In 1857 the people began to fall short of the payment of the interest due, and also in the payment of their notes. The trustees requested the holders who failed to pay for the scholarships to give them up, which was in many cases done. The most munificent contributor to the endowment was Jere H. Brown, Esq., of Sumter County, who endowed a professorship of theology with \$25,000.00, and in addition, assumed the support of 25 indigent young theological students.

The institution had just begun to get on its feet again having its new buildings, enlarged faculty, increased attendance, and promised endowment, when the greatest stroke of misfortune came in the declaring of war between the States and the secession of Alabama from the Union.

In the excitement which followed the secession of the State, President Talbird, two members of the faculty and over 40 of the students resigned to enter the service of the Confederacy. The cherished endowment which in 1860, together with the property of the College amounted to \$264,499.80, soon vanished. A part was later redeemed in Confederate money, but the remainder was never redeemed. College exercises were continued under the supervision of Prof. A. B. Goodhue and D. B. Sherman, the remaining students being too young to go to the war. During the years 1863 to 1865, the buildings were used as a hospital for Confederate soldiers. Instruction was given to many of the wounded and disabled while detained there, and the work was very pleasant to those engaged in

it. Professor Goodhue, together with his son B. P. Goodhue, who had been detailed from the military service at the instance of Col. Henry Talbird were the instructors. Though the work of the College was greatly crippled during the war, its exercises however were at no time discontinued. In 1861, it graduated eight men, in 1862, two men, in 1863, two men, in 1866, one man, and in 1867, three men.

As the endowment had been destroyed by reason of the war it was found necessary to abandon the scholarship system upon which the endowment had been based and to depend entirely upon tuition to meet current expenses. The College was re-opened in 1865 with the following faculty: A. B. Goodhue, E. G. Thornton and D. P. Bestor. Col. Talbird refused to accept the presidency and after the meeting of the convention in 1865, Dr. J. L. M. Curry accepted the position. On the 28th of February, 1867, in his official position as president of Howard College, Dr. Curry wrote to Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, attempting to secure some of the Peabody donation for the College. The gift, however, was not made.

Dr. Curry was succeeded as president by Prof. E. G. Thornton who served during 1868-69, and he in turn by Rev. Samuel R. Freeman, 1869-71. Col. J. T. Murfree of the faculty of the University of Alabama was secured in 1871 and served as president for 16 years.

Acting on a report of the committee on education the Baptists of Alabama decided to remove the institution to the young and flourishing city of Birmingham and accepted an offer which had been made to the convention at Union Springs in 1887 by the East Lake Land Company.

Upon the arrival of the faculty and students in Birmingham, however, it was found that the values of the lands had been greatly exaggerated, and that the people of Birmingham were not as whole heartedly in sympathy with the movement as was thought, and it was with the greatest difficulty that \$8,000.00 could be raised for the erection of two temporary wooden buildings for the housing of the school by October 1st of that year. Many were in favor of returning to Marion, but Col. J. T. Murfree, who had refused to leave Marion to go to Birmingham, had leased the buildings and had begun the sessions of the Marion Military Institute, destined to become the Marion Institute (q. v.).

In 1888, Dr. B. F. Riley was elected president and immediately set about to raise the number of students. Rev. D. I. Purser in 1889 succeeded Dr. Shaffer as financial agent and secured \$32,000.00 in notes for the erection of a permanent building.

In June, 1892, Howard College celebrated its semi-centennial when addresses were delivered by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, Gen. George D. Johnston, Prof. D. G. Lyon, and others. The debt of the institution in 1896 was \$20,000.00. The faculty, however, came to the rescue and was successful in the man-

agement of affairs, and through the labors of B. D. Gray, A. C. Davidson, F. M. Roof and D. L. Lewis, the entire debt of Howard College was paid in full on July 14, 1899.

Dr. A. P. Montague was elected president in the fall of 1902 and served in that capacity until August, 1912, when he was succeeded by Dr. James M. Shelburne.

Howard College was really placed upon a substantial basis in 1896, when the general education board of New York agreed to give to the institution the sum of \$25,000.00 provided the Baptists of the State would raise the sum of \$75,000.00 as an endowment. The College was made co-educational in 1913-14, and during that year 15 young women were matriculated. In 1916-17, a department of journalism was installed with Jasper C. Hutto as instructor.

The College now contains 15 schools, and departments.

College Honors.—Gold medals are awarded for declamations in the Sophomore and Junior classes. Mr. Milner offers a medal for music. A gold medal is awarded by a Mr. Smith to the student who makes the best marks in mathematics. Dr. J. Leslie Davis offers annually \$100.00 in gold as the awards for the students making the highest mark in the lower classes in English. Scholarships are as follows: Bryan scholarship; United Daughters of Confederacy scholarship; trustees' scholarship; federation of women's clubs scholarship.

Degrees.—The College awards bachelor and master of arts degrees in the colleges of arts and sciences.

There are two literary societies known as the Franklin and Philomathic. The theological students have formed themselves into a divinity club. A young men's christian association and a young women's christian association; the Howard Crimson Board; Volunteer Band; Glee Club; and athletic teams receive the enthusiastic support of the student body. Two national college fraternities, the Sigma Nu, Iota Chapter, established in 1875, and Pi Kappa Alpha in 1911, together with Psi Delta, a local, organized in 1900, are maintained.

Library.—After the collapse of the manual training institute at Greensboro, the library and remains of the apparatus were left there, it being the hope of the convention that the institution would be revived.

The convention of 1842 which reestablished the institute as Howard College ordered the books and apparatus turned over to the trustees of Howard College for removal to Marion. The following is a report on the subject which was made by the Board in 1843 (Proceedings, 1843, p. 10):

"The library, which the convention directed the trustees to transfer from Greensboro to Marion, has been placed in the institution. It contained 324 volumes of miscellaneous works—making the total number now belonging to the Howard College library about 1,000. It is still receiving occasional additions through the liberality of

friends, but contains very few books of theological character."

The meeting of the board of education in 1843 directed the Rev. J. L. Dagg to transfer the books purchased by him for the convention to the college library. Dr. S. S. Sherman when he first came to Marion saw the need of a library and made a house to house canvass for books. Many of the citizens of the town contributed books and some gave money, believing that it would be quite an honor to be recorded as a donor to Howard's library.

Very little damage was done to the library by either of the two fires. The books rendered great service to the wounded soldiers who were quartered in the buildings during the war of secession.

When the school was removed from Marion to East Lake the library numbered about 6,000 volumes. It now numbers between 10,000 and 15,000 volumes, and each of the societies has a library of its own.

During the recent European War, Howard College furnished its quota of men to the service. A number were killed in action and many others were wounded.

The outlook for the College is prosperous and it is believed that the future will hold in store for it all that the men who first established hoped for.

Trustees.—The following is a list of the trustees arranged alphabetically as far as it has been able to compile them.

Apsey, J. G., 1869-1883; resigned and succeeded by W. F. Davis; was Secretary 1875-1881.

Bailey, Judge J. F., Marion, 1853-1880; resigned in 1880.

Bailey, T. M., 1879-1885; resigned at end of term on account of removal from State. Baptist, Edward, of Marengo County, charter member 1841.

Barron, T. J. or J. T., Marion, 1853-1871. Bartow, W. S., 1865-1872; resigned and succeeded in 1872 by W. N. Reeves.

Bestor, Daniel P., then of Greensboro, charter member, 1841-1853; died in 1869 at Mobile.

Billingslea, C., 1850-1853.

Billingslea, J., 1853.

Billingsley, I., 1855-1869.

Blunt, E. A., 1862-1875.

Brown, J. H., 1859-1869.

Bush, T. G., Birmingham, Ala., 1883-1899.

Chilton, William Parrish, Montgomery, charter member, 1841; was a member from 1850 until his death, Jan. 20, 1871.

Cleveland, Rev. Dr. W. C., of Dallas County, 1875-1887.

Cocke, J. F., of Perry County, 1845-1857.

Crane, William C., Montgomery, charter member, 1841.

Crenshaw, J. W., 1861-1879; 1883-1889.

Crumpton, W. B., Montgomery, 1885-1891.

Davis, W. F., 1881-1887.

De Votie, James H., Marion, charter member, 1841; 1845-1846; 1850-1856; president,

1845; served on Board until he left for Columbus, Ga., in 1856.

Eiland, Ovid C., 1841, charter member.

Eiland, O. G., 1841, charter member.

Fagan, Enoch, 1845-1869.

Fiquet, W. H., 1879.

Fowlkes, S. H., 1865-1867.

Frost, J. M., 1881-1887.

Gamble, John, 1871-1877.

Garrett, G. W., 1853; president, 1853; possibly same as T. W. Garrett.

Garrott, Isham Warren, of Marion, 1855-1863; president, 1855, 1857, 1863; killed at Vicksburg in 1863.

Gordon, D., 1859-1869.

Goree, Langston, 1859-1869, charter member, 1841-1846.

Gwaltney, L. R., 1879.

Gwin, D. W., 1871-1877.

Hand, M. W., 1870-1889.

Haralson, Jonathan, Selma and Montgomery, 1869-1887.

Henderson, Rev. Dr. Samuel, Tuskegee, 1861-1891.

Hendon, W. T., of Marion, 1872-1891; succeeded by B. Jones.

Holman, W. P., 1859-1860.

Hornbuckle, W., 1845-1852; secretary, 1846-1850.

Huckabee, C. C., 1870-1889.

Huckabee, J. G., 1859-1867.

Inzer, J. W. Ashville, 1883-1889.

Jones, B., 1867-1872, resigned in 1872; succeeded by W. T. Hendon.

King, Edwin Davis, Marion, charter member, 1841-1862; president of 1st board, 1841; president, 1844, 1846, 1850, 1856, 1862; died in 1862.

King, Judge Porter, of Marion, 1869-1887.

Lane, Laban B., of Marengo County, 1845-1871.

Lawler, Levi W., 1859-1885.

Lea, H. C., charter member, 1841-1844; secretary, 1841-1844.

Lea, R. H., 1865-1867.

Lee, J. H., 1862-1870; resigned in 1870, though name continues to appear until 1887.

Lide, Robert P., 1859-1865; treasurer, 1864-1865. Died in 1865.

Lockhart, John, Marion, 1845-1846.

Lovelace, Jesse B., Marion, 1859-1886; secretary, 1860-1879; treasurer, 1883-1889; president, 1885-1886; succeeded by Dr. W. W. Wilkerson as president in 1885; resigned in 1886.

McCraw, Rev. A. G., 1845-1860.

McIntosh, W. H., 1857-1875; president, 1860; president pro tem, 1863; 1865-1869.

Manly, Rev. Dr. Charles, 1869-1871; resigned in 1871 on removal from the State.

Mason, W. W., 1845-1867.

Massey, James M., charter member, 1841.

Miller, T. P., Mobile, 1859-1871; succeeded by John Gamble.

Modawell, W. B., of Marion, 1867-1879.

Moore, Judge John, of Marion, 1861-1870; resigned in 1870 but name appears in 1879.

Murfee, Col. James Thomas, Marion, 1879.

Newman, J. M., of Macon County, 1860-1871.

Orr, John C., 1871-1877.

Revves, W. N., 1871-1891; succeeded by W. S. Barton.

Renfro, Rev. Dr. J. J. D., of Talladega, 1875-1887.

Reynolds, Walker, Talladega (?), charter member 1841.

Seals, D. M., 1877-1885.

Shackelford, Rev. Dr. Josephus, of Trinity, 1873-1891.

Shivers, Dr. O. L., of Marion, 1850-1861.

Shorter, Gov. John Gill, of Eufala, 1845-1877.

Stone, L. M., of Carrollton, 1869-1887.

Sterrett, R. H., Selma and Birmingham, 1881-1887.

Sumner, M. T., 1867-1879.

Talbird, Col. Henry, of Marion, 1845-1871.

Tarrant, Larkin Young, of Marion, charter member, 1841.

Teague, Rev. Dr. E. B., of Columbiana, 1869-1889.

Travis, A., 1845-1846.

Vaiden, I. B., 1879.

Van Hoose, E. Y., 1859.

Waldrop, Rev. A. J., of Ruhama, 1875-1887.

Waldrop, Prof. R. J., of Birmingham, 1885-1891.

Ward, William Columbus, of Selma and Birmingham, 1879-1891.

Ware, Robert J., charter member, 1841.

Watts, Gov. Thomas H., Montgomery, 1859-1871; succeeded by Rev. W. C. Cleveland.

Wharton, Rev. Dr. M. B., 1881-1887.

Wilkerson, Dr. W. W., Marion, 1870-1889; president, 1871-1877; 1877-1883; 1883-1885. It is assumed that he was president from 1871-1885. He was president 13 (thirteen) continuous years; succeeded by J. B. Lovelace, 1885.

Wilks, W., 1871-1889.

Winkler, E. T., 1875-1889.

Woodfin, Rev. Dr. A. B., 1871-1877.

Wyatt, J. L., 1879-1891.

Wyatt, Wm. N., Marion, charter member, 1841-1867; president pro tem, 1861-1862.

Presidents.—

1842-52—S. S. Sherman.

1852-65—Henry Talbird.

1865-8—J. L. M. Curry.

1868-9—E. G. Thornton.

1869-71—Samuel R. Freeman.

1871-87—James T. Murfee.

1887-8—J. T. Dill, LL. D.

1888-93—B. F. Riley, LL. D.

1893-6—A. W. McGaha.

1896-7—A. D. Smith.

1897-1902—F. M. Roof, D. D.

1902-12—A. P. Montague, LL. D.

1912—James M. Shelburne, D. D., LL. D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—An attempt has been made to bring together below, in one alphabet, a list of all of the books, pamphlets, and newspaper files which contain information bearing upon

the history of Howard College. It is manifestly incomplete, and yet it is perhaps fuller than any ordinary bibliography. Reasons for deficiencies are noted in connection with the titles of catalogues, college periodicals, and Convention Journals.

Full titles, with line uprights, are given, in order that students may have a complete view of titles of all books or pamphlets. The collation is followed by notes and explanatory material, given with sufficient fullness to enable even the most casual student to obtain accurate knowledge of the general scope of the contents of the particular volume referred to. Detailed citations will of course be found in the foot-notes to the text.

Unless otherwise noted all items listed below are to be found in the collection of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

Alabama Baptist State Convention. Journals. 1833 to date. 8vo.

Together with the Catalogues, announcements and other official publications of the College itself, the Journals of the Alabama Baptist State Convention constitute the best sources for its history. This is particularly true as representing the primary governing body, namely, the Baptist denomination in the State. Unfortunately complete files of these Journals have not been found, and in consequence the full text of the original resolutions, reports and documents have not been secured, except in a few instances. Very fortunately Holcombe preserves the originals of the documents of foundation and other details of beginnings.

The first full report found and used in the sketch is from the Journal of 1843. Beginning with that year the Alabama State Department of Archives and History has a broken file to 1880, after which they are complete to date. Colgate University library, Hamilton, N. Y., where are preserved the longest and most complete collection of material for Baptist history in the United States, has a partial file of Journals of the Alabama Baptist State Convention from 1836. Rev. Morgan M. Wood, Statistical Secretary of the Convention, has the fullest known file, dating from 18—.

CATHCART, WILLIAM, D. D., *The Baptist Encyclopedia. A Dictionary of the Doctrines, Ordinances, Usages, Confessions of Faith, Sufferings, Labors, and Successes, and of the General History of the Baptist Denomination in all lands. With Numerous Biographical sketches of distinguished American and Foreign Baptists, and a Supplement.* Edited by William Cathcart, D. D., Author of "The Papal System," "The Baptist and the American Revolution," and "The Baptism of the Ages." With many illustrations. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts. 1881.

8vo. pp. 1328. *Illustrated.*

This is a *Thesaurus* of Baptist history and biography. While the facts given are meager and the sketches are brief, they are usually accurate and reliable. There is a brief sketch

of Howard College; and there are sketches of Dr. Henry Taibird, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, and Col. James T. Murfee, presidents of the College. There are also sketches of scores of other prominent Baptists, intimately associated with the history of the College.

CLARK, WILLIS GAYLORD (1827-1893), M. A. Bureau of Education, N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner, Circular of information No. 3, 1889. Contributions to American educational history. Edited by Herbert B. Adams. No. 8. History of education in Alabama. 1702-1889. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1889. Whole number 163.

8vo. pp. 281. Facing p. 178 is a cut, showing contemplated new buildings at East Lake.

Chapter III, of Part Second, pp. 172-178, is devoted to a history of Howard College; a short sketch of the first labors of the Baptists to locate a "Manual training school, for indigent young men called to the ministry," in Hale County; why the college was moved to Marion; the destruction of the college by fires in 1844 and in 1854; the influence of the War on the College; the removal to East Lake, and the peculiar advantages of the College; and brief mention of the presidents of the College.

CURRY, DR. JABEZ LAMAR MONROE. J. L. M. Curry. A Biography by Edwin Anderson Alderman and Armistead Churchill Gordon. New York, The MacMillan Company, London: MacMillan & Co., Ltd. 1911. All rights reserved.

8vo. pp. 484. *Portrait*; and cut of statue in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, preacher, lawyer, author, diplomat, and educator, born June 5, 1825. The foregoing admirable biography contains the record of Dr. Curry's work as President of Howard College, 1865-1868. pp. 195-209.

DAVIS, NOAH KNOWLES (1830—), *Ph. D., LL. D.* The progress and prospect of Alabama. An address, delivered at the commencement of Howard College, June 29th, 1854, by Noah K. Davis, Prof. Chem. Published by citizens of Marion, Ala. Printed by Dennis Dykous. 1854.

8vo. pp. 26.

HOLCOMBE, HOSEA (1780-1841), *Baptist Clergyman.* A history of the rise and progress of the Baptists in Alabama, with a miniature history of the denomination from the Apostolic Age down to the present time, interspersed with anecdotes original and selected, and concluded with an address to the Baptists of Alabama. By Hosea Holcombe, minister of the gospel. (Quotation, 6 lines.) Philadelphia. King and Baird, printers. No. 9 George street. 1840.

12mo. pp. 375.

First distinctively historical work published in the State. Prepared at the instance of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, under successive resolutions of that body, of 1834, 1836, 1837 and 1838. It is of special value for the sketches of the several local associations.

"A sort of mine from which the author has had frequent occasion to dig nuggets of important facts."—Riley, in his *History of Baptists of Alabama*.

In the absence of original documents, as State Convention *Journals*, and circulars, announcements, catalogues or other descriptive literature concerning the "Seminary of learning on the Manual labor plan," the original foundation of Howard College, recourse must be had to the invaluable work of Holcombe for early details. The first resolutions and report are either set forth in full, or liberal extracts are given. Other particulars, as amount of monies raised, aims and methods, names of trustees, successes and failures, etc., etc., are noted.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Circular to the Baptists of Alabama, on the subject of endowment of Howard College, by a committee appointed at a meeting in behalf of Howard College, held in Marion, July 1, 1857. Marion, Ala. Printed by Dennis Dykous. 1857.

8vo. pp. 8.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Regulations for Howard College, Marion, Alabama. Baltimore: the Sun book and job printing establishment. 1873. 16mo. pp. 35.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Statistics of, 1877.

In *Barnard's American Journal of Education*, xxix, 503-524.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Annual report of the President (J. T. Murfee) of Howard College. 1882. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. (10). Double columns.

Dated June 13, 1882.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Past, present, and future of Howard College. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 8. No title page. Double columns.

Dated, June 11, 1883, and signed by J. T. Murfee, President.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Howard College and its work. n. p. n. d.

8vo. pp. 15. No title page. Double columns.

Date, June 8, 1885, and signed by J. T. Murfee, President.

Copies seen: Bureau of Education.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Catalogues. 1871-1912.

8vo. and 12mo. Several of the catalogues contain illustrations.

A full file of the catalogues of Howard College has nowhere been found. The College itself has only imperfectly preserved its records. While its archives contain probably the fullest collection of materials to be found in any one place, there are gaps in its catalogue files, which it is not likely will ever be filled.

The explanation of this condition is to be found in the destruction of the buildings and collections by fire, and other vicissitudes.

The U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has sets of the catalogue, approximately complete, from 1870-71 to date. See *Owen's Bibliography of Alabama* (1897), pp. 985-986, for list.

The following is a list of the catalogues pre-

served in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery:

Catalogue, 1870-71, pp. 16.

Catalogue, 1871-72, pp. 20.

Catalogue, 1878-79, pp. 32. Contains Register of the Alumni, 1848-1879. The names of graduates are shown, residing from New York to Texas. The names of 21 persons receiving honorary degrees, 1860-1879, are given.

41st Catalogue, 1882-83, pp. 33.

In this catalogue the numbering of the nine previous ones is directed to be changed to conform to this one.

42d Catalogue, 1883-84, pp. 32.

43d Catalogue, 1884-85, pp. 32.

44th Catalogue, 1885-86, pp. 34.

45th Catalogue, 1886-87, pp. 36.

46th Catalogue, 1887-88, pp. 32. This catalogue contains an account of the new plans of the college after its removal to East Lake. It is the first new catalogue issued by Howard after its removal.

Bulletin, vol. LXVIII. No. 3—April, 1910, contains a brief history of Howard College, by Dr. John R. Sampey, D. D., LL. D., pp. 125-142.

From 1873-1874 each catalogue, except the 39th, 52d and 53d, contains a roll of alumni, and honorary degrees conferred.

Inasmuch as the sketch of Howard College closes with the removal to East Lake, catalogues subsequent to that date are not entered. The memorial catalogue, however, noted elsewhere has been freely used in the sketch.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Memorial catalogue. Fiftieth annual catalogue and register of Howard College, East Lake, Alabama, for the academic year 1891-92. Birmingham, Alabama: press of the Dispatch printing company. 1892.

8vo. pp. 87.

Contains Register of Alumni, 1848-1892.

Contains also discourse by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, on John the Baptist; Historical Summary of the College, by W. C. Ward; Alumni poem, by Prof. G. W. Macon; Baccalaureate address, by Prof. D. G. Lyon, on The College Man's Choice of a Profession; and Alumni Oration, by W. L. Sanford, on the Credit system, all delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College, June, 1892.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Howard College Magazine.

No copies seen.

Vol. I, No. 1, was issued Oct., 1858. It was conducted by an editorial committee of the students; subscription, \$1 per annum. In *Alabama Educational Journal*, Montgomery, Ala., Dec., 1858, p. 104, this number is thus noticed: "We know of no similar publication that equals it either in appearance or in more intrinsic merit."

HOWARD COLLEGE. The Howard Collegian. 1889.

8vo. Vol. I, 6 nos., Jan.-June. Each issued separately.

Vol. I, No. 1, was issued Jan., 1889, in which it is announced that "with this issue begins the career of the Howard Collegian in new dress and under more prosperous auspices."

No later issues seen.

HOWARD COLLEGE. The Franklin Advocate. Published monthly by the Franklin Literary Society of Howard College. 1890.

8vo. Each issue paged separately.

Vol. i., No. 1, was issued Jan., 1890.

HOWARD COLLEGE. The Howard Magazine. A monthly journal published in the interest of the students.

8vo.

Vol. i, No. 1, was issued Oct., 1892.

HUNTER et al. v. MURFEE et al. Action of ejectment, on appeal from circuit court, Perry County, Ala., to the supreme court of Alabama. April 18, 1900.

In *Alabama Reports*, Vol. 126, pp. 123-134, and also in *Southern Reporter*, vol. 28, pp. 7-10.

Newspapers.—

THE BAPTIST CORRESPONDENT.

Dec. 5, 1860. Vol. i, No. 48.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

July 31, 1850-Feb. 26, 1851.

March 5, 1851-Nov. 10, 1852. 1 book.

Dec. 8, 1852-May 1, 1856. 1 book.

May 8, 1856-April 28, 1859. 1 book.

May 5, 1859-May 15, 1862. 1 book.

May 22, 1862-April 13, 1865. 1 book.

ALABAMA BAPTIST ADVOCATE.

Feb. 23, 1849-July 24, 1850. Old series, Vol. vii, No. 1; new series, Vol. i, No. 1.

With the issue of July 31, 1850, became the *South Western Baptist*, and Dec. 8, 1852, began publication at Montgomery, where it continued until Jan. 1, 1854.

ALABAMA BAPTIST.

Jan. 6, 1881-Dec. 27, 1883. 1 book.

Jan. 3, 1884-Dec. 23, 1886. 1 book.

Jan. 6, 1887-Dec. 19, 1889. 1 book.

Jan. 2, 1890-Dec. 24, 1891. 1 book.

Jan. 7, 1892-Dec. 21, 1893. 1 book.

Jan. 4, 1894-Dec. 19, 1895. 1 book.

Jan. 2, 1896-Apr. 6, 1899. 1 book.

The foregoing newspaper files, beginning in 1849 and continuing to date, breaking only from 1865 to 1880, inclusive, constitute the very best general authentic source for all features of Baptist Church history in Alabama. While the Journals of Conventions, catalogues, addresses, volumes of reminiscences, and volumes of biography, all are vital and indispensable, the bulk of the materials to be found in them are usually contained in the pages of these very well-edited files. In addition, there are communications, editorials, advertisements, obituary notices, clippings, etc., etc., not elsewhere preserved. These files have been drawn upon in the preparation of the history of Howard College, and numerous facts have been obtained from their pages. The documents, which appear in full, have been copied from them, appropriate references being given.

All of these files are preserved in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, where they are accessible to students at all times.

OWEN, THOMAS M., LL. D. A bibliography of Howard College.

In "Bibliography of Alabama," in *Report of the American Historical Association*, 1897, pp. 985-986.

RILEY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1849—). *D. D. Baptist Clergyman*. History of the Baptists of Alabama: from the time of their first occupation of Alabama in 1808, until 1894: being a detailed record of denominational events in the State during the stirring period of 86 years, and furnishing biographical sketches of those who have been conspicuous in the annals of the denominations, besides much other incidental matter relative to the secular history of Alabama. By Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D. Author (etc., 2 lines.). Issued under the auspices of the Alabama Baptist Historical Society. Birmingham: Roberts & Son. 1895.

8vo. pp. 481. 25 illustrations paged with text.

Illustrations: Bestor, D. P.; Bledsoe, J. F.; Calloway, Frank, Calloway, P. M.; Curry, J. L. M.; Dennis, John; DeVotie, J. H. Falkner, Jefferson; Freeman, S. R.; Hawthorne, J. R.; Henderson, S.; King, Porter; Lyon, Mat; Renfroe, J. J. D.; Sherman, S. S.; Talbird, H.; Taliaferro, H. E.; Tichenor, I. T.; Waldrop, A. J.; Wilkerson, W. W.; Worthy, A. N. Also Parker Memorial Church, Anniston; Judson Female College, Marion; Howard College, East Lake; and the First Baptist Church, Troy.

"The work was not undertaken without the sanction of the representative body of the denomination. For many years the advisability of the preparation of a history of our people has been discussed. Spasmodic efforts at different times have been made. Committees to gather material have been appointed, but not until the session of the Baptist Congress at East Lake, in 1893, was a plan consummated for pushing the enterprise to completion. A society was formed and the writer was chosen to prepare the history. He was not altogether unprepared to begin the work, as he had been accumulating material for a number of years to be placed at the disposal of the future Baptist historian of the State."—Introduction.

Dr. Riley's work contains an account of the establishment and growth of Howard College. Within the limits of the narrative, and with due proportion, the facts are given with considerable fullness, and the treatment is sympathetic.

Sampey, Rev. John R., D. D., LL. D. A Brief History of Howard College.

In *Howard College Bulletin*, Spring issue, catalogue number, April, 1910, Vol. 68, No. 3, pp. 125-146.

This is one of the very best brief sketches of the College available. Dr. Sampey graduated at Howard in 1882. He is now professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

SHERMAN, REV. S. S., D. D. Autobiography of Samuel Sterling Sherman. 1815-1910. (Design.) Chicago: M. A. Donahue & Co. 1910. 8vo. pp. 115. *Portrait* of Dr. Sherman.

Dr. Sherman was the first president of Howard College, 1841-1851. Chapters IX, X, XII,

XIV, pp. 49-74, contain interesting first hand reminiscences and recollections of the founding and first years of the College. Chapter XII is devoted to the graduates of the first class. Chapter XIV gives an account of the resignation of the presidency in June, 1851. The citizens of Marion presented him with a tea service of solid silver, and the full text of account of the public presentation is set forth in Chapter XIV.

SHERMAN, S. S. The Bible a classic. A baccalaureate address, delivered at the third annual commencement of Howard College, Marion, Ala., July 25, 1850. By S. S. Sherman, A. M., President of the College. Tuscaloosa: printed by M. D. J. Slade. 1850. Published by request of the Board of Trustees.

8vo. pp. 31.

TOWNES, SAMUEL A. The history of Marion, Sketches of Life, etc. In Perry County, Alabama. By S. A. Townes. "*Vive La Bagatelle*." Marion, Ala. Printed by Dennis Dykous. 1844.

8vo. pp. 63.

The appendix of this volume contains sketches of the several educational institutions located at Marion, among them an interesting sketch of Howard College, pp. 60-61, entitled, "Howard Collegiate and Theological Institute." The principal facts and statistics are taken from a catalogue which is not now available.

REFERENCES.—Journals of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, 1833, to date. Together with the catalogues, announcements and other official publications of the college itself.

Cathcart, William, D. D. The Baptist Encyclopedia.

Clark, Willis Gaylord, History of Education in Alabama, Bulletin 8, of the U. S. Department of Education.

J. L. M. Curry, a Biography by Edwin H. Alderman and Armistead C. Gordon, 1911.

Hosea Holcombe's Baptist Clergymen.

Autobiography of Samuel S. Sherman. M. A. Donahue & Co., Chicago, 1910.

HOWARD COLLEGE LIBRARY. See Howard College.

HOWARD GARDNER NICHOLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY. See Libraries.

HULITAIGA. A lower Creek village on the Chattahoochee River in Russell County. The name is spelled Hothtetoga by Bartram, and Hohatogoga by Swan. The name signifies "war-ford," or military river passage. In later years, a ford was known to be located at "Broken Arrow," some miles below Kawita. On Belen's map of 1744 appears a town on the west side of the Chattahoochee called Hogologes, probably a misspelling for Hogotoges. Some time prior to 1799 the inhabitants of this town removed to the Tallapoosa River, and settled on its left bank opposite Okfuski. They constituted one of the seven villages of the Okfuski.

See Okfuski.

REFERENCES.—Gatschet, in Alabama History Commission, *Report* (1901), p. 397; Hawkins,

Sketch of the Creek Country (1848), p. 45; Shea, *Charlevoix's History of New France* (1900), vol. 6, p. 11; Winsor, *The Mississippi Basin* (1895), p. 153.

HUMATI. An aboriginal village in the extreme northern part of Dallas County, situated on the east side of Cahaba River, just north of the influx of Oakmulgee Creek. It was seen, if not visited, by De Soto October 7, 1540, two days before arriving at the village of Tuscalusa. The name is so unquestionably Choctaw, that a native seeing it in its Spanish spelling would at once readily recognize it as the Choctaw word Homatti, which means a "turkey gobbler." It is probable that this was not the name of the village, but that of its chief. The Spaniards, in their ignorance of the Indian language, on hearing the name, erroneously referred it to the village instead of to its chief.

REFERENCE.—*Narratives of De Soto* (Trail makers series, 1904), vol. 2, p. 116.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. See Grasses and Forage.

HUNTSVILLE. The county seat of Madison County, situated virtually in the center of the county, in a highland valley formed by the Monte Sano Range, Madkin Mountain, Logans Peak, and Rainbow Mountain, about 12 miles north of the Tennessee River, and on the Huntsville meridian. Altitude: 636 feet. Population: 1870—4,907; 1888—7,000; 1890—7,995; 1900—8,068; 1910—7,611. Its banks are the First National, the Henderson National, the Huntsville Bank & Trust Co. (State) and the W. R. Rison Banking Co. (State). Its newspapers are the Daily Times, an evening and Sunday morning daily, established in 1910, the Mercury-Banner, a daily except Saturday, and Sunday morning, established in 1885, the Weekly Democrat, established in 1823, the Weekly Mercury, established in 1816, all Democratic; and the Educator, a negro monthly, established in 1901, the Gospel Herald, a negro religious monthly established in 1904. It has waterworks, sewerage system, electric lights, and gas. Huntsville was incorporated December 9, 1811, by the Territorial Legislature, and rechartered by act of January 16, 1844.

It was settled in 1805 by John Hunt, who found the "Big Spring" and lived there until 1808. During his temporary absence in Tennessee, to bring his family to Madison County, the Government land in the vicinity was sold. Martin Beatty purchased 1,000 acres including the big spring for \$1,000. Freeman Jones bought 450 acres, William Campbell 640 acres, Gideon Harrison 200 acres, Daniel Harrison 200 acres, and Henry L. Sheffey 10,000 acres. Huntsville and Madison County were the first organized white settlement in Alabama, north of the Tennessee River. The Huntsville meridian was established in 1809, from the State line to the river. In 1809 William Dickson, Edward Ward, Louis Winston, Alexander Gilbreath and Peter Perkins, were appointed commis-

sioners to select a site for the county seat. At this time Martin Beatty relinquished his title to the 1,000 acres of land at Huntsville, exchanging it for lands elsewhere. The land was thereupon resold and Leroy Pope bought it for \$23 an acre. He set aside a plot just above the big spring for the courthouse square. At the suggestion of Leroy Pope, the new town was named Twickenham after the English home of Alexander Pope. The name was changed to Huntsville in honor of its first settler, November 25, 1811. As first laid out, the town contained about 60 acres, in blocks of 2 acres each subdivided into 4 lots. It was first surveyed by John W. Leake, and later by Hunter Peel, who also built the waterworks in 1823. The big spring furnishes both the water and the power to lift and circulate it.

Among the earliest settlers were the Acklen, Stephen Neal, William McBroom, Wm. Winston, the Harrison, Elisha B. Clarke, Alexander Campbell, Wm. Harris, Francis Newman, Fleming Ward, Daniel and Jere Murphy, Nicholas Sheffield, Adam Cross, Thornton Cook, and Wm. Steilman families. The old settlers' log cabins were scattered irregularly from Pope's Hill, down to Madison Street. John Brown erected the first two stores on the square. James Crump built the next house. Dr. David Moore came in 1809 and built a gristmill and cotton gin, the first in the town. The convention to organize the State of Alabama, met in Huntsville in July, 1819, and the first legislature of the new State also met there in November of the same year.

REFERENCES.—*Acts*, 1843-44, pp. 153-160; *Brewer, Alabama* (1872), p. 346; *Armes, Story of coal and iron in Alabama* (1910); *Northern Alabama* (1888), pp. 60, 247, 252; *Polk's Alabama gazetteer*, 1888-9, p. 425; *Hodgson, Alabama Manual* (1869), p. 74; *Alabama Official and Statistical Register*, 1915; Taylor, "Madison County," in *Huntsville Independent*, circa, 1879.

HUNTSVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY. See Libraries.

HUNTSVILLE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY. A public utility corporation, incorporated in January, 1914, in Delaware, as a consolidation of the New York-Alabama Oil Co. and the Huntsville Gas, Light & Fuel Co.; capital stock—authorized, \$500,000, outstanding, \$300,000; shares, \$1; funded debt, \$215,000; property in Alabama—a gas plant, of 25,000,000 cubic feet annual capacity, supplying Huntsville, West Huntsville, Dallas, and Merrimack; offices: Huntsville.

REFERENCE.—*Poor's manual of public utilities*, 1916, p. 1813.

HUNTSVILLE COTTON MILLS, Huntsville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

HUNTSVILLE FEDERAL BUILDING. The Federal building at Huntsville is used as courthouse and post office. Its construction, at a cost of \$100,000, was authorized, and \$50,000 appropriated for the purpose, Feb-

ruary 24, 1887. An additional appropriation of \$50,000 was made October 2, 1888. The building is situated on a lot fronting 300 feet on Green Street, 120 feet on Randolph Street, and 113 feet on Eustis Street, which was purchased for the sum of \$10,103.12, June 27, 1897. The contract for the building was let October 5, 1888, and the structure completed in May, 1890. The building covers an area of 5,904 square feet, and its cubic contents are 422,529 feet. There are three entrances, one from each of the streets upon which the building fronts, but the principal entrance is on Green Street. The first floor is occupied by the post office, and by the Federal court clerk's office. The second floor is assigned to the use of the Federal court, and the third, or attic, is used for jury rooms. The building is constructed of red brick, and is heated by steam.

REFERENCES.—*U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. 24, p. 417; vol. 25, p. 506; *History of public buildings under control of Treasury Dept.* (1901), p. 9; *Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Annual report*, 1916, p. 188.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE. A former high grade institution for the education of girls and young women, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was originally chartered by the legislature January 27, 1852, as the Bascom Female Institute, and located in the town of Huntsville. The incorporators were Pleasant B. Robinson, Thomas McCalley, William A. Thompson, William Sanford, Robert S. Brandon, William H. Moore, Benjamin S. Pope, Daniel B. Turner, William D. F. Lawrie, Irvin Windham, Richard Angell, John B. Trotman, Archibald E. Mills, Robert A. Young, David P. Bibb and William McDowell. The leader in planning for this educational enterprise was Rev. Edward C. Slater, the Methodist preacher in charge of the Huntsville station.

The trustees and promoters were disappointed in the support received, and arrangements were made with Daniel B. Turner, Thomas McCalley, William H. Moore and William J. McCalley to take charge of the proposed institution for eighteen years. The permanent college buildings were completed for occupancy in 1853. However, the school appears to have opened in 1851 in temporary quarters, with Mrs. Jane H. Childs in charge. The first president, however, was Rev. Robert A. Young. The second president was Rev. Joseph Cross, who took charge the latter part of 1852. The name was changed by the legislature, December 21, 1855, to Huntsville Female College, and in that year Rev. George M. Everhart became president. In that position he served until 1859, when he withdrew from the Methodists and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander R. Erwin, who lived only a few months. "The Rev. John G. Wilson, an excellent scholar and a magnificent preacher, succeeded to the presidency of the college upon the death of Dr. Erwin, and continued in that position till the college was suspended by the War between the States. After the

war was over he reopened the college, and continued in charge of it for quite a while." (West.)

Details of the history of the college from this date forward are meagre. Old catalogues for 1883 (33d sess.) and 1894 (44th sess.) indicate that it was in active condition, then under the management of Rev. Dr. A. B. Jones as president. In the latter the following statement appears: "The president has purchased the college property by settling all lawsuits and claims against it. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and beautified. He has also purchased a large and convenient residence adjacent to the college, all inclosed in the same grounds, to accommodate the increasing patronage. The two buildings are connected by a covered gangway, making them virtually one. The grounds are beautiful and ornamental; well shaded, with an elegant fountain in the centers; walks arranged in good taste, and beds constantly supplied with the rarest flowers. The buildings are brick edifices—substantial, commodious, well furnished and are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. The chapel has been furnished with new and improved desks. The rooms are large, well ventilated, carpeted, and suitably furnished, some of them having dressing rooms attached. Electric lights are used in every room throughout the buildings, and also water from the city waterworks on each floor."

REFERENCES.—West, *History of Methodism in Alabama* (1893), p. 658; *Acts*, 1851-52, p. 375; 1855-56, p. 215; and *Catalogues*, 1883, 1894.

HUNTSVILLE KNITTING CO., Huntsville. See Cotton Manufacturing.

HURTSBORO. Town in Russell County, on the Central of Georgia Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railway, 15 miles west of Seale, and 64 miles east of Montgomery. The corporate limits include all the territory in a circle having a diameter of 1 mile, from a center at the crossing of Main Street and the Central of Georgia Railway tracks. Altitude: 346 feet. Population: 1890—433; 1900—407; 1910—764. It was originally incorporated by the legislature in 1872, but adopted the municipal code in 1908. It has a public school building, erected in 1909 at a cost of \$10,000; an electric light and water plant, erected in 1914 at a cost of \$32,000; a volunteer fire department, organized in 1914; 4½ miles of sanitary sewerage, installed in 1914 at a cost of \$11,000; and an unimproved municipal park of five acres. Its bonded indebtedness is \$43,000—\$10,000, 5 per cent school bonds due in 1929, \$24,000, 6 per cent water and light bonds due in 1924, and \$9,000, 5 per cent water and light extension bonds due in 1936. The Hurtsboro Tribune, established by W. J. Baldwin, January 17, 1913, is published there. The Bank of Hurtsboro (State) and the Farmers and Merchants Bank (State), are its banking institutions. Its industries are a cotton seed oil mill, 2 cotton ginneries, 4 cotton warehouses, 2 fertilizer plants, 2 gristmills, a planing mill,

3 sawmills, a bottling plant, and the municipal plants above referred to.

The town was originally "Station No. 4" on the Mobile & Girard Railroad. In 1857 Joel Hurt, Sr., from Edenton, Ga., located there, and, with William Marshall, bought the land now included in the town, and established a sawmill. In 1858 when the Mobile & Girard Railroad reached the place, the mill company laid off the town, with the mill in the center, and called it Hurtville for the principal founder. The first church was founded by the Methodists, Rev. Mr. Pilley, pastor. The post office was established in 1860, with James F. Marshall as postmaster. He was succeeded by T. C. Hill who served from 1861 to 1865. On account of a similarity to the name Huntsville and consequent confusion in the handling of mails, the name was changed to Hurtsborough in 1882 and shortly thereafter the spelling was altered to Hurtsboro. The Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railroad (now Seaboard Air Line Railway) reached the town in 1892.

Among the early settlers were Nimrod W. Long, first representative from the county in the legislature, Ed. N. Brown, Jr., the Mexican railway and mining engineer, and Joel Hurt, Jr.

HYDROPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by the legislature, February 15, 1854, with Dr. John J. Mitchell, Dr. Edward G. Doyle, Dr. James Floto and Dr. T. Carleton Coyle as trustees, and located at Rockford in Coosa County. The last named was "the proprietor and professor." The Institution was given "power to grant diplomas, confer degrees and license upon all persons, who, on examination by said professors, shall be found proficient in the branches of medical science as taught in the present day, entitling said graduates to all the honors, privileges and immunities usually conferred by the most approved medical colleges in the United States," and to hold real or personal property not exceeding \$2,500 in value.

The charter required the Institute to keep a record book, in which shall be entered copies of all the licenses that shall be issued by the said corporation, and that no person shall be permitted to practice hydropathic art of healing for fee or reward, or to receive compensation for attending as a hydropathic physician in the State of Alabama, unless licenses shall have been granted by the said board of physicians (unless such person shall have obtained a diploma from some medical college, or a license from some medical board in this State, and having been in practice for at least one year in some well appointed hydropathic hospital) to such persons, and upon such evidence of qualifications being submitted as in the judgment of the board of examination shall entitle him to a license.

Very little is known of this Institution. Dr. Jerome Cochran, in a sketch of "The Medical Profession," says of it that the scheme promptly miscarried.

REFERENCE.—*Acts*, 1853-54, pp. 310-311.

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